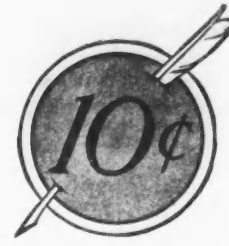


SATURDAY NIGHT



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TO, CANADA, MARCH 16, 1929

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Supplement—P. O'D. on Garments and Gents—
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The FRONT PAGE

What the World Was Spared

Those who talk lightly of future wars as "inevitable", and indulge in the evasive rider "human nature being what it is" (as though that constituted justification for war) will find something to interest them in Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill's latest book "The Aftermath" if cabled summaries may be accepted as accurate. With his miraculous capacity for industry the present Chancellor of the Exchequer has found time in spite of enormous public activities to write a series of portly war books that are about the best that have been published in any language. The section called "The Vials of Wrath" in the first volume of the series known as "The World Crisis" told impartially the story of how half the world hurried on to disaster in the years prior to 1914. It would appear that in "The Aftermath" he has elucidated with equal fairness and insight the efforts of European civilization at recovery. Hampered, and significant of human frailty as these efforts have been, they represent a spirit of resolve, an attempt to grope toward permanent peace not to be despised.

Judging by the telegraphed reports a great deal of discussion is likely to arise over Mr. Churchill's references to the much criticized Treaty of Versailles, and his analysis of the reasons why it was not so good a document as it might have been. But it seems to us that as a lamp for the future, matter more important will be found in the allusions to Germany and the calamities averted by her timely surrender. Mr. Churchill is even inclined to think that the terrible price Germany paid was not entirely unrewarded, since her military defeat was also a permanent defeat of militarism and absolutism and she has achieved a domestic self-determination based on ideas much the same as those of British Liberalism in the nineteenth century.

The German Revolution so soberly and sanely effected seems to have come in the nick of time. Mr. Churchill asserts that had the Kaiser's government been able to maintain the morale of the army sufficiently to make good the retreat to the Rhine, the Germans would have been attacked in the summer of 1919 with forces and methods incomparably more prodigious than any previously employed. Thousands of airplanes would have shattered their cities. Thousands of cannon would have shattered their front. Arrangements were being completed to move a quarter of a million men continuously forward in mechanical vehicles at a rate of ten to fifteen miles a day. Poison gas of incredible malignity, against which only a secret mask (which Germans could not obtain in time) was proof, would have stifled all resistance and paralyzed all life subjected to attack.

This sinister picture of the day of wrath which was forestalled by surrender is unquestionably accurate, and what a glimpse it gives of what another war would mean. Mr. Churchill doubts not that such a catastrophe would produce even livelier horrors. Next time the competition may be to kill women and children and the civil population generally. "And" he adds "victory will give herself in sorry nuptials to the diligent hero who organizes it on the highest scale."

Those who regard war as inevitable in human nature and therefore justifiable, forget two points; first that all civilization is in a considerable degree a triumph over human nature; and secondly that caution, the instinct of danger is a characteristic of all animate nature, human or otherwise. The mere brute caution of the human race should be sufficient to save it from rushing into the calamities Mr. Churchill describes.

Well What Do You Know About That

We have read many jeremiads in the British press about the United States' financial invasion of Canada but the most detailed lamentation that has yet been delivered comes from the "South Wales Daily Post" published at Swansea in the form of an editorial on "Canada and America". It is of considerable length but one paragraph, that would fill any Canadian with amazement will suffice:

"Canada is growing by leaps and bounds—the National Railways, picked up for a song by the Government when in a state of financial decrepitude, have increased their revenue sixteenfold in six years—but here again the American investor is earning easy money. The Canadian hews wood for American paper pulp mills and draws water for the hydro electric schemes that supply power and light for the new industries springing up in the Canadian bush. The old Biblical phrase has a new and strangely apt modern meaning."

The richest thought in the above is the idea that Canada, whose Ministers of Finance have been worrying about the railway debt for ten years "picked up the National Railways for a song" and that the American investor gets the benefit of recent surpluses in the operations balance sheet. How did our Welsh friend get this way?

Alberta Coal Grading Question

An article published in these columns a few weeks ago, entitled "Laws Won't Sell Alberta Coal", seems to have won much attention especially in view of the fact that Ontario Legislature is enacting a bill to prevent fraud in the sale of this commodity. Briefly the vendor of Alberta coal in Ontario is compelled under penalties to advertise and in other ways make public the name of the area or district in Alberta in which such coal was produced and the trade name under which the same is registered in Alberta. This act is a friendly one designed to promote the sale in Ontario of the higher grades of Western coal and prevent it from being discredited by inferior grades unsuitable to this market. More than two years ago it was pointed out



"CHIVALRY" BY WALTER ALLWARD

One of the figures from the Peterborough, Ontario, War Memorial executed by the eminent Canadian sculptor, Walter Allward. A picture of the whole monument was reproduced in these columns a few weeks ago. The above, made at closer range, gives a fuller idea of the beauty and power of Mr. Allward's conception. The full title of the figure is "The Knight of Chivalry", in which the sculptor typifies the spirit which animated the 715 Canadian volunteers from the Peterborough district who fell in the Great War.

in these columns that in view of the diversity of quality in Alberta coals, some form of standardization which would prevent their reputation being damaged would be necessary. There are few Canadians so patriotic that they will cordially give a preference to an inferior article merely because it is Canadian, — and in Ontario quality of fuel is entwined with personal comfort for a considerable part of the year.

The new act will enable Eastern consumers to learn the best grades to buy and where they come from, facts which the Manitoba public has already learned from experience. Such criticism as the bill has met with in the West is not unfriendly, but it is suggested that all the inferior coal that comes into Ontario does not originate in Alberta. The reasonable suggestion is made that the terms of the measure should not be confined to Alberta coal, but should apply to fuel imported from United States mines also. There is fear that Alberta coal may be handicapped by the reluctance of dealers to bother with the compulsory details involved. If the provisions of the act were extended to apply to all coal, from whatever source, this handicap would be removed. There is reason to believe that substitution sometimes takes place in the case of United States coals, and that of certain favored lines more is sold in Ontario than actually shipped into Canada. A bill covering all types of coal, calling for publication of place of origin, name of variety and size would be advisable on every ground.

Flaming Youth Conquering

A most interesting analysis of the youngest younger generation by the well known novelist and playwright, Jesse Lynch Williams, was recently published in "The North American Review". Engagements have recently brought Mr. Williams (a grave and revered seigneur in his fifty-eighth year) in contact with the "newest generation" in several great American cities and universities. This is the generation of young people who were still little boys and girls when the Great War came to a close—too young to share in the wild rebellion of those elder brothers and sisters who were carried away by the delusion that to be happy "all you had to do was to break through your inhibitions, release your suppressions, let yourself go, and not give a damn." As he says those poor kids,—the debutantes and their boy friends of ten years ago,—did not make successful savages, and "one notable result of the revolt has been to make the revolutionists revolting—even to themselves in some cases."

Mr. Williams may be a little too optimistic. In Canada, at any rate, we hear of young people for whom bad

form is still "smart" and well behaved people are "crabs"; but the observations he has made of the convalescence of flaming youth in United States cities are at any rate encouraging. He dropped in at a debutante dance in New York, given for the daughter of an old friend, and, with his Rip Van Winkle eyes, saw decorous dancing, unstinted by hip-flasks. He learned that breaking the hostess's furniture was no longer considered legitimate indoor sport, and that gate-crashing had gone out. The writer of this editorial had the same experience at a very beautiful debutante's party in Toronto this season, and two years ago in New York at a party given for the Princeton Glee Club discovered that the American undergraduate was very much maligned. Indeed, most of the social rowdies in Canada and the United States to-day seem to be those who were approaching 20 when the Great War ended.

The strangest, most reactionary reaction Mr. Williams had gotten from the newest generation comes from the faces, expressions and unconscious atmosphere of the girls. "If I had met any of these flappers walking on the streets, I could have told at a glance that they did not belong on the streets. Only a few seasons ago it was difficult to be sure which was which. These pretty little dears have the quiet manners of breeding, and apparently are not trying to live it down." A factor which is helping the reaction is the sense of amused superiority youth always feels towards the era immediately preceding its own. "Look at that funny old thing making an idiot of herself," said a sweet young miss. "She thinks she's being snappy. But those boys she's trying to vamp are too sophisticated for her line." The "old thing" was 27, the sophisticates about 22. And there you are!

Relic of Old Regime To Disappear

A bill, sponsored by Mr. D. T. Bouchard, M.L.A. for St. Hyacinthe, which is at present before the Quebec Legislative Assembly has for its object the abolition of what are known as seigniorial rents, by way of redemption of the same. The bill, which is entitled the "Seigniorial Rent Abolition Act", provides for the grouping together of municipalities, in which there are lands held under the old French seigniorial system of tenure, in such a manner as to permit of the holders of land under the old regime—the *seigneurs*, as they are called—discharging their indebtedness to the seigneuries in the same way as can be done with municipal taxation. It is proposed to constitute a board of commissioners for the purpose of effecting such redemption and to make this commission responsible for carrying

through the payment of all such indebtedness, and to give it the power to aid those concerned to raise the necessary funds at low interest. The authority that it is designed to confer on the commission, in this regard, is the power to borrow, at a rate not exceeding five per cent., such moneys as may be necessary to pay off the capital sums remaining due to the seigneuries, on the security of the guarantee of the municipalities grouped together under the commission.

The bill calls upon the seigneuries to supply the various municipalities, before the 30th of November next, with lists of the *seigneurs* making payments to them and the amount due from the latter. Somewhat peremptorily, perhaps, it also provides that if the seigneuries fail to furnish these lists by the date named, such failure will deprive the seigneuries in default of the right to collect seigniorial rents other than those that have accrued due between February, 1924 and February of this year.

In principle this bill of Mr. Bouchard's seems to us to be right, and we think it would be a good thing if the Government were either to adopt it itself, or would afford such facilities as may be necessary to permit of its being passed at this session of the Legislature, with such modifications as may be necessary. These seigniorial rents are not only something of an anachronism in the present day, but, in many cases, they have been found to constitute an impediment of no little moment to that easy transfer of land which is such a necessity in a progressive country. It is high time that the *seigneurs* were given the opportunity of effecting a final settlement with their overlords of such a sort as to enable them to rid themselves, once for all, of the obligation to these cumbersome and onerous dues, on terms that are equitable to all, as, in the main, the terms of Mr. Bouchard's bill appear to be.

To Augment Civic Beauty of Montreal

The Montreal city council has unanimously voted the adoption of the executive committee's report in favor of purchasing from the Morgan Realities, Limited, the old Morgan family homestead and 273,000 square feet of ground, with magnificent shade trees, situated between St. Catherine, Notre Dame, LeTourneux and William David streets. The agreed price is \$250,000, but the Morgan estate, which is the vendor, has reduced the actual selling price to \$150,000, payable in four annual instalments, the sum of \$100,000 to be considered a contribution from the Morgan estate, in the hope that the old family seat will remain a public park in perpetuity. This reduction in price, however, is subject to the proviso that if, at any time, the property is devoted to other than public park purposes, the additional \$100,000 is to be paid to the Morgan interests.

The well-known solid stone house on the property is to remain, the intention being to renovate it and transform it partly into a branch of the Municipal Library, to serve the needs of the east end of the city, and partly into comfort stations for both children and adults, while it is also possible that part of the mansion will be turned into a hall. The general idea is to retain, as far as possible, the long-standing association of the Morgan family with Maisonneuve, and, at the same time, to establish a community centre for the east end of the city, where the need of such a centre has been greatly felt.

It is the general opinion not only that the Morgan family has acted very generously over the transaction, but also that the city executive is deserving of praise for initiating the purchase. In fact, as Alderman Drummond remarked in council, the city might well go further and try to pick, up, in other sections of the city, a few of the remaining fine pieces of property for public park purposes, especially those with such splendid shade trees as are on the old Morgan homestead—trees of a kind and size that it would take very many years to grow. Montreal badly needs more public parks and open spaces, particularly in districts which have become congested.

The Romance of Veteran Ships

What becomes of the old ships that for a time spring into the news headlines of the world and then vanish? And how many romances and adventures surround even old and undistinguished vessels. Ships have a singular way of changing their names which makes identification difficult and sometimes it comes about in a humorous way. A few years ago the Canadian Government commissioned a few inferior vessels in conformity with the provisions of the West Indies Treaty, pending the building of the new Canadian National liners, whose aristocratic titles have made certain critics despair of democracy. The Governor of one of the West Indian Islands noted a familiar shape in the harbor one morning and taking a good look, identified the Canadian vessel as "The Greek" a tramp that had earned a bad name when he had been in South Africa many years previously. And though her name was changed the old title could be discerned under a coat of paint.

A recent item in the British press relates that a forlorn little tramp known as the "Angela" of Santander, Spain, limped into the River Tees in the North of England after a rough time in the North Sea. She had a familiar look to some old mariner and enquiries were made into her history. It turned out that she was the once-famous "River Clyde" and had figured in one of the most remarkable exploits of the great war, when 2,000 British troops were landed from her at Gallipoli under circumstances of extreme difficulty. Before the war she was a smart vessel owned in Liverpool and was requisitioned as a transport when the Dardanelles expedition assumed a military phase. After her gallant exploit at Gallipoli the "Clyde" lay for a long time at anchor in Suvla Bay occasionally damaged by shells and in a condition of neglect. After the armistice she was purchased for a comparatively small sum, by a Spanish firm, and refitted as a cargo steamer, carrying chiefly ore and coal. At present she is a rather dissolute looking tramp and the suggestion has been made that she be purchased as a memorial to the men who fell in Galli-

poli. But if Great Britain were to rescue from neglect and obscurity all the ships which were the scenes of daring in the great war she would have a whole navy of derelicts on her hands.

A few years ago a unique episode occurred at Montreal, when a square rigged ship flying the colors of the Imperial Russian Government which had long since been replaced by the Moscow Soviet, sailed up the St. Lawrence. Investigation by the harbor authorities showed that she had once been a training ship in the Russian navy. In 1917, her commander hearing of the revolution and mutiny in Russia decided to stay at sea, and after some cruising about resolved to maintain her by taking on a cargo at some port he had visited for water and repairs. With this vessel he had developed a good tramp freight business, and through his resourcefulness the flag of the Czarist regime was flown on the high seas long after the Imperial family and the last vestige of the old Russian government had been destroyed.

Verily the sea remains the most potent field of romance and it is small wonder that Britain's poets love to sing of ships.

Tavern Hours and Blind Pigs

The question of the possible extension of tavern hours from ten o'clock—the present hour for closing—until eleven o'clock at night is arousing a considerable amount of interest in Montreal. As a fact, a bill, embodying such an extension of hours, is at present before the Quebec Legislature. Hitherto the Government has rather seemed inclined to take the line that ten o'clock is sufficiently late for taverns to keep open, although, in those places where daylight-saving time is in vogue in the summer, eleven o'clock, reckoning by that time, has been sanctioned as the hour of closing at that season.

So far as Montreal is concerned, both Alderman Des Roches, the chairman of the city executive, and Chief Langevin, director of the Police Department of Montreal, are of the opinion that the extension of hours that is being sought is desirable, as likely to conduce to the reduction of the blind pig evil. There is no doubt that the prevalence of blind pigs gives a good deal of concern to those responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the city, and it is interesting to note that both these officials express the belief that an extra hour of open taverns would tend sensibly to the diminution of this evil. Chief Langevin, in fact, goes so far as to say that the extension of tavern hours until eleven o'clock would close up about half the blind pigs in Montreal. These places, he points out, do their big business between tavern closing time and midnight, and he contends that the extension asked would result in many present patrons of these unsavory resorts going straight home instead of hieing themselves from tavern to blind pig, and would, in addition, reduce the latter's busy time by one hour. This, he adds, would spell a diminution of profits to a point where about half of these degrading establishments would have to go out of business.

There probably is a good deal of substance in the argument that the chairman of the executive committee and Chief Langevin put forward, though we imagine it would not meet with any loud acclaim in prohibition quarters. The Montrealer, however, is well-known to be a sociable and a gregarious animal. He likes to take his ease in his inn, and he does not want to be turned out of the latter into the cold street so early as ten o'clock. He feels that he wants to chat a little more, and possibly to drink a little more, than he has yet had time to do. So he betakes himself to the blind pig where his capacity for loquacity and the rest of it may be indulged. Indeed, the chairman of the city executive says that the chance to spend an extra hour in the tavern would also do something to diminish the attendance at gambling houses and other places more objectionable still. This sort of argument may fall a little oddly on Toronto ears, but we imagine the authorities mentioned know whereof they speak in relation to Montreal.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Alberta Hard Coal

Editor, Saturday Night.

SIR:—As the title says, in an article by G. E. Mantell, in a recent issue of your paper, "Law Won't Sell Alberta Coal," which is true—in a measure. But a law properly phrased will help greatly in doing so, in the way of imparting confidence in potential buyers of Alberta coal that they will get a suitable article for their purpose.

The freight charges on Alberta bituminous, semi-bituminous and anthracite coals are alike, and the former two can not compete with Nova Scotia or Pennsylvania coal in Ontario, and therefore should not be shipped. Such coals are confusing as to the merits of Alberta coal for household heating—the major requirement. There is good hard coal there which can compete with American anthracite for heating, and that alone should be allowed to be shipped to Ontario under the reduced freight rate, regardless of Operators' influence. The names of such mines-coals should be published and made known, and retailers compelled to sell by such names; no one now, at the prices charged, wants to buy coal "pig in a poke" fashion—want to know what is being purchased. One failure by getting unsuitable coal for the furnace is a deterrent in the future purchase of the Alberta product—as in my case.

Some years ago The Ottawa Journal newspaper patriotically brought in a shipment of Alberta coal from the lumbermill mines, which it sold at a nominal price to selected purchasers for trial purposes. It was one so favored. It was a good coal, suitable for hot water furnaces; not one condemnatory word was heard from its numerous users.

I have been to Alberta several times, spending a goodly part of one winter in a mining town, where a suitable coal was mined for household and other purposes, its only fault being a rather high ash content. I also got some knowledge of better, bad, and indifferent kinds.

To make the use of Alberta coal general in Ontario, legislation should be invoked to restrict the importation of any other than coal from certain defined mines, the product of which is known to be suitable for, say, hot water furnaces, which meets all other needs. Such legislation would necessarily be of Ontario origin, and unless there is some such restriction and definition the use of Alberta coal will be a dead issue in Ontario.

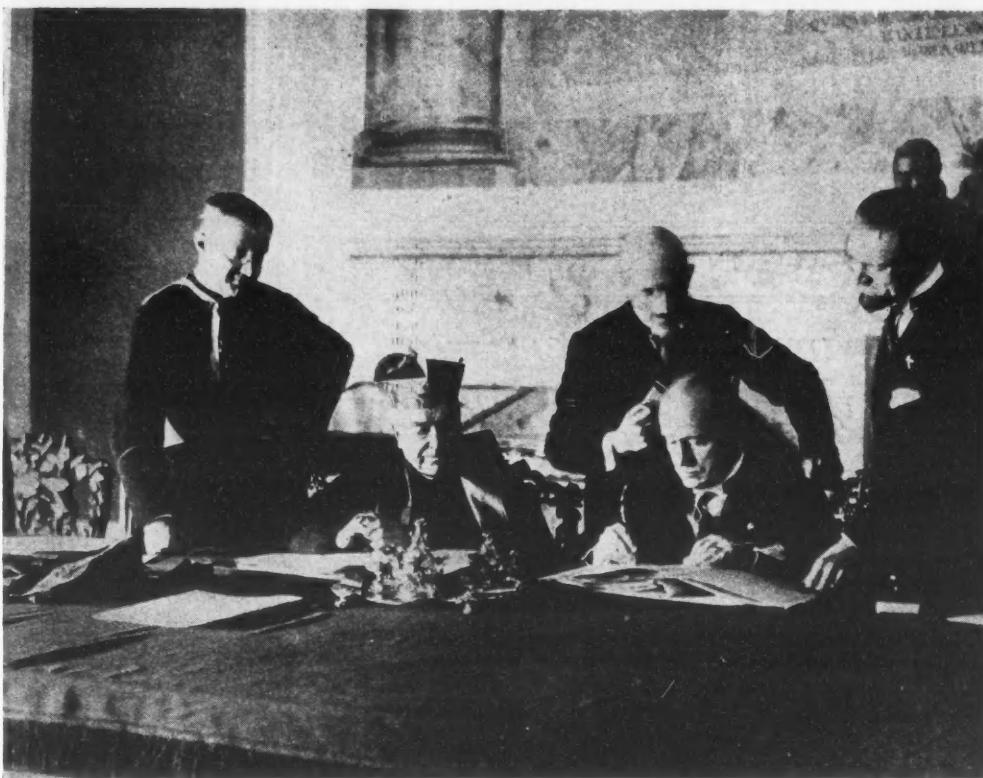
Premier Ferguson deserves the highest praise for his persistent, patriotic and industrial effort for the economical benefit of Ontario and the Dominion. And he has an able second in the person of Mr. J. A. Ellis, to whom Ottawa owes much.

Yours,

W. M. JONES.

WESTBORO, Ont., March, 1929.

Success of the Ontario government's turkey farm experiment was announced recently by the Minister of Agriculture. Pointing out that a turkey today was worth as much as a sheep Mr. Martin stated that the government farm had raised 966 birds which had sold for \$4,803. Three acres of tobacco had also been grown on the farm which had sold for \$1,000. The purchase price of the farm had been \$5,000 and the government was now being offered twice the amount that they had paid for it.



THE MAKING OF HISTORY IN ROME
The signing in triplicate at the Lateran Palace, Rome, of the Treaty by Signor Mussolini and Cardinal Gasparri, which again made the Vatican a State with the Pope as Sovereign, after an interval of 59 years. On the same day His Holiness disclaimed any idea of territorial aggrandisement.

Flirtations of the Seven Sisters

First Act of the Melodrama Now in Progress in Manitoba

By F. C. Pickwell

ONE of the western historians has discovered that a political earthquake shakes Manitoba every seven years. In support of this he cites hectic eras connected with the passing of the Greenway, Roblin and Norris regimes—rich in melodramatics. Now the Bracken ship of state, which showed promise of successfully defying the fates, suddenly strikes an unexpected political rock and is foundering badly. Whether it is a drama, a melodrama, or a comedy, depends largely on the viewpoint or inner knowledge of those sitting in judgment. The plot provides a little of all three—or a "Comedy of Errors."

Mr. Bracken had staged a heroic role for himself, supported by the nationally famous "Seven Sisters." It was the part assigned to Colonel Taylor, as the arch villain, which soon broke up the show. Two favored cabinet ministers lost their part in the cast before the first act had fairly got under way. "Abuse" from heartless critics, finally so incensed the stage manager that he unceremoniously dismissed the cast for a month.

Manitoba's latest political sensation is attributable to the power contract made last year by the government with the Winnipeg Electric Company, or more properly a subsidiary, the North Western Power Co., Limited—which leased the tempestuous Seven Sisters Falls. As pointed out in SATURDAY NIGHT last summer, the more recent turmoil has been due not so much to the merits of the contract, but as to how it was made.

At time of writing three Court of Kings' Bench judges are hearing evidence, flanked by a powerful array of prominent barristers. The royal commission also finds it necessary to journey to California to take the evidence of the former electric company president, Mr. E. W. McLimont, who is not enjoying good health, and so could not return to Winnipeg. The spring flowers may bloom before a judgment is given. Some political reputations are hanging in the balance. The Farmer Government is at stake, and the aftermath may precipitate an election. The Seven Sisters will continue to play the major roles.

Seven years ago the United Farmers of Manitoba formally recognized the present provincial government as one after their own heart, embracing ideals and aspirations borne of many battles within the agrarian organization. True, the Norris and Roblin governments were just as representative of agricultural interests, but this one was created under the magic spell of an illusive "Progressive" movement. They transformed the president of the Manitoba Agricultural College over night in Premier John Bracken—with no experience in practical politics, and little or no working knowledge covering the details of their sacred platform. This bill of rights included one solid plank, demanding public ownership of water powers and public utilities. It is this particular plank which has now tripped the Farmer Government.

Rural Manitoba has been endeavoring to develop a provincial hydro-electric system, and some day hopes to see cheap electricity delivered to all towns and rural homes. So far the service has not got beyond 1200 horse power, supplied by the Winnipeg Hydro-Electric, another independent public owned system. The main power sites were rapidly being controlled by the Winnipeg Electric and city hydro. Within recent years the legislature has gone on record as favoring public development and government control of sufficient for future provincial hydro needs, on which the government received instructions.

Trouble started during the dying days of last year's session. The government let it be known that the services of Mr. Thomas Hogg, an engineer of the Ontario Hydro-Electric system, had been engaged to report on the Seven Sisters site and future policy. Members of the legislature were curious from time to time and asked for information. They were repeatedly told none was available, and that the expert report had not been received. No intimation was given that the legislative decree would not be carried out. The legislature had no sooner adjourned than Dr. Hogg's detailed final report was published through the daily papers, and Premier Bracken intimated that the United Farmer plank on public ownership of power sites and the legislative understanding would not be carried out. Two days later he published full details of a formidable contract made with the Winnipeg Electric Co. subsidiary, covering a certain block of stock necessary for

provincial hydro purposes, over a period of thirty years. In turn that company would adopt the Seven Sisters, with his official blessing.

Red-blooded men like Colonel Taylor, leader of the Conservative party; Judge Robson, leader of the Liberal group; Mr. John Queen, leader of the Labor group, and Dr. Edmison, lone leader of the independent group, resented being treated with obvious contempt by the first minister and his cabinet, and said so in unmistakable language. It would appear that Premier Bracken played pretty much of a lone hand in the deal, true to his school-master instincts, in conjunction with Ottawa, and thereby committed a political blunder which may yet prove disastrous. It has since developed that he knew the expert's judgment, through a preliminary report, some days before the house adjourned.

It would have been such a simple matter to keep the house in session a week or so longer, in order to quite properly take the members into his confidence, at least to some extent, on such an important public policy and business transaction. His own followers were no wiser than the opposition groups. He claims all his cabinet were taken into his confidence, but the minister of public works informed the commission that he did not even see Mr. Hogg during his last visit, even though the matter came under his departmental jurisdiction. Had the legislature been consulted, the matter would have been settled and more or less forgotten.

Colonel Taylor at once took serious issue with what he termed deception on the part of the government, by way of letters to the press and on the platform suggesting entangling alliances with Winnipeg Electric Co. by the government. The Labor group became frantic. The Liberal group, while not seriously criticizing the terms of contract, resented the contemptuous manner in which the legislature had been treated. The clouds became more ominous as the political storm progressed. The premier fought back, claiming the contract had to be made in secret, because the political lambs were trying to put through a hard bargain with the corporation lions. It was not long before Premier Bracken became sick, no doubt politically and mentally, and took an extended vacation.

Hon. Mr. Norris' retirement and promotion to the railway commission, necessitated a by-election in Landsdowne last fall—resulting in a hectic political battle. During the heat of the campaign Colonel F. G. Taylor, leader of the Conservative party, again suggested that the Bracken Government appeared to be in very close contact with officials of the Winnipeg Electric, or subsidiary companies.

The reaction appears to have affected the sensitive Farmer premier so badly that he again had to go away for several weeks on account of his health—in reality, to the Battle Creek Sanitarium. Politics for a time appeared too rough for him. While in quiet seclusion he seems to have brooded over the caustic statements made during the Landsdowne campaign, and vowed vengeance on his chief enemy.

Shortly before the present session the news was announced that a royal commission had been appointed to investigate immediately and adjudicate on the various power charges made against the government by Colonel Taylor. Chief Justice Macdonald, Mr. Justice Dysart and Mr. Justice Kilgour are acting. The government drew up their own indictment, and appointed eminent defence counsel—including a partner of the attorney general—at the public expense, and then requested Colonel Taylor to go ahead and prove his charges—at his own expense. He accepted the challenge.

Delayed beyond expectations, work of the commission had hardly got under way before the legislature opened. The plan to shut off serious investigation in the house, rested with the commission. One opposition group leader introduced a reasonable resolution that a committee of the house be appointed to conduct a thorough investigation into not only the merits, but all details associated with the contract. The premier promptly stated, with injured dignity, that this motion would be treated as a vote of want of confidence—and promised nothing. Then a torpedo hit the Bracken ship of haughty mariners, amid embarrassed confusion.

During the course of cross-examination before the commission, Colonel Taylor's counsel drew from the Minister of Public Works an admission that before the contract was announced he took advantage of inside information, obtained in his official capacity, to speculate in Winnipeg Electric stock. It looked so good, to him, as a party to the transaction, that he purchased 350 shares—and finally lost about \$5,000 on the venture. Of course, he contended this did not influence him at all in trying to get the best possible deal for the province—in fact, a very hard bargain! The effect on the legislature was dramatic, and at once struck at the legal foundation of the contract.

Premier Bracken was thus hit unexpectedly by his favored colleague. In true schoolmaster style he at once decided on a roll call, and demanded a heart-to-heart confession from all his ministers. The attorney-general abjectly admitted that he, too, could not resist the temptation to take advantage of inside dope—but he did not keep

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Custom
Tailored
in
the
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the stock long. The Minister of Education confessed members of his family held Winnipeg electric stock, but this had previously been sold. The Speaker of the House also took a flier—and lost. The first two tendered their resignations at once. The opposition wanted to know what was to be done about it. The premier was sick at heart, and showed it. He wanted time to consider the unexpected problem. His followers sat in stunned silence, pathetic in their sadness—political babes in the woods.

After two days of indecision, during which he mutely submitted to most embarrassing opposition criticism, Premier Bracken decided to accept the resignation of his Attorney-General and Minister of Public Works—though under extenuating circumstances. The poor boys did not appreciate the seriousness of their offence.

And then it was discovered that the government had no ambition to going on being "abused" day after day by the opposition. The premier wanted to move immediately that the house be adjourned forthwith for a month. The motion on a confidence vote did not matter. Other urgent business did not matter. The government just wanted to get away from it all for a while, on the subterfuge of giving two new temporary make-shift ministers time to size up their new offices. Meantime the royal commission might be able to provide something more cheerful to talk about. When the debate on the motion to adjourn continued to be embarrassing, the government decided on the closure, as the quickest means of at least reaching a temporary respite.

The opposition group leaders all spoke in opposition to the unprecedented and extreme course. Premier Bracken gave no very impressive reason why the closure should be applied and the legislature dismissed so unceremoniously. He suggested the reason should be obvious, so the commission could work in peace, free from observation and comment in the legislature. Furthermore, he did not seem held up to "abuse" by opposition members.

On a question of privilege Colonel Taylor discussed the charges lodged against him of having slandered the government, and mentioned the unjust burden in shouldering him with his own legal costs. He covered what he really did say, or meant, as compared to the government indictment. Even granting that he is driven from political life, as a result of the royal commission report, he said, his success in having forced the secret deal out in the open would in itself as a public service compensate him for any personal sacrifices. The Colonel held some very valuable trump cards against the government, but whether or not he played them at the proper time has not yet been made clear.

The reading public may also have been somewhat surprised at Mr. John Haig's version of his electric stock investments and "strong box" campaign contribution. But that created only a ripple of excitement, as compared to the amazing revelation that Mr. John Queen—eloquent leader of the labor party and staunch opponent of corporation rule—had momentarily fallen from grace in a mild flirtation with capitalism. He also took a flier at Winnipeg electric stock, during the controversy, but his conscience bothered him after three days, and he sold out—at a loss of \$75. When this became public Mr. Queen lost no time in making a frank statement in the legislature, and immediately tendered his resignation as leader—till such time as his followers may pronounce judgment.

And so the curtain ended the first act of Manitoba's latest political melodrama—"Flirtations with the Seven Sisters."



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Buddha Transplanted

By P. HART SCOTT

THERE is one place in Toronto I would NOT like to be alone after dark, and that is in the centre isle of the second room of the Royal Ontario Museum.

I admit I struck it on an afternoon peculiarly suitable to it as a background, but rare—I am assured,—in a normal Canadian winter! It was dull, dark, and depressing, and outside, it was about to snow. I entered the front door of the Museum, paid my entrance fee,—purchased my catalogue, and was admitted through the turnstile.

I wandered vaguely around, peering at various early prints, a case of shoes, old laces, and furniture,—when suddenly, coming to an abrupt turn on my path, I saw it.

Everything else faded from view. I remembered suddenly this was January,—the month of the Chinese feast of the New Year. The month of celebrations, and remembrance, in which the Chinese revel madly for many hours. When the streets in China are garlanded with flowers, the roofs draped with gaily assorted bunting, and whole main streets of buildings looped up, and connected together by swinging lanterns of multi-colored hues, and patterns.

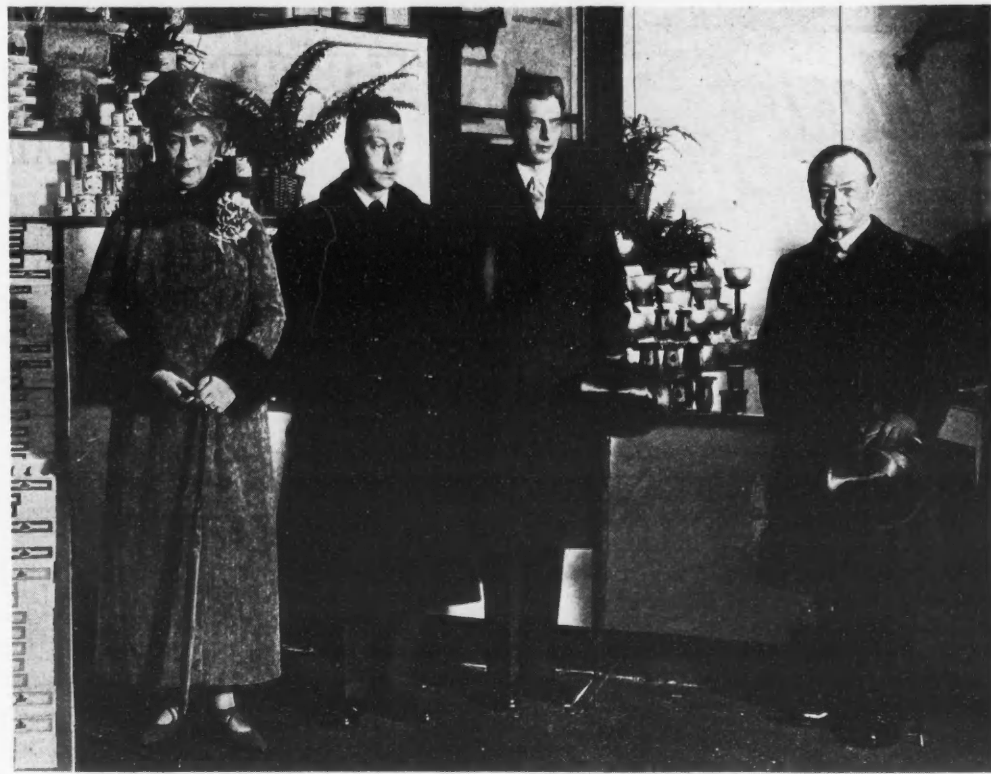
I remembered too, the solemn processions in the earlier part of the day to cemeteries, and temples, where prayers are offered up over the graves of the Chinese, and lamentations carried out with the assistance of sweet cakes, and wines, to inspire the mourners in their songs and dances.

I recalled all this, and there I stood,—rooted to the spot. An unobserved intruder in a Chinese Temple. The only occupant of a long, slender aisle like the nave in a Church,—lonely and deserted,—leading down to the sacred emblem of every Chinese Temple,—the Buddha.

There it was, right before me,—the mourner's path,—wandering down between, what seemed at first glance, to be the usual tall, dark pillars, and at the end,—in a haze of saffron mist, from a background of shrouded, gold curtained windows,—loomed the god.

Three times life size, implacable, and aloof,—his golden up-lifted hands placed finger tip to finger tip, with his great head turned toward me in a gaze of indifferent inquiry.

I moved toward him.



ROYAL VISIT TO THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR AT "THE WHITE CITY", LONDON
 Queen Mary accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince George recently visited the Fair which is attracting much attention accompanied by Hon. Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for the Dominions and Crown Colonies.

On either side of him as I approached, and in the increasing gloom of the afternoon, I perceived a queer gaunt looking stone dragon. Crouched upon their haunches, their vacant, staring eye sockets, directed upon my slightest movement, it wanted but little imagination to conceive of them belching forth smoke, and flame at any moment, in their anger against my intrusion.

Too little imagination!—I stirred uneasily, and retreated backwards, to inspect their Master from a more respectful distance.

Apparently he belonged to the Temple of Pi Sia Kung at She Chia, Chwang, (Province of Chihli Shansi) in the time of the Chinese Ming dynasty 1368-1644 a.d., and is one of the finest Buddha images in existence. Originally cast in bronze, his entire and dignified person was subsequently over-laid with solid gold, so that his flesh now gleams with the mellowness of old guineas.

At this point somebody interrupted.

A large and bored looking woman, clutching a market basket, and attended by a sprightly and intelligent,—if somewhat hen-pecked,—looking swain, approached.

"This here,—," remarked the man,— "is supposed to be one of the museum's finest pieces."

"Yah,—," replied the woman, gazing up at the Buddha with an expression of supreme indifference equalled only by his own,— "Wall I guess he looks as if he could do with someone flicking a duster good and hard over him, if you ask me."

None of us did ask her, and she relapsed into silence and passed on. The Buddha and I were alone again.

His inscrutable gaze fastened itself upon the aisle, and turning, I discovered what the pillars down each side leading to his temple really were. They were show cases and statue mounts.

The show cases contained Chinese swords, state robes, glazed earthenware pillows for the support of the heads of mummies in tombs of the Sung Dynasty in the year 960 A.D., and ancient porcelains.

The stands held the stone heads of one Kwan Yin, Goddess of Mercy, in existence apparently, about the years 618-906 A.D.

The Chinese seem to have been a little vague about Kwan Yin. Whether her mercy varied in its dispensation as much as her face I cannot say, but her face varies amazingly.

If any woman could achieve today as much variation in her face, as did Kwan Yin, then our foremost movie stars would be looking for a job!

In some of these stone images Kwan Yin is depicted with a remarkable resemblance to photographs of ladies of the Queen Elizabeth period, wearing a high crown, side and front curls, and a self satisfied smirk. In others she is shown with a distinct resemblance to the still later ladies of the good Queen Victoria's period, with pursed lips, faintly scandalised expressions, and an aquiline and extremely superior looking nose!

In yet others, she is portrayed as a rather slovenly old lady after a night out—with a loose mouth, full lips, double chin, and general appearance which nothing could des-

cribe better than the words of the late Marie Lloyd's famous song: "I'm one of the ruins that Cromwell knocked abait a bit."

So much for Kwan Yin.

The Buddhas seem more consistent in their general appearance. There was indeed, only one I could find who varied in any way from the usual, indifferent far-away stare commonly associated with buddhas. He was facing a case of racing porcelain horses.

Possibly something in the attitude of the horses had recalled to his mind races of by-gone days. Days of unofficial winnings, and losings,—days of hope, and days of celebration; days 'of feasting and banqueting after the local Derby, and nights of Bacchanalian-revelry, and these may account for his blissful,—somewhat bloated looking countenance,—and the serene bulge of his eye-lids.

Lohan however, is the pick of them all. After my Buddha of the Chinese Temple,—(For he is truly wonderful) Lohan, I think, is the most charming exhibit, of the whole Museum.

Lohan is NOT a Buddha,—he has not risen that far, he is merely a Buddhistic apostle,—one of 16 young men, whom, tradition claims, to have been human beings, having reached the end of the Eight Fold Path, and attained perfection, and enlightenment. Sitting up, clasping one raised knee with both hands, Lohan welcomes you at the end of the ground floor galleries, and is one of the most cheery, whimsical, benign looking souls in existence.

Three and a half feet high, with his yellow parchment like neck, sliding into the folds of his jade green kimono, and his great ears,—the lobes of which hang level with his chin as a sign of greatness,—he sits in state. Upon half his head is a slight discolouration, and upon his face is a contented smile.

Believed to have come from a remote mountain sanctuary near Ichowfu (which in itself sounds remote enough to me!) Lohan's head is supposed to have received its discolouration from the constant dripping of water off the roof of the cave wherein he once dwelt.

This dripping however, has apparently had little, or no effect, upon the rest of his person, and none I feel sure, his character.

Cheery, and human, with the most understanding face in the world Lohan sits, and gazes at you.

Lohan inspires me. I could get very fond of him, and I would like to know him better.

I would like to smile at him, and touch him, and ask him questions. To say for instance:—"Hello Lohan, old friend,—my knowledge of geography is awfully weak, but where DID you say Ichowfu was?" "Was it a nice cafe you lived in, or did you get awful headaches from that leak in the roof?"

I'm afraid the only caves I know are those at Cheddar, England, and one or two in the Grand Canyon, and—pardon me—but don't you find a Canadian winter rather trying on your thin attire?"

"—And what DO you think of our central heating system in the home,—I see there is a radiator right beside you?"

And perhaps he would reply,—and again perhaps he wouldn't!

The PASSING SHOW

It is said that hair-dressers in an endeavour to find a really permanent wave are studying the crime wave.

Major H. O. D. Segrave, British motor racer, broke the world's record at Daytona Beach when he drove his car at 231 miles an hour. However, we won't think he is good until we see what he can do on a down-town street during rush-hour.

Hoover has declared his intentions of drying up Washington. It wouldn't do any harm if he started on the speeches first.

In order to create harmony between the C. N. R. and the C. P. R. we suggest something in the nature of olive branch lines.

Elsie plans to go to Paris this summer and the first thing she wants to see are the Americans.

The surest sign of spring so far is the revolt in Mexico.

The United States has declared for more cruisers, but Mr. Hoover, if his declaration concerning drinking in Congress is sincere, is strongly in favour of cutting down the schooners.

"Won't you have some candy?"

"It's Lent."

"Nonsense. I paid good money for it."

Modern parties are usually stiff and formal until the ice is broken for the cocktail.

Hal Frank



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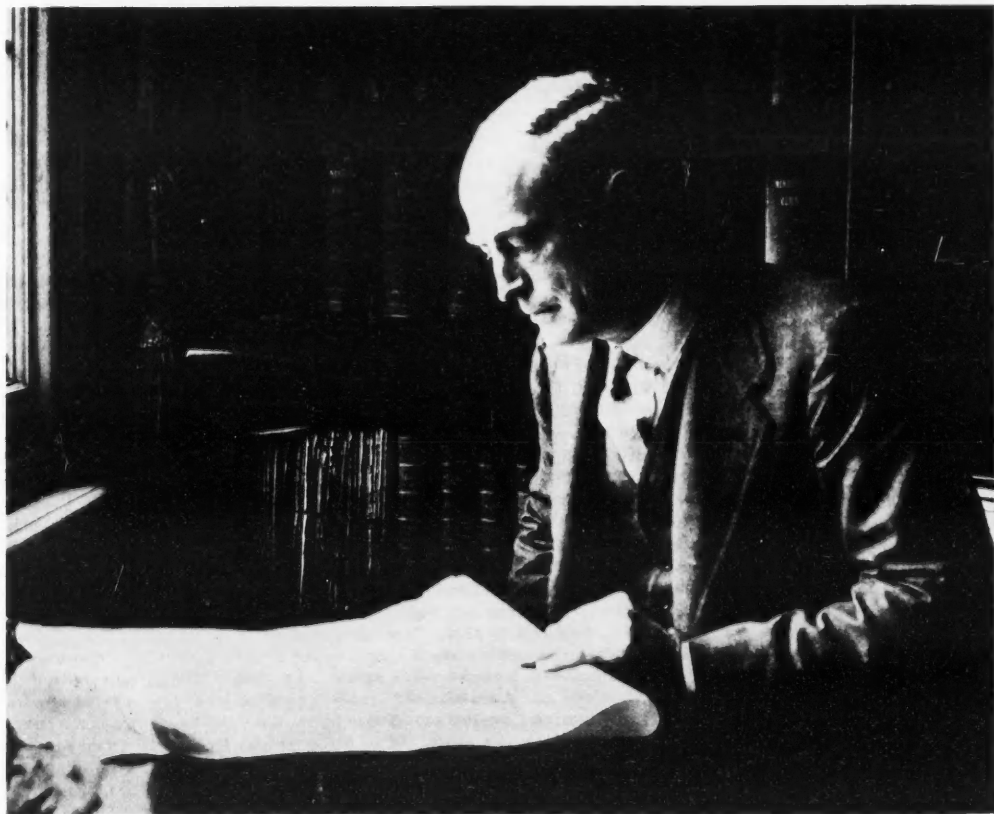
The Cradle of Admiralty Law

ADMIRALTY LAW had a French beginning. The first rules of the road and code of international law were compiled on an insignificant island in the Bay of Biscay. They were known as "Roles d'Oleron" and were accepted by all the sea farers of the Western world and were signed by Eleanor of Guienne in 1152, two years before she united the island to the English Crown by marrying Henry Plantagenet.

Oleron Island is long and low but it is almost park like in the beauty of the woods that fringe the glorious acres of the golden sands. It is the second island of France, Corsica being the largest. It holds the last resting place of Pierre Loti.

Near it and inshore is the small island of Aix where much history has been made. It was first fortified by Colbert, when Louis XIV created the naval port of Rochefort in 1664, and was the scene of the great fireship episode of April 11, 1809, when four French ships were destroyed by Lord Cochrane.

Finally, in 1815, the little island was the place of Napoleon's surrender. The great Corsican landed on it on July 7th and stayed till the 15th in the vain hope of escaping to America. The presence of the "Bellerophon" in Aix roads made flight impossible, and Napoleon was reluctantly compelled to give himself up to Captain Maitland.



SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON

Leader of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition of 1911, now in England to make arrangements for a new expedition to the Antarctic. He expects to set out from Hobart (Tasmania) in the Discovery, Capt. Scott's old ship, next November.



THE Canadian ship of state is moving at the present time through more difficult waters than it has traversed in many a year. The skill of its navigators perhaps was never before so severely tested as it is now being and for some time will be tested. All their resourcefulness will be required to bring it through to safe water without sacrifice of the country's interests. And they are fully aware of this, recognizing that on the course they steer great consequences depend. There is no disposition among the more thoughtful of public men at Ottawa to regard the situation as otherwise than critical and fraught with grave possibilities as well for the distant as for the immediate future.

Since I wrote last week of the trial in statescraft in which Mr. Mackenzie King at Ottawa faces Mr. Hoover at Washington two moves have been made which on the surface would seem to preclude finesse and indicate nothing more subtle than an open struggle between the two countries for advantage to their interests through tariffs. There are those who think it can be nothing more or less than this, and it may be that they are right, but Mr. King is not among them. He is not discouraged by Mr. Hoover's inaugural pronouncement regarding his tariff policy and his calling of a special session of Congress to translate it into legislation; and the fact that he has sanctioned the Beauharnois power concession on the St. Lawrence River does not necessarily mean that he has abandoned the deep waterway as a counter in the contest. Within the week, Mr. Hoover has issued what amounts to a defiance of the threat of tariff retaliation contained in the Robb budget speech and Mr. King has given federal approval to the private power project which to a very serious extent — despite the government's assurance to the contrary — obstructs the deep waterway scheme, but the Prime Minister's course is not altered; tariff retaliation and the waterway are still his big cards and he retains his faith in his ability to win with them.

SO, with Canadian eyes focused on the tariff legislation impending at Washington, which is to be frankly framed to further exclude Canadian farm products from the American market, the situation is not fully covered by the simple question Canadians are everywhere asking: What is Canada going to do about it? Observing Mr. King, one has also to ask: How? and When? Tariff adjustments to correct the effect on Canadian trade of the Hoover tariff policy, should it become operative, were virtually promised in the budget speech, but they are for a year hence, when the next budget is framed. Under this promise alone, with the special session of Congress called for next month, the forthcoming United States tariff increases will be in effect against Canada for almost a year before this country would move in self-protection. Some of the Conservatives — Doctor Manion spoke for them in the Commons the other day — would have quicker action; they would have the present parliamentary session extended, or a special one called to provide retaliatory tariff measures. For two reasons the government will not adopt this helpful suggestion, the first being that the Western supporters of the government are not ready to abandon their antipathy to tariff protection so suddenly, and the second being that Mr. King is not depending on retaliation alone to safeguard Canadians' interests and even hopes still that the necessity of it can be avoided. In other words, if the tariff increases which Congress is about to provide seriously injure Canada and if Mr. Hoover cannot be persuaded of the wisdom of modifying them, Mr. King's government a year hence will go as far as it has the courage to go in retaliatory adjustments of the Canadian tariff, but in the meantime the Prime Minister will cling to the hope that the prospect of the United States being deprived of a large part of the nine hundred million dollar Canadian market and of the realization of the desire for the St. Lawrence deep waterway will have some influence with Mr. Hoover, especially if it is delicately indicated to him that he might both retain the market and secure the waterway by being reasonable in his policy toward this country. How, it will be asked, could Mr. King give such indication in respect of the waterway since the unfriendly tariff increases at Washington will influence Canadian sentiment against a waterway undertaking with the United States? The answer is that he must hope to dissipate that sentiment through securing an advantageous bargain which would provide at least for the withdrawal of the tariff increases.

THERE is no mistaking the course the Prime Minister is taking in this very critical situation. The first stage is already marked by signs. It was marked in the Commons the other day by the smile with which he met the spirited demand of Doctor Manion that Canada act in a "red-blooded Canadian manner" and meet the United States on its own ground. He for one proposes to adhere strictly to the spirit of the Kellogg Treat-

ty even to the extent of avoiding tariff warfare if possible. It was further marked when he asked if it was thought that a pronouncement by himself along the lines proposed by Doctor Manion would improve the relations between the two countries. But it was much more distinctly marked by a step which he could only have taken in a full realization that it was liable to involve him in serious difficulties. I refer here to the Governor-General's sending a message to President Hoover congratulating him on his inauguration, the belated news of which action in a press despatch from Washington is astonishing members of parliament as I write. This message, as far as is known, is a departure from all precedent, and as such contains possibilities of a serious constitutional issue. Parliament Hill is rubbing its eyes, wondering if it is reading rightly the Washington despatch revealing the fact that such a message was sent. The King of England does not send messages of congratulations to the presidents of republics on their inauguration, partly no doubt, because such messages would imply approval of the electoral choice of one section of the people of the republic over other sections. Did the personal representative of the Sovereign in Canada send such a message on his own initiative or on the advice of his first minister? The former can hardly have been the case. If Mr. King advised Lord Willingdon to send such a message to Mr. Hoover, he must have been depending for his justification on the new status of the Governor-General and the new status of Canada under which she engages in foreign affairs in her own name. In any case precedent was abandoned in order that the head of the state in Canada should congratulate on his accession to office a United States president who was elected on a policy injurious to this country.

The fact cannot be disassociated from the Prime Minister's anxiety regarding Mr. Hoover's tariff policy and his hope of having that policy modified through conciliatory intercourse between Ottawa and Washington of matters of mutual interest. It was a daring departure to make, and in making it he must have known he would be examined on it in parliament, but he is playing a difficult game for big stakes. Mr. King is by no means blind to the fact that the life of his government depends on his saving this country from the effects of the Hoover tariff policy. If it can be saved in no other way than by tariff retaliation, he will take the course and endeavor to convince the West of its necessity; but both by instinct and by regard for the opposition of his agricultural following to the principle of tariff protection he is reluctant to take it. He will use every effort before taking it to offset the Hoover policy by other means. He is content to allow the Conservatives to call as loudly as they wish for retaliation while he seeks to gain his ends in a more difficult manner. And no doubt, in counting his chances, he realizes that if it has to come down to retaliation in the end, Mr. Bennett and the conservatives will be several jumps ahead of him by election time. Unless one is disposed to trust Mr. King to find another way out, the proposal of Doctor Manion that this country should not lose time in meeting the American move but that parliament should at this or a special session make corresponding adjustments in the Canadian tariff appears eminently reasonable. But it will not be adopted.

IT IS some three months since I said in these columns that the government had decided to give its sanction to the Beauharnois power concession on the St. Lawrence, but confirmation came at last. It was held up in recent weeks through the government's finding itself involved in the Seven Sisters power site scandal which has engulfed the Bracken government in Manitoba. Once the ministry had shaken itself free from the hounding it was receiving in the House of Commons over Mr. Stewart's course in connection with the alienation of the Manitoba power by the unprecedented and heroic method of adopting the Opposition's policy and turning back to provincial administration the remaining power resources of the western provinces, it hastened to relieve the anxiety of the Beauharnois promoters. In doing so, it has thrown a lot of dust in the eyes of the public, particularly that section of the public which is concerned for the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes deep waterway scheme. Unfortunately, what with Beauharnois propaganda and a general lack of knowledge of both the waterway plans and the power project plans, the government could feel fairly confident of deceiving the public about the actual effect of this concession on the waterway scheme.

In announcing that the government had passed an order-in-council making operative the concession which the company received from the Quebec legislature last June, Mr. Elliott, Minister of Public Works, threw up a barrage of words purporting to mean that the interests

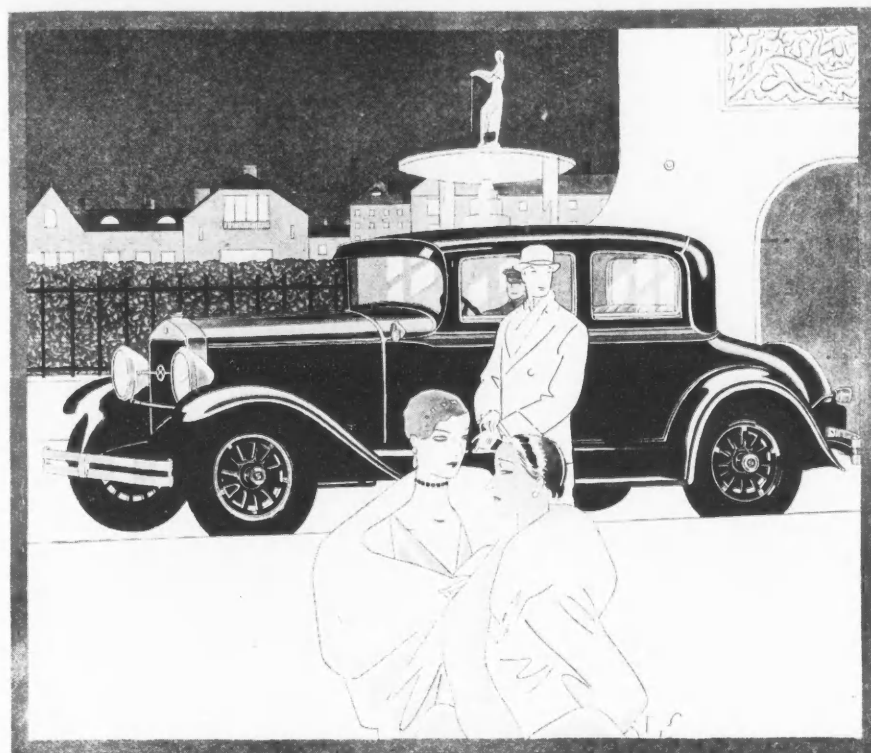
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of the country in general and particularly in the matter of the proposed deep waterway were fully safeguarded and that the power project would actually provide a link in the waterway. The Minister's statement was shamefully misleading. The Beauharnois power scheme will provide no link in the waterway planned by the Canadian section of the International Joint Board of Engineers. If it means anything in relation to the physical aspects of the waterway, it is that the waterway recommended by the International Engineering Board is abandoned in favor of a waterway incidental to the private power project of the Beauharnois concessionaires.

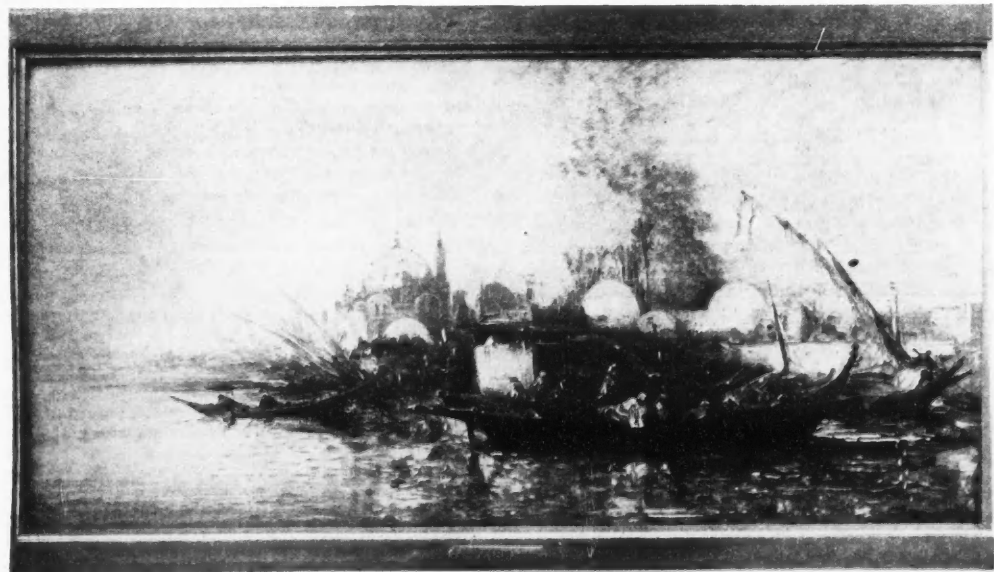
The Engineering Board proposed that the waterway at this point should be either along the course of the river or by a lateral canal north of it, and the Beauharnois power canal is to be south of the river. True, the company is required to build a canal corresponding in size and standards to that required for the waterway, and this is the link in the waterway, Mr. Elliott says, the country will get for nothing if the waterway scheme should materialize. To make it a link in a substitute waterway, the government at its own expense would have to instal connecting navigation locks, which its engineers have estimated would cost \$21,600,000, which is \$5,600,000 more than the estimated cost of the canal itself. But the relation of the private power concession to the waterway economically is much more serious. The National Advisory Committee recommended that the country should undertake the waterway only on a basis of having the Canadian section provided by private interests in return for power development rights. The government in endorsing this concession gives away a large part of the power rights—40,000 cubic second feet of the 200,000 foot flow of the river—and gets nothing toward the waterway but a \$16,000,000 canal fifteen miles long which can only be used in a substitute waterway by the construction of connecting locks at the public expense.

It was said earlier in this article that the granting of this concession, which to some extent at least discourages the waterway proposal, might not preclude Mr. King from using the waterway as a bargaining medium with Mr. Hoover. I had in mind in that connection the condition in the order-in-council conveying the government's approval of the concession which prevents the

company from commencing construction until its detailed plans have been approved by the government. The Beauharnois concession nullifies the report of the National Advisory Committee, which was submitted to the United States as a basis of negotiations for a waterway treaty since if the power project is carried out the navigation channels cannot be secured at the expense of power concessionaires. So there is an intimation here that the King Government, as a result of Mr. Hoover's tariff attitude, has given up the waterway vision, but it is an intimation that could be withdrawn should Mr. Hoover become reasonable. The company cannot proceed unless its detail plans are also approved, so if Mr. Hoover really wants the waterway he has still time to indicate a willingness to reconsider his tariff policy.

Aviation Problem Solved

AN invention that may go far towards solving the greatest problem in aviation has been devised by Mr. Cierfvol, an engineer with a small works in the East End of London. At a demonstration visitors saw a gyroscopic propeller weighing an ounce lift a pound weight vertically into the air, another propeller, weighing six ounces, lifted nearly three pounds, and a third weighing fourteen pounds and driven by a ten-horse power engine lifted a hundredweight. A man stood on the shaft of the largest of the models and was raised into the air. An ordinary propeller fitted to the same apparatus failed to lift anything. Mr. Cierfvol is modest about his invention. If he were rich he would go out and buy an airplane to-day, fit his propeller to it, and be the first man to fly it. As it is he works away in his loft and hopes for the best. "My idea is quite simple," he said. "You see, instead of being solid, the blades of my propeller are really a grid of flexible tapering rods covered with fabric," he said. "These rods spread out fanwise, and rubber at the base prevents them from closing up. These springs prevent any vibration reaching the shaft." The blades, instead of being attached to the main shaft, are "hinged" on springs. Another thing about the invention is that it is almost soundless. That is because the action of the air is uneven and, these blades being flexible and capable of movement, the air passes through them in a series of waves.



VENETIAN PIECE BY FELIX ZIEM

Because of his warmth of color and feeling for atmosphere Ziem was called "the French Turner." The above work was recently acquired from the Merritt Malloney Gallery by Mr. Ronald Fraser, Rose Park Drive, Toronto.

—they call him
"The man you can't rattle"



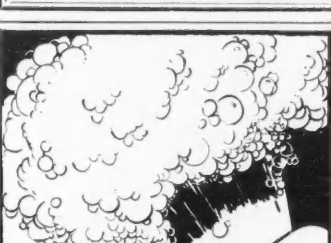
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Whistler at the Freer Collection, Washington

By Stewart Dick

SHORTLY after the death of Whistler, in 1903, I saw the great memorial collection of his works in London, including the three greatest portraits, his mother—the Carlyle—and the child study of Miss Alexander.

Since that time I have seen no such important collection of his works as that brought together by the late Mr. Freer, of Detroit, and now in the Freer collection which forms part of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. It occupies six or seven rooms, comprising oils, water colours, pastels, lithographs and etchings, and the famous Peacock Room, and is, I suppose, the most extensive collection of the artist's works in existence.

It is interesting to compare one's impressions now with those of twenty-five years ago. I must admit that Whistler is to me now a lesser star than he seemed then. His figure has dwindled with the lapse of time, his voice now seems rather thin and shrill. He is picturesque but not imposing. Still, there is a magic in his work. His is an individual art, wayward and whimsical, but lacking in depth. In spite of its fascination it is superficial—indeed, its superficiality is bound up with its charm.

The Freer collection represents well the different periods of his career, and the variety of mediums which he handled.

The earliest example is the portrait of himself painted in Paris about the year 1858, when he was associated with Courbet, Manet, Fantin-Latour and other Parisian artists. Then two years later we have the "Music Room," a study rather like the more famous "Piano" picture and with strongly defined figures in black riding habits which in a way reminds us of Manet's "Concert in the Tuilleries." There is the same contrast of solid blacks and creamy whites, with notes of red and green. "The Thames in Ice," dated Christmas 1860, applies a somewhat similar treatment to a river subject. In these works Whistler is, like Manet, following on the lines of the great Spaniards, giving us works of emphatic design and a sombre and vigorous realism.

Two influences, then, seem to have come more or less simultaneously into the painter's life. The first is the impressionist way of looking at things. The impressionist does not examine intensively the subject itself, he refuses to be intrigued by its vital interest, but is occupied exclusively with its outward appearance. He is content to record the impression left by the subject on the retina, not as looked at searchingly, but as taken in without conscious thought.

The second influence is that of Japanese art as seen in the colour print. Here we have an art of subtlety rather than strength. The selecting of a few colours and tones, and building up a harmony with these often in a very arbitrary way, employing clear outlines and flat colouring, allied to great nicety of spacing.

Whistler combines the two styles. He adds to his impressionism carefully selected harmonies, even more limited than those of the Japanese artists, and captures something of their deft and fanciful composition. On the other hand, he blurs the clean outlines of the Japanese print and gives us merely a vague impression. He goes out of his way to announce his point of view, calling his pictures, not by a subject title, but by such names as "an arrangement in black," "a harmony in brown and gold," "a note in pink," and so on.

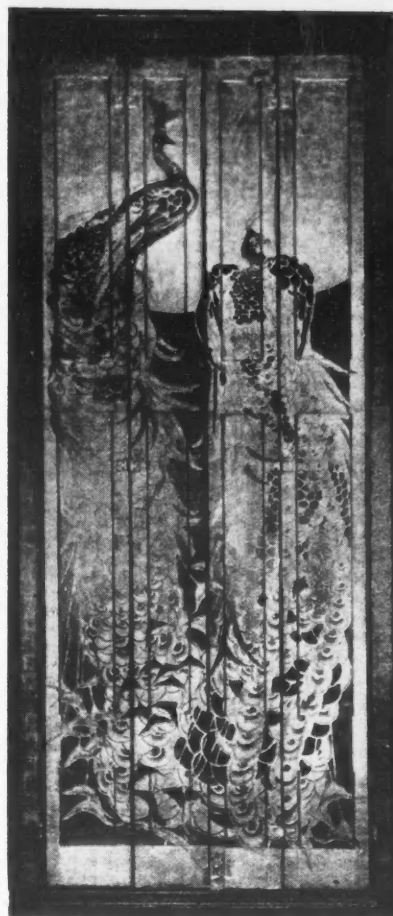
There is an intermediate stage when he imitates his Japanese models more frankly, with greater realism and fuller colouring. Of this the most important example is the "Princess from the land of Porcelain," which now hangs in the "Peacock Room," and another smaller example is the "Golden Screen," also in this collection. Both were painted in the years 1863-5. Here we have the subjects of the Japanese colour print translated into the realistic three dimensional style of modern European art, with rich and full but yet decorative colouring.

We find his personal method fully developed in the series of portraits painted between the years 1867 and 1876. On three occasions he built better than he knew, and produced masterpieces: "Whistler's Mother," arrangement in grey and black No. 1; "Carlyle," arrangement in grey and black No. 11; "Miss Cicely Henrietta Alexander, harmony in grey and green." But in each of these portraits, perhaps without conscious intention, in addition to the "arrangement" on which the title insists, a strong emotional appeal is added. "Whistler's Mother" is a picture universally beloved, and has indeed been widely reproduced as an emblem of motherhood. The figure of Carlyle, huddled up like a sick raven, has a tragic intensity; and the little Miss Alexander breathes the very spirit of fragile and delicate girlhood, as dainty as a piece of porcelain. The first is now in the Luxembourg in Paris; the second in the municipal collection of the city of Glasgow; the third will ultimately find its way to the National Gallery in London.

But when we come to the portrait of "F. R. Leyland, arrangement in black," in the Freer collection, the description is only too true. A vague and shadowy black figure, two eyes in a white face without drawing and without modelling—it is as impersonal as a passing glimpse in a mirror, and leaves us entirely unaffected. In the "Young American" we have a white figure, the suggestion of a sweet young face but blurred and indistinct, and that is all. These are mere ghosts, not human beings. If you would paint real portraits you must love your fellow men like Rembrandt, hate them like Goya, or at the very least view them with interest and curiosity. You cannot treat them merely as arrangements in black or white.

The application of these methods to such subjects as "Venus rising from the Sea," "Venus Astarte," and "Phryne the superb," results in a "reductio ad absurdum." Here is no pale, unearthly beauty as of Botticelli, no burning splendour as of Titian, no fleshy voluptuousness as of Rubens, nothing but a shadow faint and hesitating, an arrangement of pink and grey, with something of the tawdry, artificial air of the ballet.

The combination of careful selection with impressionism is applied with greater success to landscape. Nature is not to Whistler the mistress she was to Leonardo and many another great artist. He does not make himself a sounding board giving back her full throated harmonies. As he says in "Ten o'clock," Nature is the keyboard, she selects the melody. "To do otherwise we're to sit on the piano." But his melodies have a very small compass and they are picked out with one finger. He avoids the full glories of the day and paints chiefly muted effects of twilight and evening "when Nature for once sings in tune."



A WHISTLER DECORATION
Centre shutter of the celebrated Peacock Room
executed by James McNeill Whistler in 1876-7
and now in the Freer collection at Washington.

IN THE Freer collection is a beautiful Thames scene at Chelsea, "Variations of pink and gray." The factories on the farther shore, the sails of the barges in the foreground, the hoardings and the groups of figures,—all these are treated in faint flat tones like those of a Hiroshige colour print. Then we have the series of "Nocturnes." The first of these is a scene in Valparaiso Harbour printed in 1866. Later come the Thames series of which a very fine example is the "Battersea Reach—blue and silver." Subtle, poetic, very perfect within its narrow limits.

But the unique feature of the Whistler series in the Freer Gallery is the famous Peacock Room. Its genesis is as follows: The picture, "The Princess of the land of Porcelain," painted by Whistler in 1864, came into the hands about ten years later of Frederick R. Leyland, a Liverpool shipowner who placed it in the dining room of his house at 49 Princes Gate, London. The dining room with its walls and ceiling of walnut wainscoting and old painted Spanish leather, was designed by a London architect, and Whistler's painting hung at one end of the room over the fireplace. On the shelves round the walls was displayed a fine collection of oriental porcelain.

The artist objected to the reds of the Spanish leather and the rich red border of an oriental rug on the floor. The offending border was removed, and Whistler was authorised to paint over the Spanish leather. As he went on, however, his alterations became more and more extensive. His scheme grew, until finally the room was transformed into the Peacock Room as we see it today. The large panel with the two peacocks occupies the space above the sideboard facing the Princess, while peacocks decorated the inside of the shutters of the three windows on one side of the room. The rest of the decoration on the walls and ceiling is carried out in a scheme of greenish blue and gold, the motive being taken from the plumage of the peacock.

It may be said that the bulk of the work was carried out during a long absence of the owner, without his knowledge or consent, and friction arose on the question of payment—Whistler having gone far beyond his original scheme and demanding a much increased remuneration, while the owner contended that the original estimate was for so much and that he had authorised nothing more. One result of the somewhat acrimonious squabble was the painting of the panel, "The Rich Peacock and the Poor Peacock," the rich peacock dropping golden sovereigns from its plumage, the poor peacock with only its gay feathers. While doubtless "there was much to be said on both sides," it seems rather in questionable taste for an artist to insult his patron pictorially in his own dining room, and one recalls the story of another bird who was not a real peacock but only a daw masquerading in borrowed plumes. It was certainly with admirable phlegm that Leyland accepted the art and ignored the allegory.

To me the room was rather a disappointment. The fact is that it is a scheme of decoration conceived on the lines of Japanese art and it cannot stand comparison with the genuine article. No doubt in Victorian London, it was painted in 1876-71, it was unique in its distinction, its whimsical fancy and its unity of colouring, but placed in a collection numbering many of the finest examples of Japanese decorative art it fails to hold its own and stands confessed as imitative and second rate.

It has neither the impressiveness of design or the general effect of sumptuousness, which characterises a Japanese wall painting or a set of decorative screens. Whistler's peacock panels are the best part of his decoration—the finest being the group of two peacocks in the central window—but the detail on the walls and ceiling is trivial and uninteresting. In one respect it shows a great inferiority to the genuine Japanese work, in its poverty of surface quality. A Japanese artist would never have painted the peacocks direct on the inside of the naked boards of the window shutters, and with so mean a material as ordinary oil paint. He would have got a beautiful surface to work on—indeed he would probably have covered the window spaces with embroidered curtains. The thin, shiny quality of the paint both in the peacock panels and the general decoration, the lack of richness in the gold, suggest a house painter's job rather than the work of a great decorator.

I enjoy Whistler best in his slightest and least pretentious works. The little water colours so dainty and flower-like that they seem breathed on the paper. The pastels sparkling with gem-like colour like the dust on a butterfly's wing, the faint, fairy-like etchings, the lithographs giving in their cool, gray tones the very atmosphere of a scene.



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MUSIC and DRAMA

"The Desert Song"—Five Piano Ensemble—Toronto Choral Union—Marie Bashian

"Desert Song" Returns

"The Desert Song" is playing at the Royal Alexandra this week and as an evidence both of its great appeal and of the fact that Toronto has been literally starving for musical shows, it is playing to capacity houses. "The Desert Song" first appeared in this city a little over a year ago and captivated theatre-goers with its musical sumptuousness. It is almost entirely musical, with rousing male choruses that are its outstanding feature. Sigmund Romberg's music, while not notably original, is quite tuneful and skilfully arranged. As usual, the producers, Schwab and Mandel, have taken great pains to give a superior production. The large singing choruses of men and women are noticeably well-voiced and trained and the principals remarkable for vocal excellence. Alexander Gray who replaces Robert Halliday in the dual role of the timid Pierre Birabeau and "The Red Shadow" has a splendid baritone voice which he displays to excellent advantage and Harold Stanton as Sid El Kar has a dramatic tenor of exceptionally fine quality. New to us in the role of Margot Bonvalet is Bernice Claire who has the unusual combination of good looks and a clear, lovely soprano voice. The favourable impression that she made on the audience was unmistakable.

The musical high spots on the program were "Ho", the Riding Song of the Riffs, by the male chorus, "The Desert Song" by Miss Claire and Alexander Gray, and the group, "Eastern and Western Love" which was a thrilling affair sung by Alexander Gray, Harold Stanton, John Philip Ryder, an attractive basso, and the male chorus. The comedy was entirely in the hands of Bernard Granville in Eddie Buzzell's role of Benjamin Kidd, an American correspondent. Granville is an experienced comedian who knows how to make even the slightest material amusing. The harlem scene in which he endeavored to repulse the ardent advances of Clementina (Carlotta Miles) was a riot of burlesque. Edna Torrence, as the jealous Azuri, proved to be a contortionist dancer of amazing flexibility. The scenic effects and costumes were a constant treat for the eye.

The plot is more than usually complicated for this type of opera. The scene is laid in North Africa and the background is the struggle between the soldiers of the French Foreign Legion and the Riffs. Captain Fortaine of the Legion has sworn to effect the capture of "The Red Shadow", the mysterious leader of the Riffs who in the course of the play carries off his sweetheart Margot. As "The Red Shadow" is in reality Pierre Birabeau, the discredited son of General Birabeau, commander of the post, and also in love with Margot, the complications may be imagined.

Five Piano Recital

The Five piano ensemble under the leadership of Dr. Ernest MacMillan has now become an institution in Toronto and a popular one judging by the enthusiasm of the large crowds which attend its concerts.

The recent program at Massey Hall was of a high standard of excellence. The pianists were in fine form, and Mr. Scott Malcolm, one of the younger brilliant pianists of this city, who substituted for Mr. Ernest Seitz, because of the latter's illness, held up his end in fine style and gave a splendid account of himself.

DORIS VINTON
Who is featured in "Luckee Girl", musical comedy attraction at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.

As usual, the "Ballet Music" from "Rosamunde" (Schubert) and Chopin's "Minute Valse" were the numbers that created the greatest enthusiasm. The captivating rhythms of these danced from piano to piano in astounding style. One has remarked so often of the unified instrumental effect achieved by the five pianists that it seems rather idle to repeat the statement, yet one cannot help marvelling again at the remarkable fashion in which the five pianists co-ordinate. The introductory Bach numbers, Tocata in D minor and Fugue in D major were done with fine felicity; the effect of continual rhythmic movement being extremely fascinating.

One of the loveliest performances was that of Schumann's "Nachstück", the beauty and poetry of which was captured to a remarkable degree. The Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (Mendelssohn) was also highly appealing. Wagner's "Ride of the Valkyries" was a tremendous thing, but one felt that it did not come off as thrillingly as one expected. The pianos suggested enough of an orchestra to make one wish that they were in reality such. The pianists were Vlasov Kihl, Alberto Guerrero, Madame North Drevett de Kresz, Reginald Stewart and Scott Malcolm.



NELLA JEFFERIES

The brilliant actress who after a long absence returns to the stage in "Contract", the three-act comedy by Merrill Dennison which comprises the Canadian bill at Hart House Theatre this week. The play, which is under the direction of Mr. Carroll Aikins, boasts a strong cast. It will be reviewed in these columns next week.

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Rewriting American Histories

By F. D. L. SMITH

THOSE of us who labor to induce improved relationships between the British Empire and the United States, have been heartened of late years by a change in the tendencies of American history books. As a natural and therefore pardonable result of the Revolutionary War, American versions of that conflict were long animated by a manifest dislike of the British and British institutions, and by a persistent effort to show the Mother Country in a bad light. Policies and feats of arms, creditable to the British Government, and calculated to enhance British prestige, were systematically suppressed from these text books or mentioned in the most cursory manner.

Fortunately, however, from the standpoints of truth and international amity, there has appeared in late years a school of United States historians who profess an allegiance to facts and a determination to tell their fellow citizens what really happened on this continent in the last quarter of the 18th century. It may be hoped that in time, and in spite of Big Bill Thompson, all the historical text books employed in the education of American youth, may be rewritten according to the new standards. In such case, the sowers of strife between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race will not have a soil ready prepared in the United States in which to plant their noxious seeds.

In the "True History of the American Revolution", published some years ago, and well worth reading today, Mr. Sidney George Fisher makes some amends to the violated spirit of historical truth. Far from being an Anglo-maniac, he is so ardent an American as occasionally to disclose a hearty dislike of things British. Nevertheless a knowledge of the facts compels him to make certain admissions that will surprise many of his fellow-countrymen. He denounces the conspiracy to hide the fact that up to 1778 the Mother Country used extremely lenient and conciliatory methods in dealing with the rebellious colonists. Former American historians have seemed to feel that such admissions would weaken their own cause. Mr. Fisher says: "The taint of these assumptions runs through all our histories. They are, I think, mistaken assumptions, and an affront to our people. They prefer to know the truth, and the whole truth . . . The Revolution was a much more ugly and unpleasant affair than most of us imagine. I know of many people who talk of their ancestors. . . . But would not now take the side their ancestors chose. Nor was it a great, spontaneous, unanimous uprising, all righteousness, perfection and infallibility, a marvel of success at every step, and incapable of failure."

IN GOING to the original documentary sources of information Mr. Fisher has brought forth much material hitherto overlooked by his predecessors in the United States. One sees that the colonists evinced a disposition to profit by the protection of British prestige and the British fleet without paying anything in

return. The reasons behind the rebellion were these: After 1640 little migration took place from England to America. The two million white colonists of 1776 were descended from an original transplanted stock of one hundred thousand. There were no fast steamships, and no cable, wireless or radio services to keep the Mother Country and its offspring in touch and sympathy. Consequently, such characters as Samuel Adams found good material to work upon when they began fomenting rebellion. And even under these very favorable conditions it was many years before a majority could be got to declare for independence.

In 1770 "the agitation business was at a low ebb." Right up until 1776 those who spoke most hotly against the British Government expressed their loyalty to the monarchy. Up to the parting of the way they asked only to be free of Parliament, and signified their desire to continue in allegiance to the King. The "Continental Congress" held at Philadelphia in 1774 was packed by Samuel Adams and other extremists. A fair vote by the people at large would have sent up a very different body of delegates. While crying out for the "rights of man", the patriots deprived their fellow-loyalists of what was due to them.

MR. FISHER is not sparing in some of his references to the "patriot" colonists and their conduct while they tried to work up the rebellion. They were lawless. They "violated in a most shocking manner the rights of personal liberty and property." Loyalists were "ridden and tossed on fence-rails. They were gagged and bound for days at a time; pelted with stones; fastened in a room where there was a fire with the chimney stopped up on top." Bullets were shot into their bedrooms. Their family plate was stolen. Their houses and ships were burned. They were carted about for the mob to stare at. Their wives and daughters were insulted. "To be stripped naked, smeared all over with disgusting black pitch, the contents of two or three pillows rubbed into it, and in that condition to be paraded through the streets for neighbors and acquaintances to stare at was enough to break down very daring spirits." Mr. Fisher states that it would be easy to fill a volume with instances of this sort from the American archives and other sources.

To the brutal practices of these "patriotic" revolutionists the author traces the American tendency to lynch-law and burning at the stake. To quote: "When we consider that this mob-rule was steadily practised for a period of more than ten years it is not surprising that it left an almost indelible mark on our people. They seem to have acquired from it that fixed habit now called lynch-law, which is still practised among us in many parts of the country in a most regular and systematic manner, and participated in by respectable people. The term lynch-law originated in the method of handling the loyalists in the Revolution, and was named from

the brother of the man who founded Lynchburg in Virginia. By the year 1775 the 'patriot' portion of the people had grown so accustomed to dealing with the loyalists by means of the mob that they regarded it as a sort of established and legalized procedure." The present day gang-rule in Chicago, Detroit and other American cities is traceable to the same early origin.

BY THE close of 1775 liberty of the press was wholly extinguished. The loyalists were so numerous that it was considered necessary to practice intimidation and terrorism. Mr. Fisher continues: "One of the first results of the revolutionary movement was the rise of the ignorant classes into power, and the steady deterioration in the character and manners of public men. Cobblers and mechanics became captains and colonels, or got important positions in State Governments. The Congress seemed to become narrow-minded, factious and contemptible. At all the taverns could be seen ragged or drunken loungers of three or six months service in the 'patriot' army conspicuously labelling one another colonel or captain in a way that was very astonishing and disgusting to re-

spectable and conservative people. In some of the colonies the ignorant classes who had never before been in power swept everything before them. They destroyed Philadelphia College, confiscated its property, and created a general belief in the omnipotence of ignorance, and the pusillanimity of education."

The brutality attending the revolutionary movement caused thousands of decent radicals to go over to the British Isles and to emigrate to Canada. Then there was the aftermath. The historian makes these admissions: "There is no question that the Revolution was followed by a great deal of bad government, political corruption, sectional strife, coarseness in manners, hostility to the arts and refinements of life, assassination, lynch-law and other things which horrified Englishmen, and afforded the stock material for the ridicule of such writers as Dickens and Mrs. Montagu. The descendants of the loyalists, whom our passion for independence scattered in Canada and the British Empire, find plenty of material for their purpose, and they have often said that we reaped the evil fruit of our self-will and blindness; that we would have been bet-

(Continued on Page 32)

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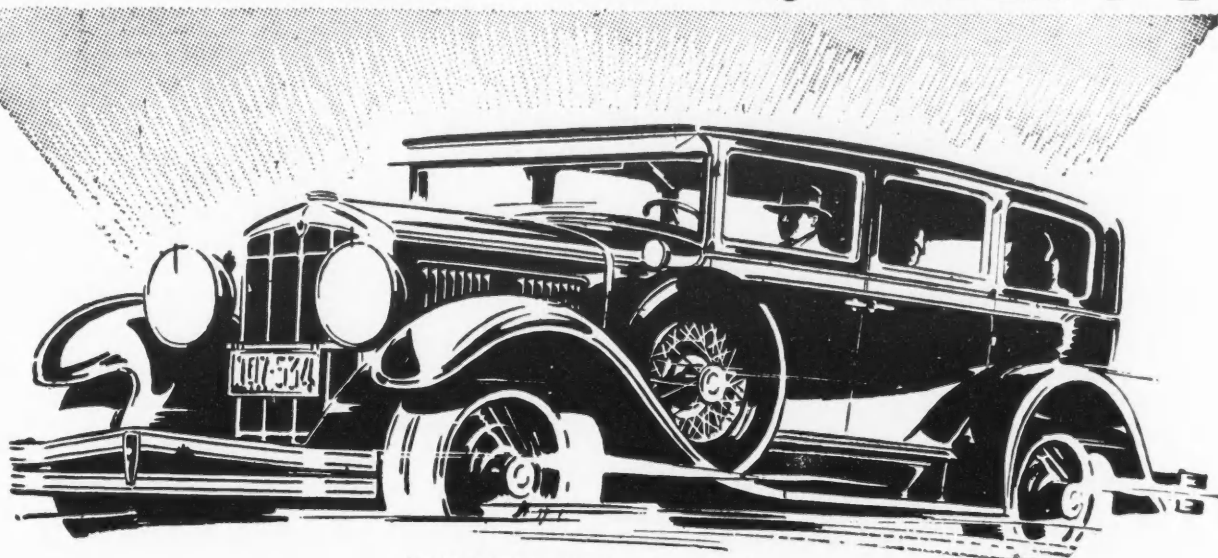
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MUSIC and DRAMA

(Continued from Page 23)

the end. In his entertaining, outspoken and often very acute book, "A Survey of Contemporary Music," Cecil Gray alludes to this weakness, and shows that it was one of the results of Scriabine's lack of self-control.

He is never master of himself and of his medium, as Wagner always is, even in the most ecstatic frenzies of "Tristan." Scriabine's biographers recount that when he was a small boy he used to write plays which he acted before his aunt and grandmother. "In his excitement he would make his heroes die long before the necessary five acts of the tragedy were over, and would then turn his bewildered look on his audience, saying, 'Auntie, there's no one left!'" In this respect Scriabine never changed; it is the reason why he so often fails to achieve his purpose. Purely from the point of effect, his "Prometheus" fails completely. The climax comes before the end, for he is unable to restrain himself and to husband his resources for the supreme moment. "Auntie, there's no one left," in fact.

That this applies to the "Poem of Ecstasy" is shown by the view expressed by a good many listeners after the recent performance; it took about twenty minutes to play, and was just about ten minutes too long.

So important is the principle involved here that we might almost say that a great composer is known by his ability to manage his climaxes—which means leaving them no less than building them up. I have often wondered whether teachers of composition make as much as they should of literary analogies in this respect. Any reasonably well read composer can lay his finger at once on the weakness in various forms of literary work—the essay that makes its clinching point long before the end, the short story that has its biggest thrill in the middle and then tapers out, instead of ending with a punch, the novel in which the interest flaps during the episodes, and so forth. The fact is, a composer has to be a far more level-headed, practical, commonsense individual than is generally supposed; and without that sense of proportion and organizing ability which we associate with business men rather than with composers he would write no large-scale works of enduring quality. Just as the coup of a business man depends upon (1) his having something up his sleeve, and (2) his bringing it out at just the right moment, so does the composer of cyclic works stand or fall by his knowledge — mainly instinctive, but partly acquired — of how to distribute the interest and achieve his climaxes. And when he has done this, let conductors beware of underlining. Recently, for example, we had Abernethy at Queen's Hall conducting a Brahms Symphony and preparing his climaxes so long ahead and in so exaggerated a manner as to suggest almost that a good deal of Brahms was unfit for publication, and ought to be heard (like some police cases) in camera.

A New Opera Company

A new organization, the National Opera Company, has established headquarters in Boston, where it is to open a season of popular-priced performances in French and Italian with American and foreign singers at the Boston Opera House on April 6. After a spring tour preparations are to be made for a longer tour in the fall of the East, Southeast and mid-West with a \$2 top price. The company has already given Boston performances in December and January. Carmela Ponselle will be one of the artists. Charles Davis, of New York, is president of the company. Maurice Frank and associates have charge of the artistic direction and Milton O'Connell is business manager.

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Another organization planning to produce opera next season is the Aeolian Grand Opera Company under the general management of F. C. Torre, which announces that 125 auditions failed to disclose a satisfactory voice. It also announces a scholarship including voice placement, coaching in one role, rehearsals and a New York debut, for which applications close March 31. Applications should be sent to F. C. Torre, 23 West Ninety-third Street.

Royal Belgian Guards Band

The symphonic band of the Royal Belgian Guards, an organization approaching its hundredth birthday, gave the first concert of its American tour on Tuesday night, March 19, at the Metropolitan Opera House for the benefit of the Reconstruction Hospital. The program, conducted by Captain Arthur Prevost, consisted of numbers not generally associated with band programs—a Bach prelude and fugue in A minor, Cesar Franck's Offertory for Midnight Mass, Smetana's overture to "The Bartered Bride," the suite from Stravinsky's "Petrouchka" and Dukas's "The Sorcerer's Apprentice."

On arrival at New York the band was met by the Belgian Ambassador, Prince Albert de Ligne, while an honorary committee of distinguished persons included the British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, and the Canadian Minister, the Hon. Vincent Massey. The Belgians will give their second concert on March 20 at Orange, N. J., and the third March 21 in Philadelphia, followed by appearances in Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and Hampton during the next four days. The tour continues into May.

The band originated as the music unit of the Regiment des Guides in the war of independence, in 1830; it was praised by Ambrose Thomas in 1832 and has been endorsed by a number of prominent contemporary composers, including d'Indy, Poulenc, Casella, Prokofiev, Bartok, Stravinsky, Schmitt, Respighi and Honegger. Captain Prevost has been conductor for fourteen years. The repertoire includes Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, the Franck symphony, two Mendelssohn symphonies, Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel," Respighi's "Fountains of Rome," Casella's "Italia" and transcriptions of organ works by Bach, Ropartz and Franck.

The organization is making the tour by special permission of King Albert and the Belgian military authorities.

Note and Comment

FOR the week of April 1st-April 6th the Toronto Conservatory Opera Company will present on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday afternoon, Bach's "Peasant Cantata" and "Dido and Aeneas" (Purcell), Dr. Ernest MacMillan, conducting. On Tuesday, Wednesday afternoon, Thursday and Friday evening the presentation will be "Boccaccio" (Von Suppe.) Madame Laura de Turczynowicz is the producer and director. Settings and costumes have been created by Arthur Lismer.

ON MARCH 11th the veteran basso and musical director, Marc T. Lester, visited the Transportation Lodge, F. and A.M., at Buffalo, where he had full charge of the musical degree work and also the banquet programme at Statler Hotel. Mr. Lester took with him J. Riley Hallman, John Hubbard and J. S. Detwiler who, along with himself, formed the quartette. Mr. Ernie Bruce, versatile entertainer, was also of the party, as was Dr. Frederic T. Egner, concert organizer and baritone, of St. Catharines. Outside of Mr. Lester all the talent are radio artists and gave a splendid account of themselves before their Buffalo friends.



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Novel Songs by Armenian Soprano

The last event for the season of the Women's Musical Club of Toronto was a song recital in costume by Marie Bashian, an Armenian lady, now resident in New York, who is an accomplished linguist and musician. Her voice is genuinely dramatic, admirable in its middle quality though somewhat hard in the upper notes. Her costumes were singularly picturesque, especially that of Shiraz, which she explained was in the vicinity of Mt. Ararat; but the frequent changes caused delays that rather interfered with the continuity of mood. It was quite evident that Madame Bashian is a musician of unusual learning and skill, able to cope with the idioms and intervals of ancient music of the Near East in a way that would be difficult for an occidental singer. Her programme was rich in novelties of profound interest. The first was a Hymn to the Gods of the type sung by Greek priestesses in the Temples in the period of 200 B.C., a modern discovery deciphered and translated into French by the famous archaeologist, Salmon Reinach, with a musical setting based on the original modes by Gabriel Faure. Madame Bashian sang but a part of this lengthy, monotonous but haunting work, in impressive declamatory style. She was also at her best in a melodious "Alleluia" from the liturgical music of the Armenian Church, which she said was probably the earliest Christian music. Of her several folk song groups that of lyrics of the Near East was the most interesting and charmingly sung. It included an Armenian Love Dialogue and Dance, that is to say, a duet sang while the couple continue in slow, rhythmic motion, and a Bulgarian Dance of the same character. One of her finest efforts was a Plover's song of the region of Mt. Ararat, declaimed with appealing resonance. "At the Village Fountain," the pensive lament of an Armenian girl who has failed to meet her lover, and a Love Song of the Caucasus were full of characteristic color. Her Cossack numbers, a Lullaby and a war song, "Bending Branches," were the most unique offerings of her Russian group. She also sang a number of French religious songs of the Middle Ages as well as peasant songs, of which the most vivacious was one of the many more or less naughty folk lyrics on the theme of "Maurmarie" (unfortunate marriage).

Peter Charbonworth

Symphonic Suite in New York

The sights and sounds of New York figure in a symphonic suite somewhat on the same lines as Vaughan Williams' London Symphony, by Emerson Whithorne, an American pianist and composer, who was born in Cleveland in 1884. In his boyhood Whithorne was a child pianist on the Chataqua circuit and afterward went to Europe where he studied under Leschetizky, Fuchs and Schnabel. For a decade he lived in London where he was music critic on the "Pall Mall Gazette" and composed the incidental music for Laurence Irving's celebrated production of "Typhoon". In 1915 he returned to America to become editor for the Art Publication Society of St. Louis, but for the past five years has resided in New York. He has composed a considerable number of symphonic works and string quartets including "The City of Ys" (tone poem), "A Japanese Suite," "Greek Impressions" (quartet), and Oriental Quartet, a violin sonata and many songs including "Three Elizabethan Melodies." From 1907 to 1909 he was married to the pianist Ethel Leginska. "New York Days and Nights" so far his most successful work, was recently played for the first time in Cleveland (his native city) by Nikolai Sokoloff and the Cleveland Orchestra. It is "modernist" in treatment and was composed during the years 1920-1923. It was chosen to represent American Music at the Salzburg (Austria) Chamber-Music Festival in 1923. This Suite was originally conceived and written as a set of piano pieces, and as such it has been extensively played by E. Robert Schmitz, the famous French pianist as well as by other artists. The composer eventually scored the work for orchestra in



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Canadian singer who will be assisting artist at the concert given by the Toronto Regimental Band at Massey Hall on March 21st.

which form it was produced in 1927 by the Beethoven Symphony Orchestra of New York.

Mr. Whithorne supplies his own program for the movements as follows:

I—"On the Ferry": A murky autumn morning; the river teeming with scurrying small craft; moaning horns and shrieking whistles sounding through the vibrant mist; and always the rhythmic chugging of paddle wheels. Mendicant musicians strum their weary instruments. Tunes—some sad, some gay; then the clink of coins dropped in suppliant cap. Cargoes of humanity, toilers with eager faces, these daily voyagers to the mighty towers of Manhattan.

II—"The Chimes of Saint Patrick's": The tumultuous chiming of bells high in the twin steeples; a great organ intoning the solemn Dies Irae; vivid patches of color stretching in rich patterns across the pavement of the nave, dropped down from high warm-hued windows. And always we hear the noble Gregorian chant, a Gothic column of melody reaching upward to support the mighty dome of sound of massive bells.

III—"Pell Street": It is night in Pell Street. Out from a little oriental cafe floats an ancient Chinese melody, The Fifteen Bunches of Blossoms, a song which has reigned many a feast in the land of lanterns. There in the smoky haze, swaying with the rocking of his bow, sits an old Chinaman, playing this strange tune on his single-stringed fiddle.

IV—"A Greenwich Village Tragedy": Greenwich Village — that verdant Italian pasturage south of Washington Square, where long-locked male and short-locked female graze the long nights through. A strange region of highly dramatized lives, of mockery and jest. There an episode becomes an epic; from a trysting bourgeois a tragedy. Such a one was this: it had its vernal days, passed through summer, autumn, and to a wintry, somewhat maudlin end.

V—"Times Square": And now to a bazaar of the occult—Times Square, that riotous mart of pleasure and of folly. Flashing colors, swirling crowds, sounds of ribaldry and mirth. Amidst the din of nocturnal revelry are heard snatches of tunes of the day. A dynamic scene, a total projection of the Great White Way with all its fantastic movement of kaleidoscopic lights and seething streams of humanity.

Shaw Revival in London

In reviving a play twenty-four years old I find myself, as usual, up against that anguine belief in progress which classes everything unpleasant with the old, unhappy, far-off things and the battles of long ago. Thus, characteristically eager to put all of his audience in the wrong, Bernard Shaw begins the author's note which he has inserted in the program of "Major Barbara," which was revived at Wyndham's Theatre, London, recently. Sybil Thorndike took the part of Major Barbara of the Salvation Army and she and her fellow actors give such life-like reality to Shaw's arguments that it made them ten times more pointed.

"Miss Thorndike," says "The Telegraph," "is extraordinarily well suited to the part of Major Barbara. She has an ecstatic quality, a sort of peasant fanaticism which can blast the poor part out of existence, but it is very effective in a good part." "The Evening News" also praises Miss Thorndike. "Major Barbara," it says, "is a sort of prophetic vision of Miss Thorndike herself. Her own style and mannerisms did somehow build a figure which must surely be just what Shaw had in mind."

Lewis Casson, with his mixture of diffident manner and self-reliance of character and mind, made a delicious portrait of Adolphus Cusins, the poet and Greek scholar, while Bialiol Holloway, made up and dressed to look very much like Henry Ford, was fine as Andrew Undershaft.

Ernest Raymond, who is a successful novelist now turned dramatist, is pleasing so many of his admirers with his play "The Berg" which has just been produced at the Q Theatre, that it probably will be transplanted to a larger house before long. It is a play deliberately and confessedly based on the sinking of the Titanic in 1912 and attempts to show the smoking room on the ship during the first two of its last three hours above water. Raymond has made the central figure a crippled novelist who sacrifices his own chance of safety in favor of a young man who is only three months married.

The play gives a picture of a group of people not so much facing death as finding their own souls. "It is effective and dignified drama," says "The Evening News," "even if it does leave some of us unsatisfied that it is art of sufficient stature to cope with the tremendous issues of life and death which it tackles with such easy self-assurance." Godfrey Tearle is the crippled novelist and Beatrix Thompson and Wallace Geoffrey are the young couple whom he tries to help.

London Hears Scriabine

At the British Broadcasting Corporation Symphony Concert on February 15 there was an attractive scheme—"Leonora" No. 3, Victor de Sabata's Symphonic Poem, "Juventus", Tchaikovsky's Variations from the Third Suite, a Harpsichord Concerto by Handel (with Wanda Landowska brilliant in the solo part) and Scriabine's "Poem of Ecstasy."

For many of us, however, the main interest lay in the Scriabine. We have heard very little of his orchestral works during recent years and the question was, how does his stock stand now? About fifteen years ago he was hailed with peans from public and critics alike. "Prometheus," the "Divine Poem," and the "Poem of Ecstasy" were regarded as something like the last word in music, and the consummation of all that Beethoven and Wagner had aimed at. Then there came a sudden reaction, and beyond the lesser piano pieces (which will no doubt always hold a deserved place in the repertory) London concert halls have heard little Scriabine since the boom.

It has to be said that the recent performance was in the nature of a "showing up." We could easily see why Scriabine hit us so hard in 1914, and still more easily why he is unlikely to hit us again. Even without the post-war reaction against music so uncontrolled in its emotion there would have been a bad slump. No work of art almost entirely lacking in the qualities of reserve and self-discipline ever stayed the course. Scriabine is not content with wearing his heart on his sleeve—he trusts it, one large palp, under our very eyes.

The "Poem of Ecstasy" no doubt owes its inclusion in the B.B.C. program to the fact that Albert Coates was conducting. Coates is at his best in music of the febrile, all-out type.

I have sometimes wondered to what extent the Scriabine vogue was helped by the composer's great success in London as a pianist, and especially as a player of his own works. He gave several recitals and it was clear that his popularity was largely personal as well as musical. I remember being struck by his unexpectedly modest demeanor and by the absence of showiness of any kind. He had little of the appearance of a pianistic lion—a man on the small side, whose hair, beard, whiskers and moustache (the last named especially; it was of the opulent brand, that is more fitly called "moustachio") always made me think of an unusually flourishing barber.

But Scriabine was a fine pianist. I have never heard anybody play his piano works with quite the same effect. The touch of diablerie and the somewhat morbid beauty ("Poisonous charm," some critic called it) are not for every player. But there can be no questioning their effectiveness. Scriabine wrote so well for the piano that he really added something to its technique and possibilities. And the small forms suited him. We see now that much of the unsatisfactoriness of his orchestral works is due to the composer having said his say long before

(Continued on Page 26)

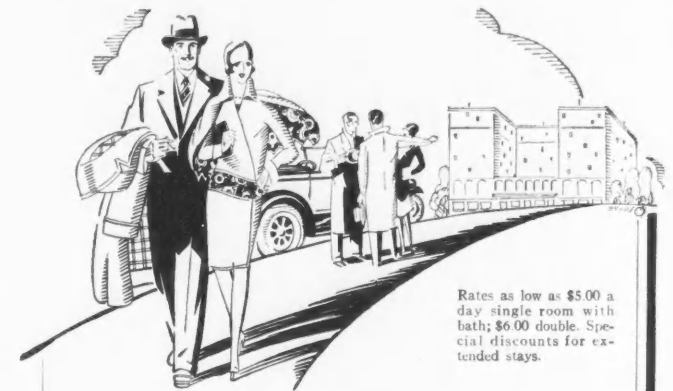


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The Intellectual Hunger-Strike

By L. A. MacKAY

CANADIAN science is comparatively well-known and respected abroad; Canadian art, and particularly literature, the most exportable form of art, is not. Why is this? Or is this reason enough—that Canadian science is vital and up-to-date, and Canadian literature is not?

It is a somewhat surprising thing when one compares ourselves with the older countries of Europe, that it is exactly ourselves, the young nation, that have no intellectual youth. We have no body of thought comparable to the "jeunes" of the great European nations; our youngest young are maintaining somewhat timidly the positions and cherishing daringly the ideas that the younger generation in England, France, Germany, Italy, hotly reproach their elders for. We think it modern to follow the Americans at the distance of a quarter-century, when they know themselves, the best of them, to be following Europe at about the same distance. We assiduously cultivate provincialism, and labor doggedly to be out of date. At a time when politically we are rising into nationhood and independent personality, our intellectuals make a virtue of an inferiority complex, and acquiesce timorously in the position negligently assigned to us by outsiders. These picture Canada in terms of the American movie, snow, pathless forests, snow, mountains, snow, halfbreeds,

and snow. "That's your line," they say "stick to that. You have a practical monopoly of it; no one else is particularly interested, and of course you can't hope to contend with the rest of the world in other lines." "Yes, yes," we say eagerly, "you're perfectly right," and strive to go on in humble gratitude being patronized as great, big-hearted, amusing barbarians, not to be taken seriously. But we needn't. Our scientists don't, in medicine, agriculture, engineering.

Why? Because our scientists realize, and our "intellectuals" do not, that the last twenty-five years existed, that history matters. They realize that the civilized world is, even more inescapably than ever before, an intellectual unity. They keep in touch with its new developments from London to Tokio, and do not fear to take their place in it with true self-respect; while our literary artists on the whole remain a prey to the geographical obsession that steam, gasoline, electricity, have rendered ridiculous, and feel themselves profound and daring if they extend their horizon to include a continent, instead of a village, a province, a dominion. But continents no longer exist. The intellect has no frontiers. We are heirs, if we choose to be, to all that man anywhere has ever thought or is thinking, and can only attain our man-

hood when we claim our birthright. It is a commonplace philosophy that we only become self-conscious by increasing our awareness and knowledge of the Not-Self opposed to our Self. Why should we deliberately lame ourselves by confining our attention to that comparatively inconsiderable portion of the rest of the world that happens to be situated south of us?

If we are honest, is it for any other reason than that we are afraid to face the broader field? And well we may be; but would our athletes be world-champions if they were not willing to face anyone anywhere? Would any man ever learn to shoulder a sack of grain who confined himself to picking up paper-weights? At heart we do not, and need not believe that our intellectual possibilities are inferior to those of any other equal body of population: it is the preliminary grounding that is lacking, the first attitude of approach that is wrong. For diffidence sets narrow boundaries at first, then the inferiority complex takes its revenge by lording it inordinately in the constricted field. We remove ourselves from serious competition, and then admire our exploits.

Why too should we fritter away our energies, as many of our able minds are doing, in mulling over by ourselves problems that have already received deep and penetrating consideration elsewhere? Surely it is cheaper, and more profitable in a short life, to learn by others' mistakes, rather than by one's own. Shallowness and superficiality are the inevitable penalties of failure to keep abreast of the world, and they are exactly the reproach that is everywhere justly brought against our scholastic and literary production, while the broader outlook of our scientific work so brilliantly escapes it.

TO PUT it bluntly, our intellectuals are slacking. Science and industry are laboring brilliantly to make life longer, more secure, more comfortable. What then? Mere creature comfort could satisfy only a "city of pigs," never men. When our leisure is prolonged and our body at rest, what of our minds? That is the business of art and speculative thought—to give an aim to the life that science and industry preserve and foster—to make it worth living, in fact. It is a serious and pressing business. The whole-souled scientist, or industrialist, has neither the time, the training, nor the slant of mind demanded by these arduous and specialized pursuits, and in their own lines these men are notoriously outstripping art and philosophy. No country in the world that has any possibility of making its contribution to this movement has the moral right to hamper itself by deliberately restricting its access to the necessary materials. I do not mean that there is "not one that doeth good" but that the general attitude—or is it apathy?—is so far from satisfactory.

For indeed we, the general reading public, are as much to blame as the writers, so long as we maintain a village-Sunday-school-entertainment standard of criticism, and praise stickily the work of Mrs. Smith's Mary and Mrs. Brown's Johnnie, for fear of hurt feelings. Are the authors really to blame if they believe us when we tell them they are wonderful? Yet the only way we conquered markets for our wheat or bacon was by subjecting these products to an altogether relentless criticism that respected nothing but its own standards of integrity. And this did not discourage our grain-growers or pork-pickers.

The outstanding marks of Canadian literature as a whole are timidity and aimlessness, a general impression of formlessness and lack of ideas. It is difficult to see why most of it was ever written, unless in a pious hope of making a little pin-money, which surely not much of it can or deserves to do. The general opinion seems to be that it is sufficient to string words together as they happen to come, and it's mean to criticize harshly. But if our writers are ever to attain any real self-respect the first need is caustic, relentless and well-informed criticism, that will stamp its approval only on such work as it feels can hold its own with contemporary work anywhere in the world. I believe we can produce such work—we are already producing some work that bears that promise—but it will not be by shirking the labor and the discipline.

We must get rid of the geographical and materialistic obsession. The proper study of mankind is, after all, man. Rocks, trees, rivers and so forth are limited artistic material at best, and only of importance artistically in their relation to the soul of man. Their beauty, sublimity, their very solidity, have meaning only with reference to his contemplation or his will. Ideas do

not grow out of trees and rocks, nor even out of wheat-fields and skyscrapers. Ideas spring from ideas, and so, for the matter of that, do skyscrapers and wheat-fields as well. It is still mainly to Europe that we must turn for new and sharply-tested ideas in painting, sculpture, poetry, drama, the novel, or social and political philosophy. Not of course, to follow them slavishly, but to have a large store of devices to adapt to our own use—thought even at the worst it would be some counterpoise against the tendency to be dragged along by a sort of helpless suction, in servile imitation of the United States—as poor a way as most, of asserting our national individuality. Certainly the great ages of culture in any nation's history have always been marked by the keenest interest in, and most ready receptivity of, all sorts of foreign influences.

WHAT remedies, at least partial, can be suggested? In the first place, though something is already being done, more should be done in the universities to extend knowledge of contemporary art and thought abroad. And to enable them to do this, it should be made easier and cheaper for them to get hold of foreign books, especially books printed in foreign languages. It is more important that the public have access to first-rate thought wherever produced, than the Canada should become a hothouse for forcing sickly shoots of second-rate thought that suffered the geographical accident of being born here.

The whole educational system, indeed, is ripe for very thorough revision in all the provinces, but especially Ontario. In many respects standards should be higher. The general public should be made familiar with the idea that a university and a technical school are two very excellent things—not one; that a university is essentially a mental training-ground, where intelligence is not an indecency, to be ashamed of, but a normal function of an institution which is neither an enlarged social club nor an employment agency. Thus the students might take themselves and their tasks more seriously, abandoning excessive and constricting modesty as one does when thoroughly caught up in a subject, and doing away with the dumb and unmanly timidity that so often leaves only the blatherskites vocal.

It is to be wished too, that men of means might endow chairs in certain specialized subjects of pure science, philosophy, and literature, to supplement the university's necessarily more general courses. Some of these chairs should definitely be set aside for visiting professors.

And finally, though the primary minimal and continuous impulse must perhaps always come from the universities—for that is surely their job—the real hope lies in that section of the general public whose leisure and training, practical or theoretical, academic or not, give them opportunity for the cultivation of taste, and interest in speculative thought. Unless they make every effort to fulfill this function fitly, they are shirking their duty to the state, and to the rising generation of writers and thinkers who may well yet make our minds stand as high in the estimation of the world as even our wheat-fields.

The Duke on Horseback

CAPTAIN C. H. Drummond, who has often entertained the King's sons while hunting with the Pychley pack, told Northamptonshire farmers some good stories. He said:—

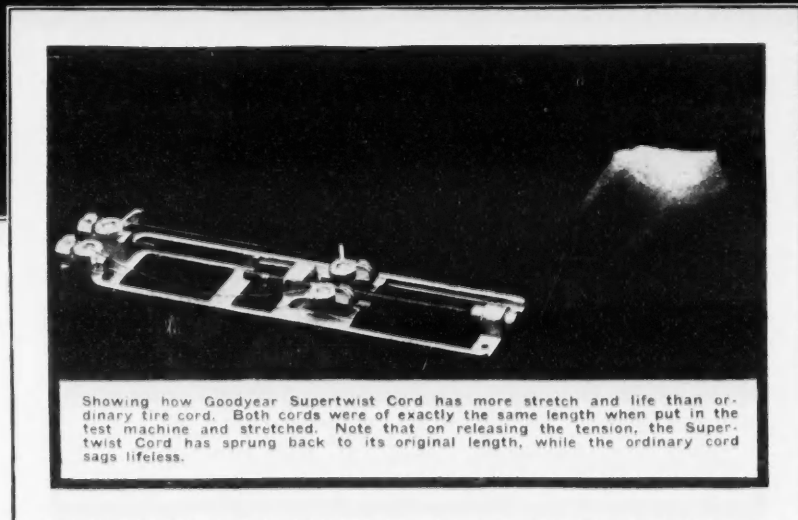
"The Prince told me that he thought the Duke of York ought to take up hunting. The Duke came down to my place with his two brothers. You can imagine my feelings when we put him on a hunter for a trial run round a field. Like the character in 'Jorrocks' he sat a horse with ease, elegance, and firmness until the animal moved, and then he generally fell off. That actually happened, much to the delight of the Prince of Wales, who had a wonderful afternoon, for Prince George was also mounted (he is in the Navy—and you know how they ride in the Navy). His only experience then had been with the little riding he could get on foreign stations. Prince George was doing whatever the hunter wanted him to do, and he went round the field, sometimes in a walk, sometimes a trot, and occasionally a disconcerting canter. Both the Duke and Prince George entered into the fun, and since that time have become fair horsemen."

Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of my own grafting, with a dish of carraways, and so forth:—Come, cousin Silence;—and then to bed.

Mr. Justice Shallow speaks Shakespeare.



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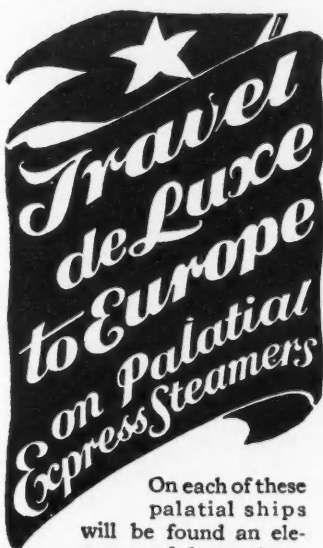
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MUSIC and DRAMA

TORONTO'S premier military band plays in concert at Massey Hall Thursday, March 21st, under the personal direction of Lieut. W. M. Murdoch. The Toronto Regiment Band has not only won many successes at the Canadian National Exhibition but is also well known throughout the continent as an outstanding musical organization.

Assisting the band will be Miss Brownie Peebles, mezzo-soprano of the American Opera Company and one of America's leading operatic stars.

ON THURSDAY and Friday evenings, March the fourteenth and fifteenth, the Players' Guild of University College are presenting in their theatre at 79 St. George St. Mr. Nathaniel A. Benson's three-act mystery comedy, "Eden Island". Although Mr. Benson has written and presented several one act plays with the Players' Guild "Eden Island" is his first full-length comedy, and it will be presented by an exceptionally capable cast including Misses Irene-Garde Westerman, Marion Lossing, Winnifred Hillis, Ann Ogden and Messrs. James Knights, P. E. Ussler, George Brooks, George Douglas and the author. The production is under the direction of Mr. Raymond Card. Mr. Benson has been a contributor to SATURDAY NIGHT for some time, but is chiefly known as one of the younger poets and critics, and his venture into this new field of literary effort will be regarded with interest.

"SUBMARINE" — an unusual film drama with music and sound effects commences today at the Uptown Theatre.

"Submarine" will dive into your heart as an unusual film — one that is interesting from the standpoint that it dares to venture into tragic fields and that it presents an entirely new locale for a most dramatic story.

Columbia Pictures, an enterprising independent concern, will rise to new cinematic heights with this offering. "Submarine" is indeed a triumph for this organization and certainly a worthy production—one that any company in the business would have been proud to have made. It is an achievement that will stand alone and go down in the pages of movie history as being a fine sincere piece of work.

To Frank Capra, the youthful director, we pay our most humble tribute for achieving some of the most thrilling and unusual directorial angles seen in a motion picture in many months. This young man's ability has been proven before in several smaller films, but "Submarine" stamps him as a first rate megaphone wielder, who has just started a long and successful climb up the slippery cinematic ladder of fame.

The story is superb from start to finish. It deals with the adventures of two men—Jack Dorgan (the diver) and Bob Mason (the attendant). The latter is a carefree sort of lad who has the knack of capturing feminine hearts from Jack, his buddy.

We are not going to reveal the clever twist of this yarn, I really started to, but it is too good for me to spoil the kick before you see the film. However, these two buddies become enemies late in the story and this brings around a thrilling denouement.

WHEN Dusolina Giannini, the celebrated soprano who sings at Massey Hall on March 22nd under the auspices of the Canadian Concert Bureau, closed her 1929 European tour she had made within less than a year over seventy-five appearances in Germany, Hungary, Austria, France and England. Her tour included appearances at Hamburg, Berlin, Budapest, Paris and Covent Garden opera houses, solo appearances with the leading orchestras and numerous recitals. She is now in America for a short tour and will return to London for the Covent Garden season in May and June. "Dusolina Giannini is making musical history," says The Times. "Some day she will be a tradition like Malibran and Lehmann. She belongs with that almost legendary magnificence which surrounded the singers of a golden age." "In the packed Covent Garden Hall," says the Hamburg Anzeiger, "reigned such enthusiasm and such joy as has not been witnessed since the days of Caruso," while the Hamburger declares her to be "more than a singer, she is an artist of the same rank as Bernhardt and Duse." Mme. Giannini is greeted everywhere with packed houses and in Paris where she appeared recently the pressure of the crowd surrounding the opera house was so great that the police had to take special measures to control the clamoring throng. The tremendous sensation created by Madame Onegin recently in Massey Hall, under this same enterprising management, will be fully equalled on the occasion of the Toronto debut of this famous incomparable soprano.

"LUCKEE GIRL", a boisterous, gay, outspoken musical comedy adapted from the French by Gertrude Pollard, will tumble into the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week (Monday, March 18) as a pronounced New York Casino success. Already "Luckee Girl" has scored in Philadelphia and Chicago as a box office seller, and now the piece is making ready for Boston, following the Toronto week. Produced by the Messrs. Shubert, this "musical" comedy brings a rich spread of talent headed by Billy House, who after years of vaudeville toil, has finally come into his own as the Broadway comedian of the year. A giant of a man, weighing 315 pounds, House has a powerful tenor voice with a comedy quirk that make him unique and wholly unsuggestive of any other comedian on the boards. His "Let's Make Whoopee" song provides a rousing second-act curtain which hits the high-water mark of the show. This number, a last-minute interpolation before New York production, was specially written for the comedian by Mann Hollner and Werner Janssen. Listed in the gifted and plentiful supply of principals are Leota Lane, Harry Puck, Eric Titus, Doris Vinton, Lorraine Weimar, Lou Powers, Maude Allan, William Dorbin, Dorothy Barber, the



JOHN GOSS
John Goss, English baritone, who appears in recital at the Toronto Conservatory Concert Hall on Tuesday evening March 19th, has gained distinction abroad, and lately in the United States, as an interpreter of Lieder and of old English songs. Mr. Goss will have the assistance here of Madame Jeanne Dussau, and a chorus of men's voices under the direction of Dr. Healey Willan.

McGushion Twins, the Twelve Kelly Dancers, and the Four Musical Diplomats.

The official "Luckee Girl" score is the work of Maurice Yvain, composer of the unforgettable "Mon Homme", popularized on this side by Fanny Brice. Yvain, called the Irving Berlin of Paris, has written with profusion for "Luckee Girl", with melody dripping from every line. "Magie Melody", "I Love You So", and "Wild About Music" rank high in the alluring numbers. In these days when musical shows carry on with one little song hit, it seems almost prodigious to supply "Luckee Girl" with such an overflow of song and dance pieces. Speed is the keynote of this New York Casino success. It would be difficult to gear a show up faster. Here is a piece built about a definite story, and of

course, there are a few pauses for adagio numbers and such. Bust mostly one rapid bit works definitely into the next, and youth, beauty, laughter and song keeps up the giddy whirl. "Luckee Girl" has more than its share of racy French brashness, but for color, dash, voices, arresting personalities and melody this show is hard to excel.

GRAHAM MOFFAT is a well-known name wherever show people and their patrons and admirers foregather. For next week's presentation at the Victoria theatre his comedy "Bunt Pulls the Strings" has been chosen. You are advised in plenty of time not to miss this show. It's a riot. Here's the tale: Bunt's strictly religious father, who rules his two sons and daughter relentlessly, finds himself between the proverbial deep blue sea and the rest of it through an unfortunate lapse during his younger and more frivolous days. Bunt learns of her father's dilemma and works out his salvation, her own and everyone else's very satisfactorily. It is the sweet, whimsical way in which the action is worked out that makes the play the charming thing it is, and it is really the character of "Bunt" that stands out as the centre of the whole play.

Bunt is a character role which gives Miss Tallaferro an excellent opportunity to use her powers along this line as well as her charming personality and winning ways. Bunt is also a Scotch play which gives her and Mr. Jameson an opportunity to use a brogue of which they both have excellent command. Bunt is also a costume play which gives everyone an opportunity to appear in quaint make-up. And because Bunt is all this it gives Victoria patrons an opportunity to see one of the quaintest, most hilarious comedies that has happened in Toronto for some time.

Don't forget to enter the Victoria Contest. Everyone is eligible. See "Bunt Pulls the Strings" and "Love in a Mist" which follows it at the Victoria, and write a letter of not more than 500 words telling THE EDITOR which of the March plays you enjoyed most and why. The winner and a friend see a month of Victoria plays FREE.

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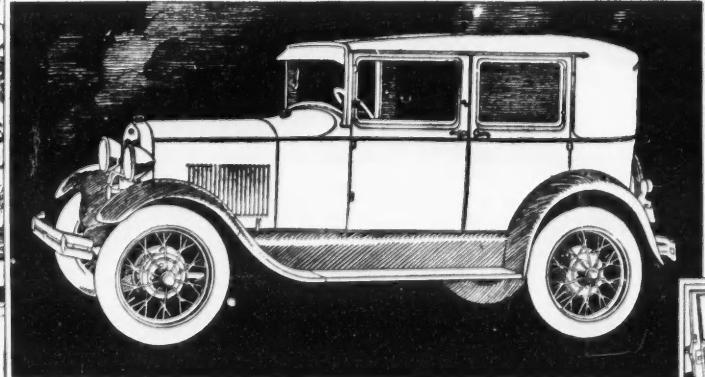
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MUSIC and DRAMA

Lessing Father of German Drama

Republican Germany celebrated with extraordinary enthusiasm last month the 20th anniversary of the birth of Gotthold Ephraim Lessing, the father of German drama and the regenerator of German literature, writes William L. McPherson in the Sunday "Herald Tribune," New York. The celebration was political as well as cultural. The Reichstag devoted a Sunday session to honoring Lessing. The Chancellor, many members of the Cabinet, representatives of the Prussian government and Diet, the diplomatic corps and officials of all sorts attending. Foreign Minister Stresemann published a tribute in the newspapers. The municipal government of Berlin had its own celebration. Many other cities followed this example. The Legislature of Saxony, the state in which Lessing was born, instituted a Lessing prize of 5,000 marks to be awarded to any Saxon distinguishing himself in literary work. The Free City of Hamburg, in which the poet managed a theatre for a brief period and whose authorities forbade the publication of any eulogies on him when he died, voted a Lessing prize of 15,000 marks to be given every three years to some author or scholar. Vienna also had its memorial exercises. "Nathan der Weise," Lessing's masterpiece, was played in scores of German and Austrian theaters.

On the political side this enthusiasm was not surprising. Lessing's philosophy of national self-respect, of intellectual freedom and religious and spiritual tolerance fits in with the mood of the republic. The great poet, critic and dramatist was not popular in his time with the ruling houses of Germany, the university pedants or the dignitaries of the Lutheran Church. He was a Protestant, the son of a Lutheran pastor and for a time a student of theology. But he drifted away from orthodoxy, became a playwright, journalist and author and developed a religion of his own based on humanitarianism, tolerance, virtue and good works. He annoyed the Lutheran Fundamentalists of his day, who considered him a Free Thinker of the Vol-

taire type, which he was far from being. He was essentially religious and Protestant in feeling, although just before his death he jestingly said to his youthful friend and admirer, Lessing, that he did not want to have any ecclesiastical claim, as happened in Voltaire's case, that he underwent a death-bed confession, and added:

"If you see that I am dying, call in a notary, so that I can declare officially that I died in none of the prevalent forms of religion."

Lessing's liberal views did not please the German kings, grand dukes and dukes. Frederick the Great refused to give him an appointment as keeper of the Royal Library at Berlin. The Duke of Brunswick appointed him eventually librarian of the Wolfenbuetel library, but begrudged Lessing every dollar that had to be spent on its maintenance. When some admirer, 100 years after Lessing's death, asked the ruling German dynasties to subscribe to a fund for a monument to the poet, only four of the thirty-four contributed anything. The other thirty either refused or sent no answers.

Lessing was a champion of Free Masonry. Democratic Germany honors him on that account. But even to-day at Doorn the Free Masons are reviled as the destroyers of imperial Germany, and at a gathering a couple of weeks ago in Berlin former First Quartermaster General Ludendorff repeated his charges about the dismissal of Bismarck and the termination of the German-Russian reinsurance alliance, and later incited the World War. According to the "Berliner Tageblatt," Ludendorff's second wife added the somewhat insupportable detail that the Jews had poisoned Luther, Mozart and Schiller—and even Lessing.

It irked Lessing that German literature in the first half of the eighteenth century was completely subservient to French influences, that the ruling classes looked down on the German language and that there was no such thing as a vigorous native drama. He proved by writing "Minna von Barnhelm" that German comedy could stand on its own feet, and by writing "Nathan der Weise" that poetic drama of the

highest order could be produced with no stamp but that of native genius. Goethe and Schiller were soon to support him in supplying Germany with a noble and inspiring dramatic literature.

Lessing was therefore an outstanding German nationalist. He was in the intellectual field as much a creator of Germany as Frederick the Great was in the political field or as Bismarck was in that field in the following century. The German people have made great progress politically since Lessing's day. They have overturned the political systems of Frederick the Great and of Bismarck. But Lessing's ideas and intellectual attitude have not been outgrown. He is still a representative German—more representative now perhaps than he was in his own day. He is democratic in spirit. He belongs to the Weimar epoch. As Dr. Stresemann said of him on January 22 last, he remains "a champion of truth, a standard bearer of noble humanity."

LESSING's dramatic works have long been well known. "Emilia Gallotti," his tragedy, is a little faded. But the high comedy of "Minna von Barnhelm" is fresh and admirable and "Nathan der Weise" is a classic whose appeal is still current. The reconciliation of warring religious and religious groups is a contemporary enough theme, and the lesson of Nathan's parable, related to Saladin, has not been fully learned. A hard-boiled Berlin critic, sniffing at certain arguments used in the infringement suit against the author of "Abie's Irish Rose," said very pertinently that if the makers of the film piece, "The Cohens and the Kellys," borrowed from Miss Nichols, the latter was in a broad sense indebted to Lessing's masterpiece of 150 years ago. "Nathan der Weise" should be produced oftener. In the days before the Great War performances of it used to be given in the local German-speaking theaters, with distinguished visiting actors in the title role.

The bicentenary celebrations have naturally raised in Germany the question of the viability of the classical play. This is discussed in the "Tageblatt" with much profundity by Director Leopold Jessner. He says that in Lessing's time the theater public was almost exclusively a feudal group. In the nineteenth century the bourgeoisie broke into it. In the second half of that century the working class came in. Before the war theater space was rightly divided into the parquet, the boxes and the gallery, each section representing one class. But economic conditions since the war have changed the picture. Now the manager has to deal with an unknown element which, instead of choosing between the theater and the "movie," may even choose the radio. Theatrical policy to-day is, therefore, concerned mainly with the question of organizing the amusement public. The public official theaters depend on players associations and the private theaters try to create community interest through long-term subscriptions.

Lessing at Hamburg sought to create a national theater, because, as he said, "we Germans are not a nation." The German national theater was really born with the first production at Mannheim of Schiller's "Die Raueber." This tradition was carried on until 1918 by the state and city theaters and by private theater managers like Adolf L'Arronge, Otto Brahm and Max Reinhardt. Now the old idea of a permanent, balanced stock company has faded out and the day of change in casts and rapid stardom has arrived.

"The ideal demand in a repertoire," says this commentator, "is the balancing of the classic piece, the contemporary piece and the experimental piece. . . . But what theater in Berlin, except the unusual one, can venture nowadays to put on a classical play?" If he continues, the director stages a classic in the traditional way; some will take that as a sign of lack of sensibility or lack of courage. If he stages it in a way he thinks more effective, the defenders of the classical tradition will sentence him to death for heresy. Because of uncertainties about the value of the work of new poets Germany has turned to the studio stage. In Russia the studio stage has become a fad and is regarded as a means of educating young actors and playwrights. But German dramatic schools are being created on newer plans.

"The studio, as we conceive of it," says Herr Jessner, "is meant to serve the young poet—and the public. For the public, which to-day is more conservative in the mass than it was before the 1918 revolution, must be attracted through special institutions for the discussion of a dramatic experiment

—either for or against it—but the fight over the matter must again be started."

The writer draws this conclusion as to the future of the classical drama:

In the Lessing bicentennial year all pessimism about playing the classics must be suppressed. The way to it, the only way, in my opinion, to reawaken interest is through altered dramatic production and performance. If we talk again of the immortality of the classics, this conception is documented on the fact that every period finds what appeals to it in these works. To emphasize not what is remote in the classics, but what is near to us must be to-day the aim of a classical production.

There is a good deal of wisdom in this—wisdom which fits the situation in all countries which are fortunate enough—or, as some think, unfortunate enough—to have a classical drama.

Dame Melba as Cook

THE scene at Australia House when Dame Melba stirred the great cake which is being made for the Duke and Duchess of York entirely from Australian ingredients, was an effective culmination to the campaign on behalf of Empire foodstuffs which has been going on this winter. The mixture certainly looked very appetizing indeed, as Dame Melba, who had just returned from Australia, stirred in the butter, flour, sultanas and raisins, while Lady Ryrie, wife of the High Commissioner for Australia, poured in brandy and rum. In spite of her protests against the formidable array of photographers, Dame Melba performed her task with much zeal, although she assured everybody that cooking was not her forte, only to be reminded that one of her singing successes was "Down in the forest something stirs." It is hoped that this example will stimulate many housewives to put as much Imperial produce as possible into their Christmas cakes and puddings.

How the Scots Cure Colds

IN the glens of Scotland, where doctors and chemists are miles away and roads impassable for weeks together, the housewives make great use of oatmeal gruel for preventing colds developing into anything more serious, says the Daily Mail.

But making a good gruel, the glen wives would say, calls for as much gumption as making good porridge. Here is an old Scottish countrywoman's recipe:

While a pint of milk is coming to the boil, mix a tablespoonful of fine oatmeal with a little cold milk. Pour the boiling milk on the meal, stir it well, and pour it back into the pan. Boil it for about ten minutes and stir it often to prevent burning. Salt it well, and if it is for the children put in a little sugar. The patient should be put to bed with a hot-water bottle and made to drink the gruel when it is very hot.

If the cold is very bad, whiskey is stirred into the gruel just before it is served. In some parts of Scotland treacle is added. "Caudle," an English remedy which the Scots have adopted, is made by beating an egg to a froth and adding it to a pint of gruel together with a glass of sherry or port and flavouring with lemon and sugar.

There is even an effervescent gruel. For this the gruel is made thin enough to drink. The strained juice of a lemon and as much bicarbonate of soda as will cover a sixpence are then stirred into a breakfast-cupful of gruel which is drunk during effervescence.

London alone consumes something like 150 tons of nuts at Christmas time.



DOLORES DEL RIO
The popular film star.

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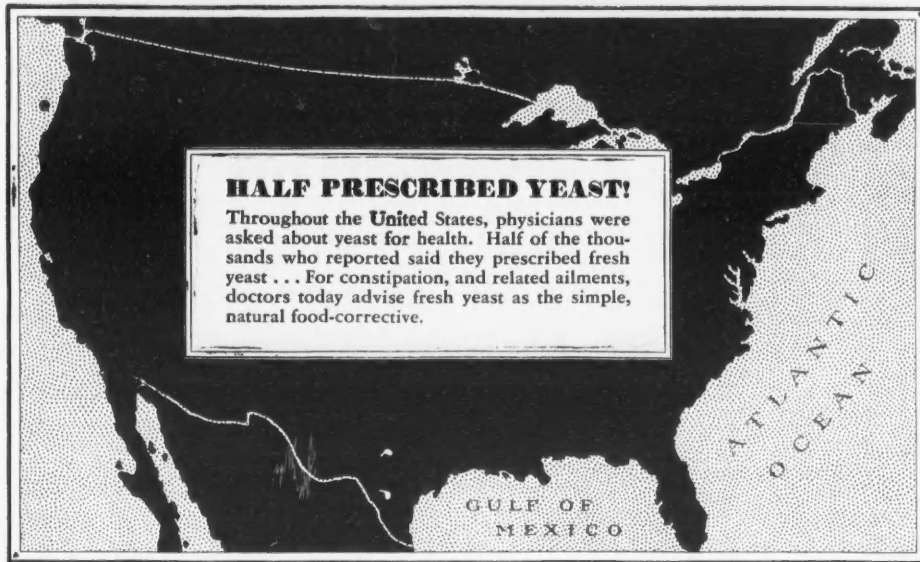
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(Left)
DR. GEORGE PARRISH, well-known Health Officer of Los Angeles, Cal., for 8 years Health Commissioner of Portland, Ore. From his broad experience he says: "Constipation is the bane of existence—the enemy of the human race. Yeast relieves constipation by stimulating the intestine, not by irritating it. It benefits the entire system by eliminating the poisons and waste products of the body."

DEAN H. H. RUSBY, M. D., Professor of Physiology, College of Pharmacy, Columbia University, says in his forthcoming book, "Materia Medica": "Yeast cleanses the system. In continued small doses it is often of service in overcoming habitual constipation. Its effect is to promote appetite and digestion... For 40 years I have lectured to students on the value of yeast."

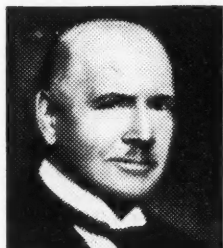
(Right)
DR. IRA L. HILL, prominent New York physician and abdominal surgeon. Consultant, Booth Memorial Hospital; Associate, Woman's Hospital and Flower Hospital. He says, "Skin eruptions frequently come from sluggishness of the bowels. More important general disorders often are due to the same cause. I know of nothing better than fresh yeast to combat constipation and its associated ailments."

Leading Physicians of Europe and America give this simple Health Advice

DR. CLEMENT SIMON, skin specialist, St. Michel Hospital, Paris; Officer, Legion of Honor. He says, "Fresh yeast has properties which are certain in the treatment of some skin troubles and especially boils. The eating of yeast introduces into the system substances endowed with powerful biological activities."



PROF. DR. ADOLF CLUSS, international authority on nutrition; Professor, Hochschule für Bodenkultur, Vienna; member, International Institute of Agriculture, Rome. He states: "Yeast can be called a food-stuff, a medicament, a means of strengthening and building up the body. It helps nutrition and promotes health and physical and mental well-being."



DR. EDVARDEHLERS, Copenhagen skin specialist of international fame; lecturer, Academy of Medicine, Paris. He says: "I have invariably prescribed yeast in all cases of boils, as well as in rebellious cases of acne. The effect of yeast upon boils is surprising and incontestable."



PROF. DR. PAUL REYHER, lecturer, University of Berlin, on vitamins, X-Ray and Pediatrics; Director, Children's Hospital, Berlin. He says, "The Vitamin B in yeast stimulates the appetite, regulates metabolism, promotes growth and increases bodily resistance to infection. The medicinal uses of yeast are more many-sided than is generally assumed."



OVER three-quarters of a century ago the English physician, Dr. Mosse, startled the medical world with his announcement of amazing health benefits in a simple, long-familiar food.

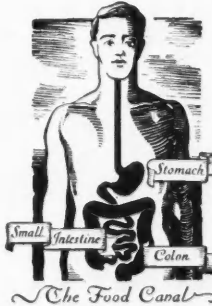
Today this famous food—fresh yeast—is hailed by medical men on both sides of the Atlantic as the great natural corrective for constipation and kindred ills.

For more abundant energy, clear skin, happiness and success, doctors say, you must keep your intestines clean, active, healthy. Not with harsh cathartics but with the protective food, fresh yeast.

Fleischmann's Yeast is fresh. Unlike dried

or "killed" yeast, it contains millions of active, living yeast plants. As these pass through your intestines daily they combat harmful poisons, purify.

Eat 3 cakes daily, one before or between meals: plain or dissolved in water either cold or hot—not hotter than you can drink. At all grocers and many leading cafeterias, soda fountains and lunch counters. Buy 2 or 3 days' supply at a time and keep in any cool, dry place.



90% of ills start here
From throat to colon is one continuous tube. When the colon is clogged, unclean, poisons spread throughout the system. That is how most ills begin—colds, headaches, indigestion, bad skin, "nerves." But here Fleischmann's Yeast works, keeping your intestines clean, active, healthy. Start today! For full benefit you must eat yeast regularly and over a sufficient period.



DR. LEONARD WILLIAMS, prominent physician who has been connected with leading London hospitals; author, "The Science and Art of Living." He states: "Yeast rouses the system to full physiological efficiency. Many persons are not ill, but they ail. For such I should like to prescribe less feasting and more yeasting."



PROF. DR. CARL NEUBERG, Lecturer, University of Berlin; Director, Institute of Experimental Therapy and Bio-Chemistry, Berlin-Dahlem; author of many articles. He says, "The scientific recognition (of yeast) justifies the long experience of physicians with it and its effectiveness as a popular home remedy."



DR. LASZLO BERCZELLER, a leading Austrian nutrition expert, famous for perfecting a flour from soy beans. He says, "Yeast is in some respects of even greater importance to man than milk. Science has proved experimentally the long recognized life-preserving, curative properties of yeast."



DR. GEORGES CAUSSADE, Laureate, Faculty of Medicine, Paris; physician of the famous hospital, "Hotel Dieu." He declares, "Yeast is of highest importance for the 'run-down,' the undernourished and those recovering from illness. It has a real action not only on intestinal disinfection and constipation but also on nutrition generally."

(Photo by Henri Maouel)



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What the Pope's Sovereignty Means

THE Pope is now again a King. That is the whole effect of the new agreement between Mussolini and the Vatican.

From the moment the treaty comes into effect the Pope will no longer be living in Italy, he will rule over his own kingdom, a few square yards of territory in which he will be supreme, just as the King of Spain is autocratic ruler in his own land, or just as the Tsar was despot before 1917.

As a temporal sovereign the Pope will now protect his own territory with his own troops. There is nothing even to prevent him from building a cruiser or two should he feel so disposed. When he drives out of the Vatican, as he has not done for the last fifty years, he will be accompanied by his own famous life guards in their strange medieval uniforms.

Then, in his own small kingdom he will have his own laws administered, ruling over his subjects quite independent of the Italian state. In the Vatican state, it is said, there is to be a special coinage, and stamp-issue, and there will be a papal telegraph office, as well as the special law courts.

Should his Holiness determine to pay a visit to another country, such as England, America, or Spain, he will there be received in just the same way as would the King of Italy himself, except that perhaps even greater hon-

ours would be paid to him. For, after all, the Kings of Italy and Spain rule over a mere handful of thirty or forty millions, while the Pope's spiritual command must be obeyed by some three hundred million.

All this will simplify matters, and it will undoubtedly add to the Pope's prestige. He will become more important as a practical factor in affairs. But several other questions of great interest are also bound to arise.

What, for instance, will happen about the Pope's claim to a seat on the League of Nations? Such a claim would have the certain adhesion of Spain and Italy. Probably it would also be supported by France and several of the Austrian states.

To refuse the demand might offend these powers and cause them to cede from the League. While to grant it would raise a bewildering number of new problems. The Pope's kingdom is smaller than that of Lichtenstein, perhaps smaller than that of the Prince of Monaco, yet both of these have been refused membership on the ground of their territory being too small.

If it were granted because of the Pope's spiritual prestige, what of, say, the Chief Rabbi or the Oecumenical Patriarch? Could they get a small piece of land and demand the same right? Perhaps the Archbishop of Canterbury might put forward the same claim, and the Labour International. Where is it to stop? But this is a question for Europe's lawyers to devise an answer.

Actually what the new Vatican state means will probably be that a papal nuncio will be sent to every power in the world. One will be sent to London. And in each case there is nothing to prevent his request being backed up by the more ominous sound of an army and a navy.

But no one in his senses fears a papal war. Still, in the matter of prestige and quiet influence the Pope's authority seems likely to grow. The shepherd of a flock of two to three hundred millions is bound to be a force, especially when he is at the same time an untrammelled temporal sovereign.

In Memory of Ellen Terry

A SCHEME is on foot for acquiring Small Hythe Place, at Tenterden, Kent, Dame Ellen Terry's home for the last 25 years of her life, as a national memorial to her. Mr. Bernard Shaw, a close friend of Dame Ellen for many years, has consented to serve on the general committee, and the proposal has the warm approval of Sir J. M. Barrie. The theatrical profession taking a keen interest in the scheme. Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, the veteran actor, is the chairman, and Dame Madge Kendal, the veteran actress, the vice-chairman, and, in addition to subscriptions, it is expected that a certain amount of money required for the project will be raised by means of matinees and entertainments organized by admirers of the great actress in her own profession. America is watching the progress of the scheme with enthusiasm. Miss Ethel Barrymore and Mrs. Fiske, two well known American actresses, represent the American stage on the committee, and it is hoped that Mr. Noel Coward may be able to do something towards stimulating interest in it while he is in New York. In London, one of the most enthusiastic workers is Mr. C. B. Cochran, who is on the executive, and has put forward suggestions for getting the money in quickly. The sum of £15,000 is required. Only a small portion of this sum is needed for the actual purchase of the property, and the remainder is to be devoted to an endowment fund. Miss Gertrude Kingston, the chairman of the executive, and other actors and actresses interested, regard the establishment of a theatrical library and a theatrical museum at Small Hythe Place as a valuable feature of the scheme. In addition, a barn adjoining the house is to be adapted as a small theatre, where it is hoped to institute an annual dramatic festival on a small scale during the week in July in which the anniversary of Ellen Terry's death falls.

THE LASTING QUALITIES

The only two things which last in literature are common sense and imagination (e.g. Boswell's "Johnson," Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress"). Molière was the incarnation of common sense. Shakespeare was the incarnation of common sense and imagination.

Henry Arthur Jones.

*
SATIRE

A satirist, a caricaturist, must necessarily be an intellectually honest man. To the extent that he fails in intellectual honesty, he fails in his art.

Henry Arthur Jones.

*
SLANG

That is inevitable. Popular education seems to me the general corruption of the English language.

Henry Arthur Jones.

Is "Mortgaged to the Hilt" Good Business?

Of course it's not, and that is why all the new money needed for expansion of the telephone system cannot be raised by bond issues.

Part of the money will come from bond issues — a new issue has just been announced — but a large part must continue to come from new issues of stock.

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With Super-Six owners by tens of thousands, repeating on Essex, the most spontaneous welcome ever extended a 6-cylinder car has brought hosts of car owners from every price and size field to Essex the Challenger.

Its acceptance is the talk everywhere. Again and again the largest production ever planned by Essex has had to be increased to meet this remarkable demand.

The results of Challenger Week by nation-wide proofs—in performance, reliability and economy—have extended the advantages of this big, fine car with the force of universal appeal.

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—and with its brilliant chassis quality and fine, large bodies—Essex establishes also an outstanding leadership in obvious VALUE. It offers an ensemble of fine car equip-

ment identified only with costly cars, and available, when at all, only as "extras," at extra cost on cars of Essex price. In Essex the Challenger—a complete, fine big "Six"—these items of course are standard.

They represent several hundred visible dollars' worth of additional value, and are another reason for the enormous success which Essex the Challenger has enjoyed from the outset.

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Mr. Ben Greet's Jubilee

By G. W. B., in the London Observer

MR. BEN GREET made his first appearance on the stage in 1879, and recently at the Hotel Victoria, London, a dinner was given to him in recognition of his fifty years of fine endeavour for the theatre. Later in the year Mr. Greet's half-century will be celebrated by a performance at a London theatre in which he and many of the members of his companies — a number of whom are now famous actors and actresses — will appear.

These compliments are extremely well deserved, but they do not mean that Mr. Greet is retiring from the stage. Although he was born in 1856 he is still very active in mind and body, and when I met him the other day he told me that he was still acting Bottom the Weaver and even contemplated playing Caliban again. Besides conducting a training school for actors, he runs a company that in the winter takes Shakespeare to the children in the L.C.C. schools and in the summer to most of the big schools over the country.

HE WAS the first person to start a consistent policy of staging plays in the open air. It was in 1886 that he began his pastoral season. He formed a band of young actors who called themselves the Society of Dramatic Students, and after giving a few matinees at London theatres of the more uncommon plays of Shakespeare they spent the summer touring the country.

"In 1887," he said, "the Pastoral Players were in full swing and it is interesting to recall that the company included such fine actors as Frank Rodney, Bernard Gould (who became more famous as Bernard Partridge, the artist), Dame May Whitty, Annie Webster, and Courtney Thorpe. Mr. Thorpe was the best ghost in 'Hamlet' I have ever seen, and it should be recalled that he played the part again in the Barrymore season at the Haymarket a year or two ago. Mrs. Patrick Campbell was another member of the company playing such parts as Rosalind, Viola, and the Princess in 'Love's Labour's Lost'. I remember that she made her first appearance as Rosalind in the grounds of Wilton Court, where 'As You Like It' is reputed to have been written."

"What drew you to the stage?" I asked Mr. Greet.

"Simply a love of the theatre from early youth. My father was the commander of the training ship on which I was born. After a short time at schoolmastering, I made my first appearance at the old Theatre Royal, Southampton, under the name of Phillip Ben, in an Irish melodrama. Within a fortnight I was given twenty Shakespearean characters to play in a special season."

"MY first engagement in London was in 'My Sweetheart', one of the first of the American 'hayseed' dramas, in which I played a dude part at £5 a week. It was princely salary, and I thought my fortune was made. Quite early I had a managerial flutter and formed a company that included Mr. Fred Terry, and presented a dozen Shakespearean plays in a fortnight in my first theatre at Southampton."

"My first important engagement was in Miss Mary Anderson's production of 'Romeo and Juliet' at the Lyceum, where I played the Apothecary. I was the twelfth person to be

tried, and that was an advantage in my favour, as Miss Anderson had a superstitious objection to hearing a thirteenth apothecary!

"Looking back," Mr. Greet continued, "I can recall many interesting seasons. In 1897, for instance, I had a short one at the Olympic, producing 'Hamlet', 'Anthony and Cleopatra', 'The Merchant of Venice', and 'Macbeth', which is memorable to me because Mr. Gordon Craig, at very short notice, played Hamlet. It was an amazingly beautiful performance from a young man of twenty—almost the ideal representation of the prince in mind and body."

"A few years later came 'Everyman', which was first produced by Mr. William Poel at the Charterhouse. My first association with Mr. Poel was in a play called 'Lady Jane Grey', in which I played a monk and scandalised everybody by coming on the stage with bare feet! 'Everyman' was an immediate success at the St. George's Hall, and afterwards we took the Imperial for matinees and turned people away at every performance. Mr. Charles Frohman begged me to take the whole production to New York and, although we opened badly, in a short time it was making money. There was violent opposition to the play on religious grounds at first. It is amusing to think that one of Mr. Frohman's advisers in New York wanted to make a big spectacular show of it, offering to bill me on Broadway as 'Ben Greet in another 'Ben Hur'.' 'Everyman' was taken on tour (eventually there were two companies) and it ran for many years. Many well-known people appeared in it, among the best known being Miss Sybil Thorndike, who came direct from my school in London, and within a short time was playing the part of Everyman. It was her first engagement."

"I RETURNED to London the day after the outbreak of war in 1914, and soon after my arrival went down to the Old Vic. to help Miss Baylis, remaining there until 1918. During that time I produced over twenty-four of Shakespeare's plays, besides being responsible for many other revivals."

I told Mr. Greet that I was in the Old Vic. on the first night of "King John", when enemy bombs were dropping round the theatre. Agnes Carter, who played Arthur, was only nine at the time, and she and Mr. Greet, who was Hubert, went through their scenes without turning a hair. The following day a shopkeeper in Waterloo-road complimented him on "gagging" so cleverly about "Austria's head," and Mr. Greet told him that the lines,

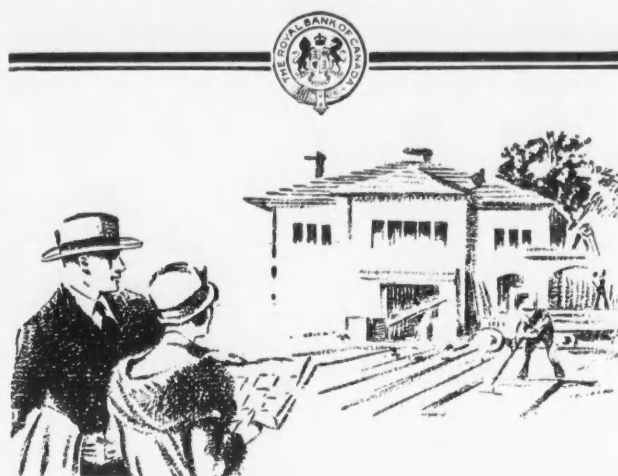
Some airy devil hovers in the sky,
And pours down mischief. Austria's head, lie there,

While Philip breathes, were Shakespeare's.

On leaving, I asked his opinion of the stage to-day. "The standard of acting is good," he said, "and the stage has attracted a more cultivated type of actor and actress. It could be so much better if the younger people worked harder. In my young days we had to work tremendously hard to get on; nowadays actors are too inclined to look upon themselves as the leisured class: they do not trouble to learn to speak clearly, and sometimes for the first quarter of an hour I find it impossible to hear what people are saying on the stage."



BAGDAD MEMORIAL TO GERTRUDE BELL
Anne Acheson, the well-known sculptor, is now busy at her Chelsea studio putting the finishing touches to a model of the late Gertrude Bell, the famous explorer and archaeologist who played a great part in placing King Feisal on the throne at Iraq. The completed bronze is to be erected as a memorial in Bagdad.



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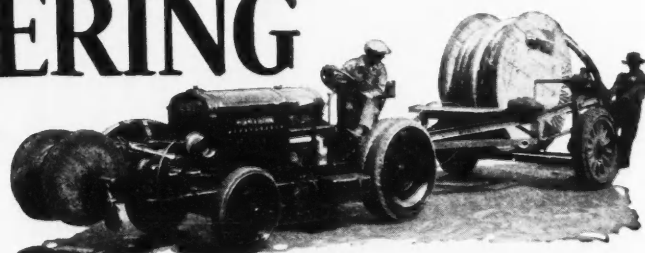
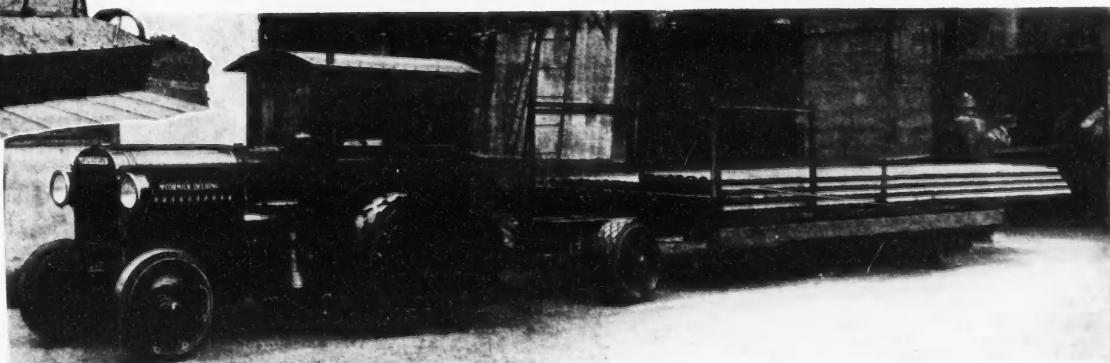
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Above: Helping out a public utility; a McCormick-Deering pulling a cable trailer and carrying capable winch equipment for a telephone organization.

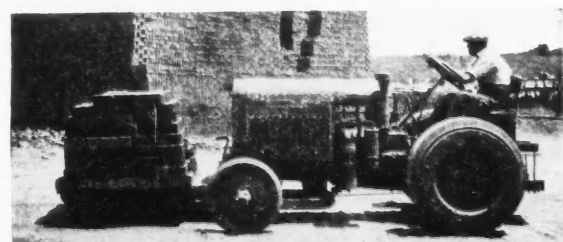
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Unique picture of the "mountain tee" on the Banff golf course. Above is the chateau-like structure of the Banff Springs Hotel. This tee is situated near the juncture of the Spray and Bow Rivers in the shadow of Mount Rundle.

—By Courtesy of C. P. R. Photographs.

Sir Walter on the Fashions of His Day

IT was a hundred years on New Year's Day since Scott, in a preface to a new edition, acknowledged the authorship of the Waverley Novels, a responsibility which he had previously denied categorically, thus setting for posterity one of the standard problems in equivocation. The author's excuse was his dislike to be known as an author, a profession not then so dignified in the social sense as it is to-day. But for two or three years before the avowal the fact of the authorship had ceased to be a secret.

It is amusing to find on a re-perusal of "Waverley" (which was published in 1814) that it contains ideas hailed as up-to-date at the present time. After saying that in 1805 it was the Bond-street fashion for men to wear iron on the heels of their boots, the author ends with a reference to the "primitive nakedness of a modern fashionable (lady) at a rout." A few pages later he criticises the period as being one in which the path of education was made too easy:—

An age in which children are taught the driest doctrines by the insinuating method of instructive games, has little reason to dread the consequences of study being rendered too serious or severe. The history of England is now reduced to a game at cards—the problems of mathematics to puzzles and riddles—and the doctrines of arithmetic may, we are assured, be sufficiently acquired by spending a few hours a week at a new and complicated edition of the Royal Game of the Goose. There wants but one step further, and the Creed and Ten Commandments may be taught in the same manner, without the necessity of the grave face, deliberate tone of recital, and devout attention.

Has a Dog a Soul?

DO ANIMALS live forever? Many people who love them are firmly persuaded they do. And among the number of these is the Archdeacon of Brecon.

Recently his dog—a fox-terrier—died, and great was the wailing in his parish, for Jack, as he was called, was the best of the Archdeacon's parishioners. He never missed a service unless superior force prevented him. His attendance was regular. It did not even depend on his master, but, as with his human co-parishioners, it relied solely on the ringing of the church bells.

"On the morning on which he was killed," says the Archdeacon, "I found him in church when I got there for Matins, and he sat quietly by my side in a pew throughout the service." Many will find their own secret sentiments echoed when he says, "From my long experience of the wonderful sagacity and untiring faithfulness of a dog, I have never had any doubt that dogs have souls. I am bound to confess, quite candidly, whether it shocks or not, that for me the joys of the next world will be incomplete unless I meet there those four-footed friends who have helped to make this life happier for me."

If a dog has a soul, then, surely a cat, and a sparrow, a horse, a rabbit, a canary, a goldfish, and a hedgehog must all have souls as well. And if they have souls it would not be fair to exclude those other living things of which men do not approve so heartily, from a chance of an after-life.

If a cow, then a bull; if a horse, then a donkey in spite of his "monstrous head and sickening cry, and ears like errant wings." The tiger will be there with the cat, the rat with the rabbit, and the wasp with the dragon-fly,—and the mosquito!

Some reader may still imagine that a dog has no soul. But with him lies the burden of proof. He must tell us what happens to Jack when he dies, and why his animating life is different from ours. Does it disperse like air from a punctured tyre, or does it migrate into an elephant?

Failing proof most people will prefer to go on believing that a man and his dog share something in common, that the dog's faithfulness and his master's care have some reward,—that the difference is one of degree and not of kind.

The last word rests so far with Winifred Letts, whose Irish poem, "Tim, An Irish Terrier," ends with the lines: "With the soul in the shining eyes of him— Would God be wasting a dog like Tim?"

No Dance Hall There

A CURIOUS point about Madrid is that there are no respectable dance hall haunts there. People do not care to dance in the evening. It is said that it is because the husbands object. They do not appreciate seeing their wives dancing with other men. So dancing in restaurants is not encouraged. Once a week you dance at the smartest hotel in Madrid, but it is all very prim. There are places where one sees a little local colour, but they are not very amusing, and no one who lives in Madrid can possibly be seen at them.

If Madrid is the latest city in the world, London is certainly the earliest as a result of the clean-up of the night clubs. Personally I am delighted that it is no longer possible to be dragged on from one place to the next by the host or hostess of your party. The fact remains that after 2 a.m. London is more or less dead. Indeed 1.30 a.m. sees most of the restaurants and dance-clubs empty. The more one considers it the more drastic one realizes the clean-up of the night clubs to be.

Rewriting American Histories

(Continued from Page 25)

ter governed, life and property would have been safer, living more comfortable, and all the arts of life more flourishing, if we had remained part of the British Empire instead of becoming an independent nation."

Into the mouths of present-day descendants of United Empire Loyalists he puts this address to the people of the Republic: "If you had remained with Great Britain you would be free from the scourge of lynch-law with its hundreds of victims every year; you would be free from the burning of negroes at the stake, and from the wholesale murder and assassinations which have prevailed in parts of your country. Such conditions are unknown under British rule. By remaining with Great Britain you would have avoided the Civil War of 1861, with all its train of evils, the long years of misgovernment which preceded it when the slaves were escaping to the free States, and the frightful misgovernment of the carpet-bag and reconstruction period, because all your slaves would have been set free, and their owners paid their value in 1833 when slavery was abolished by England in all her colonies. In a similar

way you would have escaped your vast political corruption and the disgraceful misgovernment of your large cities. You made a mistake when you broke up the British Empire in 1776." These admissions are all the more striking because they are made by an American who is strongly anti-British in his sentiments.

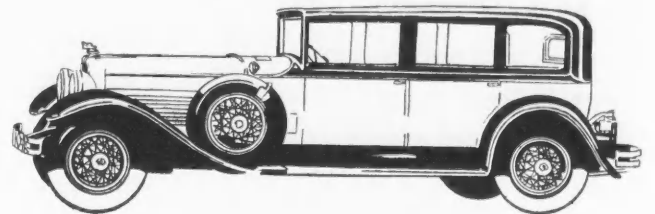
And yet, dear Heart! remembering thee,
Am I not richer than of old?
Safe in thy immortality,
What change can reach the wealth I hold?
What chance can mar the pearl and gold
Thy love hath left in trust for me?
And while in life's long afternoon,
Where cool and long the shadows grow,
I walk to meet the night that soon
Shall shape and shadow overflow,
I cannot feel that thou art far,
Since near at need the angels are;
And when the sunset gates unbar,
Shall I not see thee waiting stand,
And white against the evening star,
The welcome of thy beckoning hand?

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SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 16, 1929

GARMENTS for GENTS by P. O'D.

THE Merchant Tailors of America recently held their annual convention at Philadelphia, or so the newspapers credibly inform us. They may, for all I know, be still holding it. Tailors, in my experience, are a singularly talkative class of men, and once you get them together to discuss such weighty and complicated problems as the width of trousers and the number of buttons on waistcoats, there is no telling how long they will keep it up. Besides, this is a very serious convention—the fact that it was held at Philadelphia proves it. Light-minded lawyers or frivolous funeral-directors would probably meet in New York or Atlantic City, or might even journey across into those parts of Canada where Government Control has given a new freedom and interest to the holding of conventions. But thoughtful tailors pick a city where they can concentrate—where, in fact, there is said to be little else to do.

Personally, I must confess that these meetings fill me with forebodings. One's own tailor, left to himself, is quite sufficiently ingenious and resourceful in the devising of new styles intended to make one's old clothes look like something which a self-respecting dustman would hardly consent to wear. But when a thousand tailors—or should I say, nine hundred and ninety-nine?—meet for no other purpose than to think up new rules for masculine attire, one's wardrobe becomes creased and shiny at the mere thought of the horrific possibilities. What dreadful decisions may they not come to? Are coats to become short and tight like the little jackets of bull-fighters, or are they to emulate the graceful amplitude of the Roman toga? And how about trousers? Dreadful liberties have already been taken with those necessary but unlovely garments—what atrocities do they meditate for the future? Will they, perhaps, take them away altogether, and condemn us to go about in kilts or in baggy shorts? Already have I seen in print the blatherings of individuals—tailors, no doubt, though possibly mere laymen who are proud of their legs—urging the adoption of such attire. The whole situation seems fraught with menace.

OF course, I know there is a theory that the style of men's clothes never changes—not for a generation or so, at any rate. This theory is firmly held by most married ladies, and also by a good many who are not married but are probably thinking of it. Their idea is that once a man leaves college and sets aside the sartorial vagaries of adolescence, he goes on wearing practically the same clothes for the rest of his life, new suits being exactly like the predecessors of years before, except possibly for such increase in girth as is made necessary by the progressive broadening—of the mind, let us say. Now and then, it is true, a man under the genial influence of the spring, or a fortunate venture in mining shares, or lunch with some ladies at a visiting chorus, may burst forth in suitings of a rich claret colour, or a pale and poetic blue, or one of those wide check patterns which look like a test for astigmatism. But the style and the cut are supposed to remain fixed and invariable, as though tailors had inherited the inflexible traditions of the Medes and the Persians.

That is where the ladies are wrong—I say it with respectful reluctance, but also with the sad insistence of a man who has suffered and knows. Because the range of variation normally permissible to masculine taste is small, it doesn't follow at all that the variations themselves are negligible. An inch of difference in the length of Cleopatra's nose would have changed the history of the ancient world, we are reminded, and an inch of difference in the brim and curl of a Derby hat can turn a modern Beau Brummell into an old-clo' man or a vaudeville comedian. An inch can be wider than the St. Lawrence and taller than Mount Robson when it occurs in the breadth of a lapel or the length of a trouser-leg.

Strong men have winced and shuddered in the shabby consciousness that their coats were fastened with three buttons when there ought to be four, or perhaps only two. A lady in billowy skirt and with ostrich plumes in her hat is not more hopelessly and painfully out of the fashion, than the man whose trousers cling a bit too affectionately to his otherwise majestic calves, or whose coat has the slits in the wrong place, or has slits at all when there shouldn't be any. So now you see, my dears. And if you still have any doubts on the subject, slip into a tailor's shop some day and listen to the discussions that go on there, and you will discover that the happiness of years can depend on such things as the right amount of padding in a shoulder and the exact depth of the V-shaped opening of a vest. That's the sort of careless dogs we are, when it comes to our dress.

TAKE our trousers, for instance—perhaps I had better say, consider our trousers. There was a time when the male of the species used to flaunt his nether limbs. He had joy of them, and was wont to droll them up in skin-tight breeches of resplendent hue, and long silk stockings, and romantic boots with fancy sewing and tassels on the tops. But for some generations now it has become customary to conceal the things. Possibly masculine legs have deteriorated, or a better and sounder aesthetic prevails. In any case, we now endeavor with the aid of our tailors to make them all look alike, so that it is impossible for the casual eye to discern whether a man has the bulging muscles of an imported butler or the slim shanks of an elderly cavalry officer.

I must admit that I am all for concealment where the limbs of my own sex are concerned. There is nothing about them, either for shape or surface texture, to give pleasure to the eye. They are useful—they carry one to lunch-counters and movie-palaces and away from work, and they afford a more or less solid and dependable stance at golf, but that is about all one can say for them. By all means keep them covered. Besides, the dear girls—bless them for it!—have already carried revelation in the matter of legs so far that competition is absurd. But perhaps I grow indiscreet. It may be that I commit *legs majeste*, so to speak.

It is quite as it should be, therefore, that mere man should wrap his lower limbs in tweed, worsted, flannel, or some similarly opaque material. But why, oh, why



must he wear trousers so wide that he looks as if he were walking about in a divided skirt or a couple of dust-sheets? Why must he give the impression that he could get both feet into one leg of his trousers and keep the other as a spare? Who invented these Oxford trousers, anyway? Oxford indignantly denies the ascription, and suggests that it was a dirty trick on the part of Cambridge, which is really responsible, Cambridge, on the other hand, points triumphantly to the name, and makes sarcastic remarks about the home of lost causes and forsaken beliefs and impossible loyalties, and all that Matthew-Arnold business of spreading her gardens to the moonlight. "Gardens?" says Cambridge. "They mean garments."

My own suspicion is that the tailors did it, in collaboration with the textile manufacturers. It means a lot more trousers and a lot more cloth. It has also meant that the old suits, on which such sartorially humble-minded persons as myself had counted for a few more years of wear, have become definitely and obviously antiquated. Not unless a man is an eccentric millionaire can he afford to go about looking as though he were dressed for the character of Dick Swiveller or Mr. Micawber in a Dickens pageant. Better that a man should have his trousers strapped under his boots than that he should have them too tight. Better almost that he should go without any at all—he would hardly be more conspicuous.

This is the sort of thing which makes me suspicious of tailors in convention assembled. Heaven only knows what they may be plotting against our peace of mind and our line of credit! It wouldn't be so bad if they would only confine that knowledge to Heaven—after all, the permanent residents in the abodes of the blessed are likely to stick to flowing night-gowns and harps and gilt circles just above the head, no matter what the tailors decree. The worst of it is that the Brethren of the Shears and Tape-line will announce their dreadful decisions to the whole listening world. The noble vanguard of "swell dressers" will immediately rush in with whoops of joyous eagerness to don the new raiment, and the rest of us will be driven by social pressure to follow suit—even a couple of suits, perhaps.

ALREADY the English popular press has published some of the ukases issued by the Philadelphia convention. Once upon a time they would have paid no more attention to it than to a conference of African witch-doctors discussing the proper size of nose-rings and how much mud one ought to plaster in the wool of one's head. But now, thanks to aeroplanes, wireless, and television, the world is one city and we are all neighbours. Besides, the suggestions of the American tailors are just the sort of thing that their English fellow-conspirators against masculine solvency and self-complacency would naturally jump at—any tailors would, even the fellows who sit about under the palms in the South Sea Islands making garments out of grass.

According to such preliminary reports as I have seen—and I must confess that I simply can't help reading the wretched things—the Fashion Board of the Philadelphia Convention has reported that the wardrobe of the "well-dressed gentleman" should contain twenty suits, eight overcoats, twelve hats, and twenty-four pairs of boots and shoes. Can't you see every tailor in the land reading that with eyes of greedy gloating, and having it mimeographed and sent around to all his clients? Can't you imagine the stare of resentful amazement with which he will henceforward regard you, when you bring in the overcoat of the year before the year before last, with the suggestion that it might look less green and shiny if he would turn it for you? Two of my overcoats button on the wrong side already, and I was thinking of having one of them turned back again. Of course, that is now definitely off.

To continue with the dicta of the Fashion Board, the twenty suits above mentioned are said to comprise six sporting suits, six lounge suits, two full-dress evening suits, one dinner suit with single-breasted jacket and one with double, and four other suits, including "one cutaway morning suit to be worn on Sundays with a high silk hat." Unfortunately such reports as I have seen did not describe the remaining three suits, but I judge they were intended to be worn while sitting around trying to make up one's mind which of the other suits to put on. One would need something like that.

The eight overcoats—one might as well go through to the very end of this dreadful list—include a silk-faced "dressy" garment for formal evening wear, two formal overcoats for day wear, a winter ulster, and four overcoats of different weights for town, country, motoring, and

sport. They don't seem to have worried very much about the boots and hats—tailors don't make them. Perhaps they won't hold it against you if you have only six hats and twelve pairs of boots and shoes. But the silk hat they insist on—a silk hat needs a lot of dressing up to.

NOW you know what a gentleman's wardrobe should look like. Of course, this is the ideal, a tailor's rosy vision of perfection, the one-hundred-percent swell dresser. Not many of us can aspire to these dizzy heights of sartorial completeness. Personally, I figure out that, even counting the suit my wife insists on me giving away, I am only about three degrees better dressed than a Senegambian child. But I don't think I'll order the other eighteen suits—not till I have paid for the last one. And I don't think my tailor will insist on measuring me for any of them. Nothing dampens a tailor's ardour for making new suits like the knowledge that there are still some instalments due on their predecessors. Besides, I think I'll wait and see what the Prince of Wales is wearing. I feel the need of a sure and exalted guide amid the intricacies of modern dress.

Talking of intricacies of dress, there is no country in the world where so many pitfalls lurk for the eager self-decorator as in England. Take such a simple matter as ties, for instance. Here, at least, it would seem that a man ran no particular risk, beyond that of selecting something which didn't go with his clothes or his complexion, or whose colors might come out on his chin. This would be true enough anywhere else, but in England every little pattern has a meaning all its own. You may go into a haberdasher's shop and pick out a natty cravat because it matches your golf-stockings, or there's a new steno-grapher in the office, or from pure *jolie de vivre*, only to discover later on that you are claiming membership in the Coldstream Guards or the Royal Academy or the Marylebone Cricket Club or the Lord knows what—possibly even the burglars' Union.

I KNOW from sad experience. An English friend dropped into my room while I was packing my bag to go away somewhere. He seemed very interested in my ties—not a very wide range, perhaps, but all marked with a certain chaste elegance, a *cachet*, if I may say so. But his attitude was not entirely one of admiration. It struck me, in fact, that he seemed rather puzzled.

"I'm not surprised to find that you're an Etonian, old chap," he said finally, "but it's a bit unusual for a fellow to have been educated at Harrow and Winchester as well."

There are some explanations which are a little difficult to make, and unfortunately I didn't possess the cool nerve and alertness of mind displayed by a brother Canadian in a similarly embarrassing position. He was spending a week-end at a popular country house, and in preparation for the joyous activities there had purchased a very handsome white sweater with a wide band of pale blue at the neck and about the bottom—he afterwards tried to tell me that it was given to him as a birthday present.

Thus attired, he was playing tennis with an energy and enthusiasm out of all proportion to the results achieved, when he noticed his host watching him with anxious interest. Finally, when he had gone into the shrubbery to retrieve some of the balls he had knocked there, his host approached him.

"I see you're Cambridge," he said. "I'm Cambridge, too. I was just wondering what you got your Blue for—obviously it wasn't for tennis."

Fortunately for my friend, the business of selling to the British public the sort of Canadian securities that Canadians don't want themselves, is one which develops resourcefulness and a great command of countenance.

"Oh, this blue and white," he said. "These are the colors of the Hamilton, Ontario, Harriers. Someone was telling me the other day that Cambridge had adopted them. I don't wonder—they're darn becoming."

And then he went back into the court and hit four balls so hard they never were seen again. A young man like that should have a great future. I understand that he has since sold the sweater to a rival Canadian bond-dealer, who had just arrived to take over a London office. Wanted to get him off to a good start, no doubt. Nice the way those boys help one another!

Cold and Siberia

WEATHER from Siberia, climatic conditions that have travelled all the way from Siberia to England—that, the experts tell us, is the cause of England's suffering the intensest cold known for thirty years.

In latitudes further south than the most southern point of the British Isles there is perpetual frost from October

to April in Siberia. So intolerably cold is it that even fast flowing rivers of great depth freeze to the very bottom. Quite a common sight is that of a long winding road of ice on which here and there is a dog-drawn sleigh, or a peasant skating at great speed. And great is your surprise when you are told that in summer this road is an immense river.

I have only twice travelled across the vast trackless regions of Siberia. Starting on Friday in the heart of Europe, a few days later the train is entering Siberia. For a further week it winds through these deserted regions of Asia, and finally, after the passengers for China have been left at Chita, it descends upon the Sea of Japan at the ramshackle port of Vladivostok.

It is estimated that several millions of political and criminal exiles from Russia have had to suffer the intense heat of Siberian summers and the unbearable cold which covers this semi-continent in winter. The contrast is incredible. At Slavgorod in February the temperature never rises above the freezing point for mercury. There are regularly seventy degrees of frost, that is to say. And Slavgorod is no nearer to the pole than Norwich.

That trans-Siberian journey is probably the most interesting journey in the world,—when you do it for the first time. But the tedium of doing the longest train journey in the world a second and a third time is indescribable. A German merchant with whom I travelled told me that he had done the journey altogether seventeen times. He made a practice of learning languages in the train, and had mastered Russian in two voyages, English in three, Japanese in four, and the rest of the time he had devoted to Chinese.

After crossing the Ural range which separates the two continents about two days after leaving Moscow, the train begins its long trek over Siberia. The view from the window has changed. In the summer there are vast waving wheat fields as far as the eye can see. For hours and hours the same view lies behind the glass of the quickly-moving carriage. But as the east is approached, the ground becomes more arid. Wheat is replaced by pasture which gets more and more brown.

For days and days exactly the same flat view meets the eye, and there is nothing in the scenery to tell the traveller that the train has been moving at all. Absolute flatness as far as human sight can travel, and much further. The view you get from a liner out on the Pacific when the sea is still, and green.

And then come the mountains before the train descends again upon the plains of Manchuria.

But the most remarkable thing is that strange lake of Baikal, which is like a vast forgotten inland sea. I remember seeing her waters early one afternoon. The train was curling round the edge when darkness fell with its usual suddenness. The train travelled all night, and in the morning we stopped at Irkutsk. I looked out of the window, and there was another lake. What was my astonishment to discover, on asking its name, that it was still Lake Baikal!

That is the scale of Siberia. It is a country of giants, huge spaces, vast lakes, gigantic mountains, unending rivers, and intense cold.

But the unfortunate people who live in it are not giants. They are the pigmies of a backward and arid civilization. Were they giants they could flood the world with the vast hoards of wealth that lie unused beneath the soil—just as the Siberian winds flood a helpless Europe with ice, snow and burst pipes!

Criminals Do Not Look It

NO ONE who has had the misfortune to be compelled constantly to frequent those courts where criminal law is administered can fail to recognize that nowadays there is no such thing as a "criminal type".

In the days of Bill Sykes it was thought that folk followed some natural division into sheep and goats after the whole-hearted plan of popular melodrama. There was a belief that the criminal had only to be seen to be realized. He was either a truculent blackguard or a flashy individual, too well tailored and too plentifully jewelled.

Go and see for yourself that if that ever was the state of things, it exists no longer. A visit to any Assizes will convince you.

A man is charged with murder. A story of sordid quarrel or one of love and unbridled jealousy is unfolded as counsel opens the case. Imagination would paint the prime actor in the drama as debased almost beyond recognition as a human being, or as a flashing-eyed, sensual-lipped Apollo. No such thing. The prisoner looks at worst no lower than any other public-house loafer. Usually from his carefully-brushed hair and tidy collar and tie, to his self-possessed expression he is indistinguishable from the assistant who serves us with sugar at the grocer's or the man who sat next to us in the tramcar that morning.

Listen to the innumerable charges of fraud which are being read out by the Clerk, to the sometimes cultured but always commonplace voice which pleads "Guilty" to them, and then to the long list of previous convictions for similar offences. Then look at the man in the dock. So very ordinary. Except for a possible trace of effrontery or of depression, he would not be out of place in the rôle of trusted servant or respected churchwarden.

On the other hand, some persons of the highest integrity go through life with expressions which in fiction would condemn them as perpetrators of the worst offences. There is a detective of great ability and reputation whose appearance is positively Machiavellian. An employee of a great bank, who is entrusted with thousands daily suffers from a shy nervousness which renders it quite impossible for him to look you straight in the face for more than a fleeting second.

After all, how could it be otherwise? If all potential criminals bore their criminal tendencies writ large upon them, there would not be the crime that exists, for no one outside a lunatic asylum or a home for old maids would provide the opportunities for its commission.

To Paint the Lily

To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet,
To smooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow, or with taper-light
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish,
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess.



These luxurious interiors can be yours for the asking

So many women have expressed a preference for Oriental Plush upholstery in their enclosed motor cars that most Canadian manufacturers will now furnish it without extra cost if specified when the car is purchased.

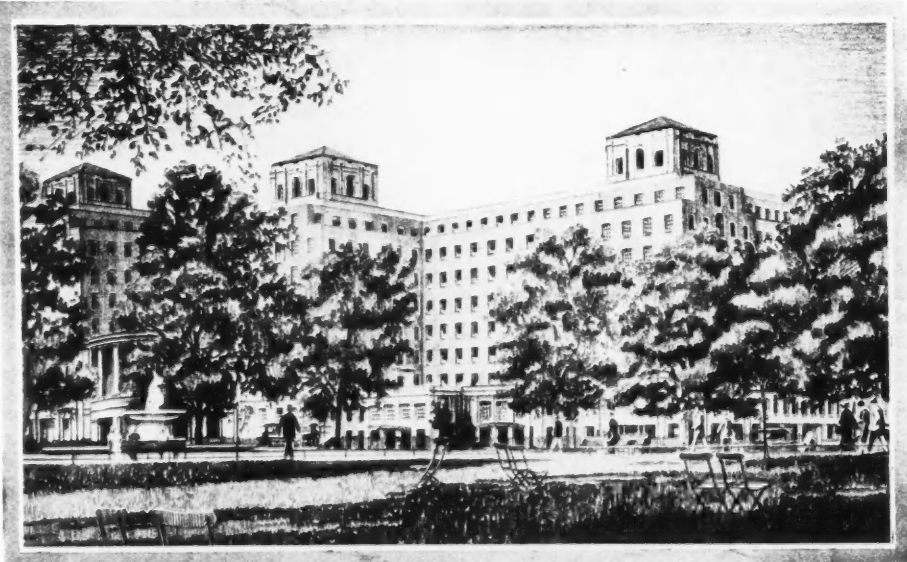
These women, who are as particular of their motor cars as they are of the appointments of their homes, have discovered many unusual features in Oriental Plush. Experience has shown them that

its sunny sheen isn't merely on the surface, but that it's perennial, lasting as long as the car itself. And Oriental Plush doesn't wrinkle or crease—nor does it collect dirt to soil filmy frocks.

All these things, plus a beauty that is without a peer, can be yours without premium, in your next Chrysler, Studebaker, McLaughlin-Buick, Oakland, Pontiac, Durant, Oldsmobile or Chevrolet (except coach), if you ask for Oriental Plush by name when you purchase. The Oriental Textiles Company, Limited, Oshawa, Canada.

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...the service food and wines are perfect

STAY HERE

The finest Hotel in the world. It is a bold claim, but Grosvenor House justifies it.

First, its site, overlooking the green beauty of Hyde Park, is second to none. Then the comfort of its public and private rooms, the variety of accommodation—from a single bedroom with its bathroom to a great suite—is unequalled. The service is unobtrusively efficient, the food and wines are perfect.

Ice water is laid on to every suite in this hotel—and nowhere else in England.

Sports and games, both indoors and out, are

arranged in Grosvenor House as nowhere else, anywhere.

Swimming, squash courts, Turkish baths, gymnasium, ice skating, are all available in Grosvenor House, and shops and banks are on the premises.

If you want to play golf, ride, see racing, Grosvenor House will arrange it all for you.

If you want to give dinners or dances for five, five hundred or a thousand guests, Grosvenor House will be your inevitable choice.

Our terms are moderate; for particulars apply to the Manager.

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PARK LANE, LONDON, W.1

The Onlooker in London

Quietude of Craigweil

THE buoyancy which characterised the Queen during her visit to the Loan Exhibition of English Decorative and Domestic Art at Lansdowne House was the subject of much favourable comment. Since the transfer of the Court to Craigweil House, her Majesty has enjoyed much better health and is quite at home in the solitude and simple life which the South Coast residence offers. More especially does the Queen enjoy the freedom from many additional duties she had to undertake when the King was at Buckingham Palace, and the

spoiled the surface of the ice for the few finished skaters. Many, too, depended on skates hired from men who had got together an extraordinary collection of old iron on which even the best skater in the world would have found difficulty in comporting himself gracefully. One select corner where, unlike so many public places, the ice was perfect, was the lake in the grounds of Ranelagh Club.

A Wonderful Pearl

THE most precious, as well as the most curious, of the many costly exhibits of the National Jewellers'



HON. DAVID BOWES-LYON AND HIS CHARMING BRIDE
Who was Miss Rachel Spender-Clay. The bridegroom is the son of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore and a brother of the Duchess of York. The bride and bridegroom are here seen leaving St. Margaret's, Westminster, after the ceremony.

fact that his Majesty is now able to read and attend, in a limited way, to State papers has relieved the Queen of much anxiety. A keen housekeeper, her Majesty directs the domestic affairs at Craigweil, although the King's food continues to be prepared on the instructions of the dietetic nurse. The Court at Bognor is the most informal and democratic that any country has ever known. It is small in number, and the Queen encourages simplicity in all house arrangements. It has now been settled that the Duke and Duchess of York are to represent the King and Queen at the Norwegian wedding next month. The Prince of Wales cannot leave this country during his father's illness, otherwise he would have gone. The Duke and Duchess are likely to have a companion in the person of Prince George, who is particularly eager to attend his cousin's wedding. A strong friendship exists between the Crown Prince Olaf and our youngest Prince, who are much of an age, and as children shared many happy childish romps at Sandringham, close to where Prince Olaf was born and spent much of his childhood. They have many tastes in common, although Prince Olaf is of a more serious turn of mind than his English cousin and cares but little for ordinary social pleasures. Both have a great love of the sea, and Prince George's adoption of a naval career was the occasion of envy on the part of Norway's Crown Prince.

Association at the British Industries Fair is the Southern Cross pearl, which has been lent by its owner, Mrs. Ceto Bennett. It is the largest known pearl in existence, and consists of a cluster of nine pearls, faultlessly joined together by nature in the form of a Latin cross. The shaft of the cross is an inch and a half long, and is composed of seven pearls. Attached to the second pearl from the top, on each side, is a single pearl, giving the jewel its unusual shape. Its history is curious. A West Australian pearl fisher named Clark brought it up from the sea bed sixty years ago. Clark was a Roman Catholic and a very pious man, and became alarmed when he found that the shell he had brought up contained a cross of pearls. He is said to have buried his find, which was not unearthed until 1874. Since then it has changed hands many times, and its estimated value is £10,000. Another rarity to be seen at the British Industries Fair is the gold monkey of Ur of the Chaldees, lent by the British Museum, which was dug up recently in the excavations at Ur.

A Royal Interior

MENTION of Ranelagh recalls the fact that the low-built, red brick mansion at Barnes, which still has the Essex coat-of-arms over the doorway, but which now is the headquarters of the club, is famous as a club house for the old-world character of its furnishings. It is to the discriminating taste of Sir George Hastings that Ranelagh members are chiefly indebted for the artistic atmosphere of their domestic surroundings. Sir George is a connoisseur with a happy knack of arranging choice things that are in harmonious juxtaposition with choice things that have an enrichment of maturity. He lately has introduced a decorative item that is as young as the Princess Elizabeth in a short frock, and yet as dainty in its artistry as the contents of a porcelain cabinet immediately *vis-a-vis*. The novelty is a charming model of that house in Piccadilly which is the home of the Duke and Duchess of York. The Duke in naval uniform and the Duchess in evening gown, with pearls about her neck, are about to "go out." A scarlet-coated footman holding the Duchess's cloak and another scarlet-coated footman holding ajar the high mahogany front door, makes that plain. But the Duchess is pausing to exchange "Nightie-night" with her little, laughing daughter, held by a nurse above the railing of black and gold on the first floor upstairs. The figures are beautifully modelled in wax and dressed with scrupulous detail. The upturned face of the Duchess, sunning over with smiles as the head of the Princess Elizabeth is sunning over with curls, is a very good portrait (Continued on Page 43)

London Takes to Skates

ON EVERY pool and lake within reach of town, where the authorities permitted, there have this week been crowds of skaters. They went by motor-car, omnibus, and rail, and often on foot. On Sunday afternoon there were fully a hundred cars parked close to the Pen Pond in Richmond Park, a procedure that would have been unsafe earlier in the week, when cars left for an hour in London streets had their radiators frozen. For the more proficient skaters the railways have run day trips to the Fen country. The Underground, with characteristic promptitude, advertised stretches of ice nearer home with a coloured poster, obviously not prepared in a day or two, so that one wondered how long it had been waiting for an opportunity to play its part. With these more accessible but less satisfactory pieces of ice the novices have been well content—though from appearance alone one would not have judged many of them to be novices, as there were in Richmond Park, Wimbledon Park, and other places, girls in gay winter sports outfits that suggested Alpine experience! It was surprising, but also a commentary on the rarity of such cold spells as the present, how few people can skate even moderately well. Their inept capers gave themselves plenty of fun and laughter, but

Insist ON THE GENUINE GILLETT'S LYE

**Clears Choked Drains
Cleans and Disinfects
Removes Old Paint
Makes Good Soap**

Keeps all things clean and sanitary

Eats Dirt

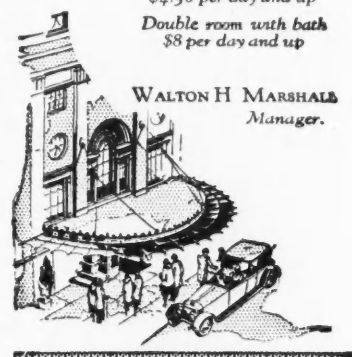
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GILLETTE COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA

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Thirty-fourth Street East
at Park Avenue
NEW YORK

ADMIRABLY situated on the Crest of Murray Hill it is convenient to the business, shopping and theatre centers and to the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railway Terminals. B. & O. Motor Coaches stop at the entrance.

Its clientele is made up of intelligent travellers from all parts of the World. One finds in the dining rooms excellent service and a perfect cuisine. Every bedroom is an outside room and each one has its own private bath.

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\$4.50 per day and up
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\$8 per day and up



WALTON H. MARSHALL
Manager.

Black or White
The Queen of Coffees

Whether you prefer Coffee with milk or without it, if it's "Camp" Coffee, "Camp" is truly delicious. You just add hot water and it's ready to drink.

"CAMP" COFFEE

Paterson & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.

On guard!

Supplement the toothbrush. Get at hidden germs. As a mouth wash, spray or gargle, a few drops of Absorbine, Jr. in water is delightfully refreshing and an efficacious antiseptic. \$1.25 at drugists or postpaid. Liberal trial bottle, postpaid, 10c. W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 344 St. Paul St. MONTREAL.

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THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

ASTHMA
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Vapo-Cresolene
EST. 1879

"Used while you sleep"
The gasping, choking sensation of bronchial asthma is quickly overcome by the healing vapors of Cresolene. Then comfort and sleep for you. A standby for 50 years. Write for booklet D2.

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MOTHER and DAUGHTER can look the same age

DAUGHTERS had better take warning! Mothers will be rivals with the wrinkleless young skins they now can have.

For science has found a way to erase wrinkles and crows' feet, and embodied this way in Amor Skin—now offered by us. Into hormone-starved tissue cells Amor Skin penetrates youth hormones from a species of vital young tortoise. Soon skin firms, wrinkles fade, and the freshness of youth blooms again.

AMOR SKIN

Single Strength\$16.50
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88-90 Yonge Street
TORONTO



Mrs. Leonard Tilley was hostess at a charmingly appointed dinner on Thursday evening at her residence "Carleton House", Saint John, in honor of Mrs. Gillis Keator of Halifax. Mrs. Keator is visiting her sisters, the Misses Sidney Smith, Duke Street, Saint John.

Mrs. Thomas Findlay and Miss Margaret Findlay of Toronto, are passengers in the *S. S. Homeric*, on the Mediterranean tour, and are spending two weeks in Egypt.

Sir Lomer and Lady Gouin entertained at dinner at Spencerwood, last week in honor of their guests, Sir Wm. Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G., British High Commissioner to Canada and Lady Clark.

Sir Percy and Lady Sherwood, of Ottawa, are spending several weeks in California.

Miss Aline Garneau, of Quebec, is a visitor in Montreal, guest of Miss Magdeleine Hebert.

IRELAND, IRELAND.
Down thy valleys, Ireland, Ireland,
Down thy valleys, green and sad;
Still thy spirit wanders wailing.

Wanders wailing, wanders mad.
Long ago that anguish took thee,
Ireland, Ireland, green and fair,
Spoilers strong in darkness took thee.

Broke thy heart and left thee there.
Down thy valleys, Ireland, Ireland,
Still thy spirit wanders mad;
All too late they love who wronged thee

Ireland, Ireland, green and sad.
Henry Newbolt.

Research is rather like the wild flower, which grows in unexpected places, and does not always take kindly to planting in the garden.—
Sir William Bragg.

A Wintertime Worry That We Can Relieve

The weekly wash provides worry enough at any time in any home, but wintertime adds dangers that make it a real hardship.

Modern home conditions should allow no place for such work for the manager of a household.

Let our expert laundresses save your time and temper, and save wear on your clothes and linens by our up-to-date, scientific methods of laundering. Start this week — just phone, our driver will call promptly.

Brighton Laundry

"The Careful
Laundrymen"

Limited

Lombard 2151

826 Bloor
St. West

AT FIVE O'CLOCK

with

Jean Graham



SO, it is coming again, the day when we break out in shamrocks and we all pretend we are Irish. Of course, if you are in my lucky case (with three grand-parents born in Ireland) you do not need to "pretend" but just let yourself go and be gladly green and Irish for twenty-four hours. It must be rather awful to have not a drop of Irish blood in your veins and to be obliged to be serious most of the time. I know that the Irish are accused of fickleness and it is even hinted that they have been known to quarrel. Sup-

a book, and some of us, alas, take a permit in our hands, tarry long at the wine and become ingloriously drunk. Now, when I want to see the "ivory gates and golden" swing open and admit me to a fairyland where I'll find all my dreams come true, I go to a concert, and forget all about the flu and the dress that won't fit, in the delights of Wagner and Elgar. Such was my happy fate on the twentieth of February in Hamilton, when I looked up to the silver stars, clear-cut in the sapphire blue of a truly Canadian winter sky, and



MRS. A. A. ANDERSON AND HER BRIDAL ATTENDANTS
Mrs. Anderson was formerly Miss Helen Jarvis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Jarvis, of Fort William. The bridesmaids are Miss Irma Brock, of Vancouver, B.C.; Miss Marjorie Hazelwood, of Winnipeg, and the pretty little flower girl is Elspeth Maclean, of Fort William.

—Photo by Fryer.

pose they are capable of finding a fresh sweetheart every half hour or so. Who cares about that, so long as Patrick makes love gracefully to each girl who takes his roving fancy? However, Patrick, when once his heart is really snared, is true to the woman of his choice, and has no sympathy with the man who would play ducks-and-drakes with the Ten Commandments. Witness the scorn which greeted Parnell when he returned to Ireland after playing his friend false! In his religious belief, too, Patrick is unswerving and has held by the faith of his fathers in days when such allegiance was not easy. Ah, he has the faithful heart has this Paddy, with the laugh on his lips and the twinkle in his eye! He is a good friend; but, if he is an enemy, clear the track, for Paddy has not yet learned the gentle art of forgiveness. In the past, he has suffered much in legislation and restriction from England—but he has been very slow to recognize that England has done her best to make amends. Paddy is not going to make friends with his ancient foe in any hurry—perhaps, because he knows he would be lost without a grievance.

To-day, however, Paddy finds himself in a happier condition than he has known for many centuries, with a Commonwealth of Ulster in the north and an Irish Free State in the south. May the land of so much tragedy find peace and prosperity at last. And let us be sure to wear a shamrock on the Seventeenth.

*

WHEN you wish to get away from this workaday world to a realm of Make-Believe, where do you go? Some of us go to the theatre, some of us play bridge, many of us read

thanked those stars for bringing the Elgar Choir and the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra together. It was an alliance of true musicians, for Mr. W. H. Hewlett is known throughout the Dominion as the director of one of the most artistic organizations in the country, and Nicolai Sokoloff, the conductor of the Cleveland musicians, simply charms the music from "flute, violin and bassoon". From Brahms' "Song of Destiny" to Chabrier's "Espana", the programme was a feast of harmony and a flow of soul. Who cared about the weather or the prospect of war in Albania or the upsets in Mexico—or even the price of International Nickel—when all the fairies in the land of song were showering their gifts on our path. The Music Editor of this journal has told you of the technical merits of that concert, which held thrills for all of us. Once more, as the orchestra responded to Sokoloff's leadership in the elf-like "Flight of the Bumble Bee", we wondered whence comes the musical genius of the Slav race. But it is no use in wondering, for genius never stops to give an answer. We can only listen and be thankful that there is such a gift:— which surely is "from above". Incidentally, it may be said that the members of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra play "God Save the King" as only a truly Republican orchestra can. The next day, of course, I awoke to everyday duties and the necessity for considering one's daily bread.

But the Wordsworth lines came true and
"The music in my heart I bore,
Long after it was heard no more."

Color, perhaps more than any one element, brings life and individuality to a room. Neutral colors used alone may be safe, but they are, as a rule, uninteresting. If you have an undeveloped color sense, match your color schemes to a beautiful piece of polychrome material. Color must not only



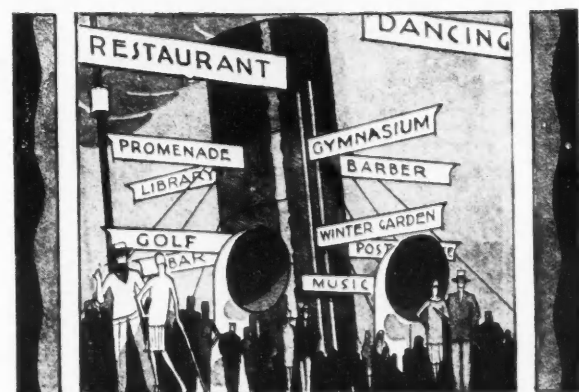
Spring Fashions are here!

Jean Dupas who has done the sketch for the posters and announcements of our Spring Fashion Displays is one of the most distinguished of modern French painters. His fame and popularity are international. He is designer of official tapestries at the historic Gobelins and his mural paintings on the Isle de France play a large part in the charm of that ship's unique scheme of decoration. . . .

M. Dupas is renowned for his symbolic drawings of women and his flair for beautiful clothes. The antelope and hound are invariable details of the picture. Primitive greens and pinks are characteristic colors. Our sketch is in the typical Dupas manner and was done in Paris especially for us.

THE curtain has been raised upon Fashion of 1929 duplicating the Review of the Modes quite recently staged in Paris. . . . An enchantingly feminine figure, full of grace . . . svelte, vivacious, slender, with a waist most artfully suggested . . . skirts somewhat longer than of yore . . . her frocks, slim sheaths that burst into flares and flutters from the knees downward . . . her morning clothes trimly tailored, with a touch of lingerie at the necks of her frocks . . . her afternoon clothes—so enchantingly different—of the "dressmaker" type . . . her evening clothes diaphanous in flowered chiffons and filmy laces fluttering to the ankles at the back.

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In every quarter of the city you will find trained stewards—servants, valets and waiters—eager to do your bidding, skilled in anticipating your wants.

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Weekly sailings to Europe from May 3rd from Montreal (and Quebec) . . . Cabin, Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class.



The pretty daughter of Mrs. T. C. Berkeley, of Toronto.
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen

conform to the room in character,—dark rich colors for imposing, or masculine, rooms, and delicate hues for the more feminine ones, such as those of Adam design,—it must tie the different parts together and weave a pleasing whole from many strands. This whole in the largest conception should be the house itself, and not merely a single room.

"How a tiny Package brought me POPULARITY"

Popularity is no longer a mystery—to this girl who found the clue. Here is her story, just as she told it to me.

By Mme. Jeannette de Cordet

"Why, why, is she so much more popular than I?" "I suppose thousands of girls are asking themselves that question, just as I asked it if you. Won't you dear Mme. de Cordet, tell them how your booklet and Beauty Sampler helped me find new happiness?"

"When I read your fascinating booklet I thought hard for a few moments. Then I began to realize that, just as you said, every really striking woman is a type. Gloria Andrews... Helen Raymond... the girls who outshone all the others at every party... were more than merely pretty. They were striking types."

"And you promised to help me find my type. So I opened the little Beauty Sampler. The tiny vials fascinated me. The Pompeian Powder contained in each was so soft, so fine, so fragrant. Almost holding my breath, I tried the shade the booklet said was mine. I was amazed to see the change in my complexion. How mistaken I had been to use a pinkish powder! This new, golden powder seemed to melt into my skin, to give it the tint and texture of arched velvet."

"That night I knew I looked well. I did not need luck's words, whispered as we danced. Golden, golden girl... to tell me that I had discovered my own, true type."

For you—the same vital beauty knowledge

The little booklet and tiny package that taught this girl her greatest beauty lesson are yours if you want them. The booklet is a catalogue of the different types of beauty, with enchanting illustrations in color. Somewhere in this booklet, you will find yourself. And there you are told what shades of Pompeian rouge and powder will best emphasize your type. The Sampler contains five exquisite shades of Pompeian Powder. You can try your shade, the instant you find your type in the booklet.



THE DRESSING TABLE

By Valerie



A WOMAN who had belonged to several clubs and ever-so-many executives suddenly found herself forgetting almost everything she had planned to do and even in doubt about her telephone number. So her physician came in one day, felt her pulse, took her blood pressure and said something about a "collapse". After thirty days in bed, on a diet of orange juice and junket—to say nothing of broth and jelly—the woman began to wonder what had happened and finally asked her physician. "Sometimes," said the wise man, "I think I have only two classes of

WE HEAR so much about over-worked women in these days that it is well to consider these reflections by a mature woman who has known much about life's works and worries:

There is so much to be done! I was once asked to write a list of the events in any one day of my life, which was to stand as typical of all the other days. This I found impossible. Some days I am a natural historian a-field hunting rare flowers; some days I am an amateur photographer, hidden among the bushes with a camera trained on a bird's nest; some days I am high up in the



A SPRING HAT

A spring model from the house of Reslaw, with Cellophane crown and straw canvas brim.

Fluff on the powder. See how adorably it softens the texture of your skin. How delicately it scents your face. How it brings new freshness and radiance to your complexion.



Send the coupon for Booklet and Sampler. Only a few cents, only a few minutes, and the way to new beauty is opened before you!

This coupon will bring you valuable beauty information!

Mme. Jeannette de Cordet, Dept. B-3652, 333 Rue St. Nicolas, Montreal.

Please send me your Beauty Sampler and booklet, "Your Type of Beauty." I enclose in cents coin or stamp for packing and postage.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

patients:—those who do too much and those who do too little. There are women who exert themselves so seldom that they are only half-alive. You cannot call them sick, but they are certainly not well. If they would only get some object in life, the world would wear a very different face for them. I suppose badminton has saved scores and golf its hundreds. But, if a woman would only believe it, housework is the healthiest exercise of all. There is such a variety of movement in it that a woman gets all the exercise needed. The trouble is that she usually overdoes it. Then, there is the complexity of modern life to consider. A woman is expected to belong to several associations which make certain demands on strength and nervous energy. Now, human beings are not made of cement and steel. The nerves finally make a protest and sometimes refuse altogether to keep one in fit condition. Then there may be a long period of rest and relaxation before strength returns to the worn-out body. To take care of one's body is a positive duty—for only a healthy woman can do really effective work."

Then a specialist, who tries to take the wrinkles out of tired-out faces held forth on the folly of the modern woman's many activities.

"It's go-go-go, every day, and from morning to night. She accepts all manner of offices in all kinds of societies. Then she looks in the glass one day, to discover that she seems to have added years to her age, and to have accumulated many wrinkles. Is it worth while? There are others who could do the work, and, in the meantime, she is losing strength and grace and beauty. Her voice becomes harsh, her skin becomes dull, and then there is a large bill for a rest cure." So, let us keep busy, but not too busy.

mountains dictating book material or magazine articles; some days I am on a raft on the ocean gathering stone when the tide is out; some days I am working with stone masons making drinking fountains or seed trays for the birds, or setting up mantels of stone for my home; some days I am on my hands and knees transplanting rare wild flowers; some days I am dressing dolls for little crippled children; some days I am criticizing manuscripts for struggling youngsters who are trying to write; some days I am painting moths to illustrate a book; some days I play with my grandchildren, and go on picnics with my family or friends; life turns a page every morning, and opens up busy days for me, and I am glad, for I cannot be happy unless I am occupied with something useful. And I hope fervently that each of you have something to do; if you have not, then I hope you will look about and hunt something to occupy your brain and your hands.

Your morals have a vast influence on your expression; the morally unclean have dead eyes. You cannot be a thief, a cheat, or a liar without it showing in your face. Your eyes become shifty; you cannot meet the straight look of another; you lose self-confidence and self-respect, and this is fatal; you are lost when you have lost your self-respect. Personal satisfaction lends a great air of contentment. It should not make you look boastful, supercilious, or bored, but it should add a bit of dignity, softened into friendliness by experience.

Outward expression does not necessarily express inner feeling. I do not mean by this that we should assume expressions for the moment to give impressions; this is time and effort wasted, for nothing is effective which is not genuine. But if you are ill or tired, you can try to look cheerful

BOURJOIS

ASHES OF ROSES

Face Powders
Lip Sticks
Compacts
Creams
Rouges



The Perfume of Happiness

AS captivating as gay music in its appeal to the senses... as tenderly wistful in its fragrance as a romantic remembrance... Ashes of Roses, Bourjois... called by those who know and love it... Perfume of Happiness.

It distinguishes its wearers with all the charm of sweet femininity... the suggestion of exquisite personal daintiness... it is so utterly different from ordinary scents. You too can capture individuality with Ashes of Roses.

Awaiting you at the better shops... smart Paris... distinguished Crystal Bottles.



Sole Canadian Distributors
PALMERS LIMITED, MONTREAL



New Styles

...therefore, New Fabrics

EVERY SEASON new styles are born; the world of fashion is ever creating new modes to interpret the shifting thought of the day.

Anticipating each new trend there comes a new Celanese Style Fabric, created to match the mood of the hour. Essentially new... new in weave and texture, new in feel and bloom; harmonising perfectly with the tenue of the mode, perfectly adapted to the line and the feeling of the moment.

Each new addition to the group of Celanese fabrics is distinguished by the characteristics of its predecessors—by a unique beauty and softness of bloom... by a richness not found elsewhere... by a delightfulness of feel... and a subtle wizardry of colour.

★ The Stores are showing the styles of the moment, interpreted in the new Celanese Fabrics... afternoon frocks... dinner gowns... sports wear... summer coats.

CELANESE FABRICS

A word to the Celanese Style Bureau, Room 521N, Canada Cement Building, Montreal, will bring you samples of Celanese Fabrics.

Celanese is the registered trademark in Canada of Canadian Celanese Limited, to designate its brand of yarns, fabrics, garments, etc., etc.

for the sake of those around you. If you worry, you squint and frown, and this only makes wrinkles which are difficult to erase; the easiest way is not to make the wrinkles. Worry is a most insidious disease. It wrecks dispositions, expressions and digestions. Whatever happens, it does no good to worry about it; I have learned that through many years, I do not mean to say that I do not worry, for I do, but I worry as little as possible. It is the serene, calm, gentle souls who keep unwrinkled faces, kind dispositions, and sweet expressions. Those of us who are not so fortunate, can only strive for some degree of perfection, and so long as we are striving for something better, we are on the right path.

Perhaps our eyes have more to do with our expressions than any other feature. We keep our faces alive by vivid, alert eyes. Have you ever

studied the procession of faces as they pass? If you see an eager, happy face, with twinkling eyes, and a smile curling the corners of the mouth, it is a sort of inspiration; but a sour, sullen face, with dying eyes, depresses us, and makes us sorry that anyone is afflicted so unnecessarily. And do not forget your mouth. Do not let the corners of it droop; keep your teeth in good condition—they affect your breath, your general health, and your smile.

Surroundings affect our mental status, and therefore our expression. Have clean, neat homes, no matter how small or simply furnished, with tidy yards where the children may play, and a bit of garden. Do you keep any rooms in your home closed? Don't do that; live all over it. Walk through your garden every morning, listen to the birds singing, gather some flowers for the house, and take

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THE House of Robinson & Cleaver, BELFAST, has been sending linens by post to all parts of the world for over half a century. Orders, large or small, receive equal attention—those amounting to \$48.70 and upwards are sent carriage paid by parcel post to destination or by steamer to port of landing. Robinson & Cleaver have NO AGENTS, but supply all their goods direct to the public.

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This beautifully illustrated Catalogue No. 52E, together with samples of linen, will be sent post free on request.



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Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.



The Old French Court
Amid this splendor was born France's fame for beauty. Gauraud's Oriental Cream contributed to this renown thru its use by famous Court Beauties.

GOURAUD'S
ORIENTAL CREAM
Made in White - Flesh - Rachei
Send 10c. for Trial Size
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changing weather
FRETS
your skin



WHEN Winter loosens his grip and Spring comes smiling through, look out! Sudden temperature changes will fret your skin—age it—make it coarse, rough, unlovely. That's the time to use precaution and Frostilla.

But if this advice should reach you a bit late—if chapped hands and roughened cheeks are already your sad lot—*cher up!* Frostilla will promptly soothe and smooth your skin and banish that dry, "starched" condition forever more!

Use Frostilla today. There's really no reason to wait!

Frostilla is sold in 50c and \$1 sizes—new, beautiful, blue-labelled bottles. We'll gladly send an attractive, handy sample FREE on request. Dept. S 12, The Frostilla Company, Toronto, Canada. Sales Reps.: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10 McCaul St., Toronto.

FROSTILLA
For Exposed and Irritated Skin



Fight gum troubles before they start!

IT is our diet that undermines the health of our gums. For our food, is too soft, too quickly eaten, to impart to our gums the stimulation they need. That is why the gums soften, weaken and lose their tone. "Pink tooth brush," the earliest sign of gingival breakdown, is often a warning of serious troubles to come.

How Ipana and massage keep gums firm and healthy

Gum disorders are difficult to deal with, once they gain a foothold. Yet, fortunately, they are often quite easy to prevent.

Dentists recommend massage—a gentle frictionizing of the gums, with the brush or with the fingers. And because of its content of ziratol, a preparation very beneficial to the gums, hundreds of dentists direct their patients to use Ipana Tooth Paste—for the gum massage as well as for the brushing of the teeth.

Test Ipana for thirty days

You'll find Ipana's taste a treat to your palate. And its power to clean and whiten your teeth will delight you. The ten-day trial tube will readily prove these things. But the better plan is to start at once with a full-size tube from the druggist's. Use it faithfully for one month, and see how your gums, too, improve in firmness and health!

IPANA
TOOTH PASTE
MADE IN CANADA

BRISTOL-MYERS CO. DEPT. 12-5
1239 Benoit St., Montreal, P. Q.
Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE. Enclosed is a two-cent stamp.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Prov. _____

some to the office with you; this will begin the day happily. Keep the cut flowers around you fresh.

Some one has said that expressions and the intonation of voices, are the especial marks of human beauty. This should be true, and if we all strive to make it true, it will be. Intonation of voice indicates feeling and disposition; the well poised individual keeps his voice low. Raising the voice is never effective, and it only shows ill-breeding. But we do not have to listen to many voices. We do not have to know people's ideas, religion or business; but we do have to see

the use of an astringent at least twice a day. I am sending the name of a special lotion which you may find beneficial. There are two sizes priced at \$2.25 and \$4. Then there is a home-made astringent, obtained by adding three drops of tincture of benzoin to an ounce of witch hazel or rose water.

Isabel. So you have joined the large army of sufferers from the flu. That is a cruel foe of womankind, which leaves the victim with a faded skin and hair which insists on falling. Now, I should advise you to give the skin a regular cleansing cream for softening. Then apply a freshening lotion. You can get a bottle of this for fifty cents. A little vanishing cream may then be gently rubbed in as a



A DEB'S DANCING FROCK
The bodice is of oyster-colored satin, and the skirt of tulle.

their faces. So as you go about among people daily on your business of work or play, make the expression of your face a part of you, and keep it agreeable.

Now, these are the reflections of an English writer, who, though a very busy woman, has managed to keep a cheerful and therefore attractive countenance. We cannot very easily change the shape of nose or mouth; but we can keep worry from spoiling the eyes or the voice.

Correspondence

Fanny. That is a nice old-fashioned name, which one does not often hear to-day. One hundred years ago, all the poets were addressing odes and sonnets to "Fanny". However, the young man of the present who sends his Fanny chocolates or violets, is doubtless as satisfactory as the dreamy-eyed poet who wrote the sonnets. Yours is a very common complaint—an oily skin. Once more we must recommend attention to diet. Avoid rich food, gravy and an excess of butter. The candy box and the dish of French pastry should also be shunned. Then you should resort to

base for powder. Finally apply a light dusting of powder to give the desired finish—and you will be ready to face the world. Then, if you really feel that rouge is necessary, rub enough on to give a slight glow to the face, applying more powder afterwards. This sounds like an elaborate treatment; but it takes only a few minutes and is quite worth while.

Beatrice. Of course, blue is your colour, if you have blue eyes and fair hair. You may indulge in every shade, from palest blue to darkest navy. Grey and beige should also be becoming, but don't try olive green or a bright red. The eruption which you describe is probably a passing affliction, resulting from a nervous disturbance. Should it spread or persist, consult your physician. In the meantime, take about half a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda daily in a glass of water. You should use powder of a light flesh tint. I have sent you the name of the bleaching cream, and I hope you will find it beneficial.

Spring and Autumn Marriages

WHAT is the ideal age for marriage—for the groom and for the bride? The general idea is that the man should be seven or eight years

the senior of his bride, and if you were to ask a dozen people they would probably all give that as the ideal.

But now-a-days there seems to be a growing tendency for girls to aim at security—they prefer middle-age and a comfortable bank balance to youth and impecuniosity. The other day I heard of a girl of twenty marrying a man of fifty, and I wondered how such a marriage could turn out, for in ten years the discrepancy would have become so pronounced that the couple would look like father and daughter.

One of the chief causes of marriage disaster is undoubtedly financial trouble. It is all very well to say that love overcomes all things—great love may, but for nine out of ten poverty spells the end of love and love's glamour.

One must, then, consider the matter all round. The girl who marries staid middle age will probably have her own maids, a pleasant home and few demands upon her capacity for enduring discomfort and drabness of a life on a small and inadequate income. But against this one must set the disadvantage of the joining of two totally unmatched life periods. The girl of twenty who marries a man of fifty marries her uncle, in effect. Her interests will appear frivolous and innate to him, his will appear dull and staid to her. Sooner or later, too, there is the chance that Romance will come over the horizon in the shape of an attractive young man. That is when the trouble will start.

But much depends on suitability apart from age. I knew a woman of thirty who married a man of nearly seventy. They were ideally happy; more surprising, they had three jolly youngsters.

The notion that for a girl to marry a man younger than herself is

disastrous is scarcely borne out by the facts of daily life. It is true a woman ages more quickly than a man; but sometimes the wife, being the elder, acts as a real stay and guide to the youthful husband. But here again it is a matter of the suitability of the partners irrespective of age. I know one couple who have been happily married for fifteen years. The husband is five years his wife's junior, and they are the greatest pals.

Generally speaking I think the only marriage which should be vetoed is that where money enters into the bargain. Then, whatever the ages of the couple, the marriage starts out with the dice loaded against success. There is really no reason why a girl should not love a man old enough to be her father. But, if she is wise, she will think twice, for in this Dame Nature has her say, and she is unequivocally for youth mating youth.

Love's Change

So sweet love seemed that April morn,
When first we kissed beside the thorn,
So strangely sweet, it was not strange
We thought that love could never change.
But I can tell—let truth be told—
That love will change in growing old;
Though day by day is nought to see,
So delicate his motions be,
And in the end 'twill come to pass
Quite to forget what once he was,
Nor even in fancy to recall
The pleasure that was all in all.
His little spring, that sweet we found,
So deep in summer floods is drowned,
I wonder, bathed in joy complete,
How love so young could be so sweet.

Robert Bridges.



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3-in-One is an oil compound of unusual and peculiar properties. Here is proof—
A Genoa, Ill., housewife writes: "My sewing machine was so badly gummed I could not run it. I got a can of 3-in-One and applied it freely to all parts, when lo, and behold, a great change came to pass. My machine now runs like a new one." (Name on request.)

A New Jersey Manufacturer says: "We have found that any oil but 3-in-One gums up on the machines after they have been used for a short time." (Name on request.)

3-in-One quickly penetrates the tightest bearing and lubricates perfectly. Works out old grease and dirt. Light enough to penetrate—heavy enough to lubricate.

Don't accept ordinary "machine oil" when 3-in-One is so different and better. Ask for it by name. At all good grocery, drug, hardware, notion, general and department stores. Two size Handy Oil Cans and three size bottles.

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Presents this amazing NEW SHAMPOO

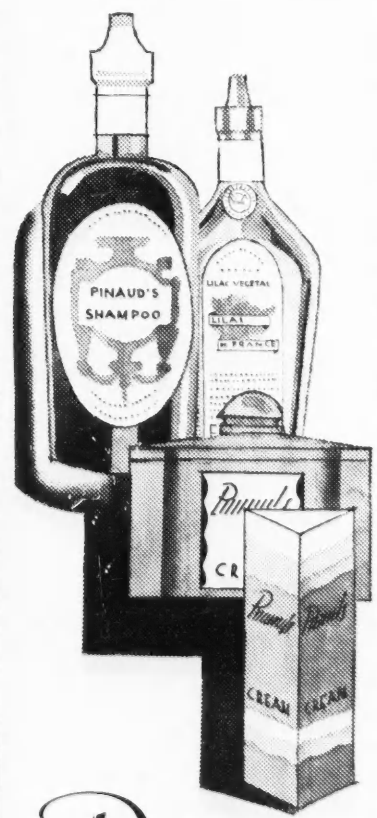
For more than a century and a half Pinaud has been creating rare and helpful preparations—perfumes, creams, lotions and the like—that have won the approval of a galaxy of queens and noble ladies through the years. So it is no wonder that today Gaudé of Paris—hairdresser to modern Europe's fairest royalties—writes this of Pinaud's new scientific achievement—"This is the shampoo that everyone has always wanted! It leaves the hair with such amazing brilliance." And this remarkable new shampoo, together with many other fine French toilet preparations by Pinaud, have now been made available throughout the country. Pinaud, Ltd., 500 King Street, West, Toronto, Ontario.

Pinaud's New Shampoo—the famous formula chosen by Paris hairdressers—Desjosses, Anthony, Gaudé—for the extraordinary way it brings out the lovely natural lustre of the hair.

Pinaud's New Cream gives the skin a three-fold scientific treatment in a single operation—cleanses, tones and supple in half-a-minute! Then WASHES away—instantly—completely!

Pinaud's Eau de Quinine in a regular 3-minute treatment a day kills disfiguring dandruff. Brings real health to the hair. Keeps it thick, strong and young-looking!

Pinaud's Lilac. Amazing Four-in-One Beauty Aid from France. Lotion, Perfume, Antiseptic and Astringent. In the bath and after shaving it is toning and healing. Leaves the skin delightfully fragrant.



Pinaud

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MARRIAGES
WHITEHEAD-ALMAS—Mr. and Mrs. David Norris Almas, Hagersville, Ontario, announce the marriage of their youngest daughter, Lillian Margaret, to Mr. Harry York Whitehead, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Whitehead, Hagersville, on February 23rd, 1929, at St. Simon's Church, Toronto.

Miss Margaret Middleton, daughter of Hon. Mr. Justice Middleton, of St. George Street, is again in Toronto from San Diego, California. Mrs. Middleton is remaining in San Diego until April 10.

Mr. and Mrs. Glynn Osler of Toronto, left on Tuesday of this week to sail for Paris, France. They will spend Easter with Miss Barbara Osler and return to Canada at the end of April.

Mrs. Hume Wrong is again in Washington after a visit to her father, Professor Maurice Hutton, of Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto.



Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Cawthra, of Forest Hill Road, Toronto, who are in London, England, guests at the Piccadilly Hotel, after the winter spent in the East, are returning shortly to Toronto.

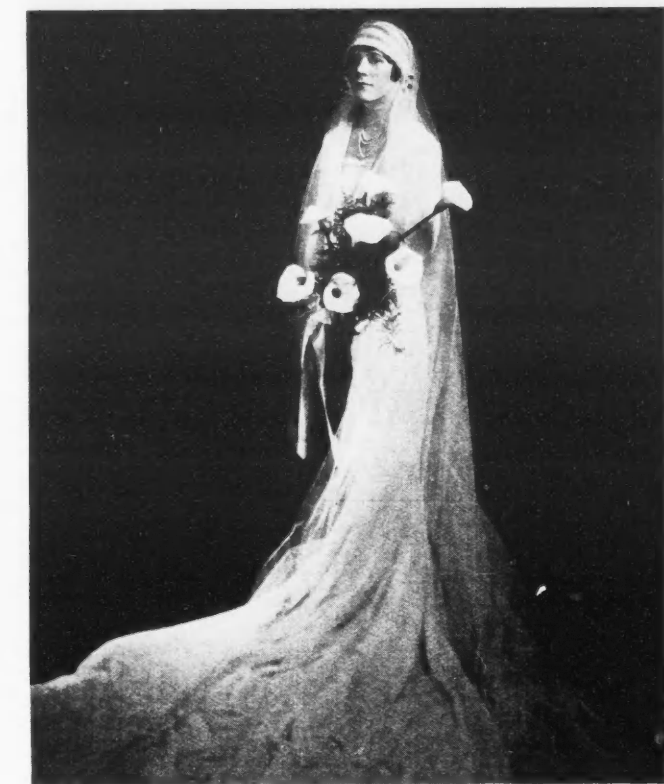
Mrs. Stead, of Oakville, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Henry Sprout.

Senator and Mrs. Lynch Staunton of Hamilton, are in Somerville, Carolina.

The marriage of Mrs. R. B. Watson, of Toronto, to Mr. Gordon Shaver, K.C., of Toronto, is taking place on Saturday afternoon of this week, at

shoes to match, and Mrs. Smith and Lady Bowring, grandmother and aunt of the bride, also received. The bride went away in very smart ensemble in chestnut brown, the coat collar of muskrat and the gown of crepe roman and velvet. The hat, modish and becoming, suede shoes and bag were all in the same tones. Mr. and Mrs. Bowring sailed from New York in the S.S. Aquitania to spend several months abroad.

Mrs. E. T. Gill, Rosedale Heights drive, Toronto, entertained at a delightful tea on Thursday afternoon of last week for Mrs. R. B. Watson and Mr. Gordon N. Shaver, brother of the hostess, whose marriage takes place



MRS. EDGAR RENNIE BOWRING

Before her recent marriage Miss Douglas Bruce, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Bruce, of St. John's Newfoundland. Mr. Bowring is the son of the late Mr. Henry Bowring and Mrs. Bowring, of Liverpool, England, and nephew of Sir Edgar R. Bowring, and Sir Frederick Bowring, of Liverpool.

three o'clock, at St. Paul's Church, Bloor Street.

Miss Eleanor Warde and Miss Ena Rogers have returned to Toronto from Ottawa, where they were the guests of Mrs. D'Arcy Coulson.

Mrs. Barlett of Charlottetown, who has been visiting for some time in Toronto, and Mrs. Arthur Beaird, are at present in Atlantic City.

Mrs. T. W. Hume, of Sherbrooke, Que., is in Toronto visiting her daughter, Mrs. D. C. Draper.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Matthews, of Poplar Plains Road, Toronto, are sojourning in Florida.

On Tuesday afternoon, February 12, at St. Thomas Church, St. John's, Newfoundland, the marriage was solemnized of Douglas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. C. Bruce, of St. John's, to Mr. Edgar Rennie Bowring, son of the late Mr. Henry Bowring and Mrs. Bowring, of Liverpool, England, and nephew of Sir Edgar R. Bowring, and Sir Frederick Bowring, twice Lord Mayor of Liverpool. The church was attractively decorated with lilies, spring flowers and ferns, and the service conducted by the Rev. A. H. Howitt, the Rector, assisted by the Rev. W. E. Godfrey. The ushers were Mr. Alex. Bruce, Mr. Andrew Milligan, Mr. Edgar Hickman, Mr. Angus Reid, and Mr. Arthur Monroe. Mr. Frederick C. Cornell acted as best man to the bridegroom. The bride was a lovely and graceful figure in her gown of pearl white velvet, opening over a petticoat of rose point and Duchess lace. The long train was lined with pale pink chiffon, and over this fell the veil of tulle held to the head with a becoming picturesque cap of silver which was caught under the chin with a band of tulle. The beautiful bridal toilette was completed by a sheaf of exquisite white lilies, carried along the arm. The four bridesmaids, the Misses Warren, Marshall, Grieve and McNeil, were gowned alike in jade green chiffon velvet, having close fitting sleeves and a long shirred corsage. The skirts were draped at one side and finished with large bows of the velvet lined with gold tulle, the ends falling to the uneven hem line. Very smart *hennin* of the velvet with gold quills, gold shoes and stockings, and shirred muffs were worn. Four charming little girls also attended the bride, Janet Ayre, Gertrude Murray, Joan Knowling, and Louise Reed. They wore picturesque long Kate Greenway frocks of yellow velvet hung from tiny yokes, yellow poke bonnets of velvet with ostrich feather tips at the sides, and carried quaint little round muffs. The two little pages, Walcott Winter and Monroe Baird, who carried the bride's train, were dressed in long white satin trousers, buttoned to their blouses, with flowing georgette collars and cuffs. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the Newfoundland Hotel, where Mr. and Mrs. Bruce received the guests at the entrance to the ball room. Mrs. Bruce was very smart in *miror* velvet in leaf green shade and wore hat and

Miss Frances Gurney is again in Toronto from Lake Placid in the Adirondacks, N. Y.



MRS. GORDON HUNTER, OF VICTORIA, B.C.

Mrs. Hunter is the wife of the Chief Justice of British Columbia, the Hon. Gordon Hunter, and sister of Mr. Harty Morden, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, of Port Rowan, Ontario. The marriage was a recent event.

Mrs. D. C. Draper, of Bernard Avenue, Toronto, entertained a tea on Thursday afternoon of last week for her mother, Mrs. T. W. Hume, of Sherbrooke, Quebec. Mrs. Draper's mother received the guests with her, the former wearing a becoming gown of French blue georgette, with overdress of lace. Mrs. Hume wore a gown of black velvet with orchid velvet design. Mrs. Rhodes and Mrs. Lee presided at the pretty tea table, done with yellow tulips and yellow candles. Miss Lillian Meichen, Miss T. Rhodes, Miss May Lathe and Miss Dorothy Livesley assisted. Those present included, Mrs. A. H. Bell, Mrs. Sankey, Mrs. Hunter Ogilvie, Mrs. J. L. R. Parsons, Mrs. Reginald Pellatt, Mrs. Arthur Van-Koughnet, Mrs. Frank Hodgins, Mrs. Glenholme Moss, Mrs. A. J. Stewart, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Mrs. Joseph E. Thomson, Mrs. Popler, Mrs. P. E. Doolittle, Mrs. W. R. Parsons, Miss Laura Clark, Mrs. Stanley Wedd, Mrs. Von Kunitz, Mrs. G. H. Ross.

Mrs. Frank McEachren recently returned to Toronto from Pittsburg.

Mrs. J. Dakers Paterson, of Montreal, who has been the guest of Mrs. Scandrett in Toronto, has returned home.

Miss Thelma Stewart, of Camberly, England, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of her aunt Mrs. Frank L. Coulson of Bedford Road.

An interesting engagement just announced in Vancouver is that of Margaret Mary, daughter of Major-General J. W. Stewart, C.B., C.M.G., and Mrs. Stewart, to Lieut.-Col. A. T. (Jock) MacLean, M.C., son of the late Mr. and Mrs. John C. MacLean, of Springville, Pictou County, N.S. The wedding will take place in June. Miss Stewart has assisted her parents in entertaining many distinguished visitors to Vancouver, including His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Prince George, Queen Marie of Rumania, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Byng of Vimy and many others. General Stewart and his daughter have just returned to the Pacific Coast from the East.

The marriage took place quietly on February 28, at the Hotel Vancouver of Miss Minnie Beveridge, daughter of Mrs. James Beveridge, of Vancouver, and Mr. John Moore Nichol, only son of the late Hon. W. C. Nichol and Mrs. Nichol, of Vancouver. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Frank Duff-Stuart, and the best man was Mr. Ronald Kenyon.

Mrs. Humphrey Colquhoun of Lowther Avenue, Toronto, is visiting in Boston.

Mrs. W. C. Hodgson, of Montreal, is visiting her daughter Mrs. Scandrett, in St. Andrew's Gardens, Toronto.

Mr. Henry St. Leger Grenfell, London, England, grandson of Lord Grey, has been recently the guest for a few days of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross, at Government House, Rosedale, Toronto. The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ross entertained at dinner on Friday night of last week for Mr. Grenfell, and Mr. Donald Ross gave a luncheon in his honor on Saturday.

Mrs. R. C. Matthews of Toronto, and her daughter, Mrs. Stinson Thompson, of Hamilton, are sojourning in Atlantic City.

Facts About Tea series—No. 5.

Tea—a Warrior's Reward

So rare and highly prized was the fine tea leaf in China that in the 4th century A.D. "a small quantity of it, inclosed in a little jar of pottery used to be given to warriors as a reward for deeds of special prowess and the fortunate recipients assembled their relatives and friends to partake of the precious gift."

"SALADA" TEA

'Fresh from the gardens' S.N.

"Who's Your Fat Friend?"

Beau Brummel, meeting the Prince Regent one day, with whom he had quarreled, turned to a companion and said: "Alvanley, who's your fat friend?"...he knew how to discomfort a Prince...in fact, fat is a discomfort to anybody...Brummel was rude, but perhaps it is better to be rude than rotund...the Regent had no right to be fat...neither has anybody...it is undistinguished and unhealthy...fortunately, there is one place to lose it...take a few days off and a few pounds off at Atlantic City!!

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MARLBOROUGH-BLENHEIM-A-E	AMBASSADOR-E
MORTON-A	BREAKERS-A-E
PENNHURST-A	BRIGHTON-A
RITZ-CARLTON-E	CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL-A
ST. CHARLES-A	DENNIS-A
SEASIDE-A-E	GALEN HALL-A

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Mrs. Bunting of Port Hope, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. Dudley Dawson.

Mrs. Alfred Cameron and Mr. Gordon Cameron are again in Toronto from Atlantic City.

Dr. and Mrs. Harris McPhedran, of Toronto, spent the week-end in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wright, of Toronto, and Miss Harriet Broughall, sail on Saturday of this week for Bermuda.

Mrs. Lusk Allan of Toronto, and Miss Margery Allan, who have been

wives in the Sergeant-at-Arms' apartments, parliament buildings, Queen's Park, Toronto. The rooms were attractively decorated with spring flowers which also were used for the tea table. Mrs. F. T. Smye, Mrs. T. M. Birkett and Mrs. W. D. Black poured tea and coffee. The assistants included Mrs. W. H. Ireland, Mrs. Snyder and Miss Dousley, the Misses Higginson and Miss Rankine. Col. Hunter Ogilvie and a number of the members came in later for tea.

Mrs. J. H. King of Ottawa, wife of the Hon. the Minister of Health and Soldiers' Re-establishment, entertained at tea in the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, last week, in honor of Mrs. Aus-



MISS JEAN LENNOX FITZGERALD
Only daughter of W. E. Fitzgerald, K.C., and Mrs. Fitzgerald of Waterford, Ontario, and a great grand-daughter of the late Earl of Lennox, Scotland.

spending the winter in Jamaica, are returning in the S. S. *Duchess of Bedford*, which sailed from Kingston on March 3rd and will cruise among the Islands before sailing for New York.

Mrs. T. A. McAuley is returning to Toronto from Nassau, the Bahamas, at the end of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Barrett, of Toronto, recently left for a tour of Cuba and the West Indies.

Mr. Gerald Larkin, of Rosedale, Toronto, was a passenger in the S. S. *France*, of the French Line, which sailed on the 11th en route to the Mediterranean.

Dr. F. Graham Orchard, Trinity College school, Woodstock, Mr. Murray Alexander, Mr. W. Hendrie and Mr. Young, of Hamilton, were in Toronto, Saturday of last week, for the Lakefield Old Boys' association dinner, which was attended by 100 guests.

Mrs. Ardah and Miss Maud Ardah, of Orillia, have been spending a week in Toronto, at the Windsor Arms.

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald McPherson of Toronto, have gone to Bermuda where they will spend a few weeks.

Mr. Rankine Nesbitt, of Toronto, entertained on Saturday of last week for the out-of-town representatives of the Lakefield Old Boys' Association.

His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ross will occupy a box at the Premier Performance of Christ the King on Monday evening, March 18th at the Princess Theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Cockshutt, of Brantford, are sojourning in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Aird are again in Toronto from Atlantic City.

Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, of Roxborough Street, East, Toronto, and Mrs. Willes Chitty are in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Angus MacMurchy are again in Toronto from Atlantic City.

Mrs. S. J. Williams and Miss Esther Williams of Heath Street West, Toronto, are sojourning at St. Simon's Island, Georgia.

Mrs. J. S. Harding of Deseronto, has been the guest of her sister Mrs. Arthur E. Patterson, Devonshire Road, Walkerville, Ont.

Miss Isobel Cockshutt, of Brantford, was a week-end guest of the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon at Rideau Hall, Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Chapin, of Toronto, are sojourning in Florida.

Mrs. W. Mulock, of Toronto, and Miss Marjorie Mulock, recently left for Florida.

Mrs. R. S. Williams, of Toronto, with her mother, Mrs. Coleman, is visiting Mrs. Armstrong Spence — Mrs. Williams' daughter, in New York.

Mrs. Arthur Cayley and Miss Sylvia Cayley of Toronto, are in Somerville, South Carolina, with Mrs. Edward Cayley and Miss Gay Cayley.

Mrs. Hunter Ogilvie entertained a hundred guests at an enjoyable tea on Wednesday afternoon of last week for the out-of-town members and their

tin and Miss Margaret Austin, of "Spadina", Toronto.

Mrs. J. B. McMurrich has left for England after visiting her mother, Mrs. McMurrich of Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto.

Miss Gertrude Brock is again in Toronto after a sojourn in Atlantic City.

Rose shaded tulips adorned the reception room of the Parliament Restaurant, Ottawa, for the delightful tea given recently by Mrs. H. B. Short, wife of the Member of Parliament for Digby, Annapolis. The hostess wore a smart gown of wisteria shade velvet and a small hat to match and was assisted in receiving by her guest, Mrs. Herbert Green, of Toronto. The latter was handsomely gowned in beige lace with a small beige hat. Lovely tulips in rose tones with rose candles adorned the tea table at which Mrs. Hugh Guthrie, Mrs. C. E. Tanner, Mrs. Murray MacLaren and Mrs. F. S. Schaffner presided. The tea was cut by Mrs. R. J. Manion and Mrs. Peter McGibbon. Those assisting were Miss Helen Guthrie, Miss Margaret MacLaren, Miss Katharine Bell, Mrs. A. E. Ross and Mrs. W. G. McQuarrie. After the House of Commons adjourned, the members of Parliament dropped in to tea.

Mrs. Howard P. Robinson of Saint John held a reception at her delightful residence in Mount Pleasant Avenue on Thursday afternoon where a large number of invited guests were present. Flowers in every available spot gave a delightful aspect of the springtime throughout the house and were in colours of mauve, yellow, pink and white. Lilies and roses in a silver bowl were in the centre of the tea table where Mrs. A. Neil McLean and Mrs. J. D. McKenna presided for the first hour and later Mrs. Walter Allison and Mrs. Hugh Bruce took their places. Assisting in the dining room were Mrs. Elmer H. Turnbull, Mrs. W. Grant Smith, Mrs. James MacMurray, Mrs. Arthur N. Carter, Mrs. Edward B. Harley, Mrs. J. Macgregor Grant, Mrs. Hugh H. McLean, Mrs. Rex Hovey of New York, and Miss Laura Robinson.

At their residence "Duart Hall" in Rothsay on Wednesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. McLean entertained at dinner in honor of their guest Mrs. Rex Hovey of New York. Those present were Mrs. Hovey, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Mortimer, Mr. George W. W. Ross and Mr. Robert Drummond of New York. After dinner bridge was played, extra guests arriving were Mr. and Mrs. Chester Alden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Bostevick, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Holly of Chipman, N.B.

Mrs. John C. Belyea of Rothsay, N.B., entertained at dinner at the Admiral Beatty Hotel on Saturday evening in honor of Mrs. John K. Wiggins, of Sackville, when the guests included Mrs. Wiggins, Mrs. John E. Sayre, Mrs. Malcolm Mackay, Mrs. Arthur Ives Anglin and Mrs. Wallace Alward.

Dr. and Mrs. Sydney Emerson of Edylwild, Sask., are spending a short time in Saint John with Mrs. R. B. Emerson, Germain Street, Saint John.

The Misses Margaret and Helen Patterson, of Dorchester Street, Montreal, were passengers in the S. S. *Lady Nelson*, which sailed from Halifax on Friday of last week for Bermuda. They will spend a month in Bermuda.



Printed Silk Crepes

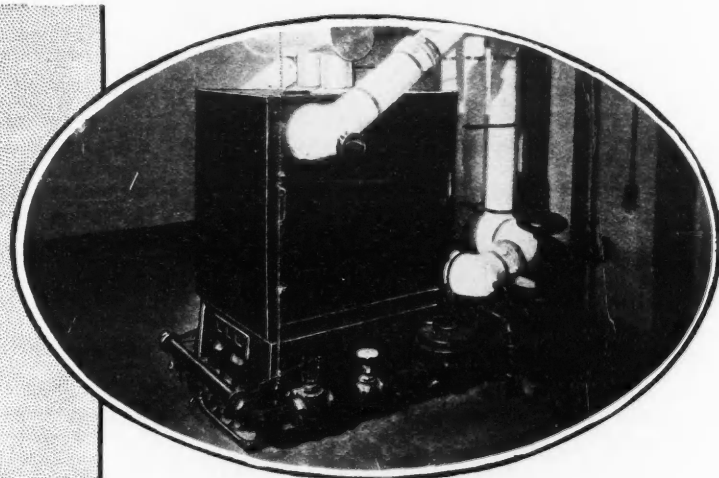
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units on view at our display
rooms.

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61 Lake Shore Road, New Toronto.

Miss Marguerite Choquette of Montreal, entertained at a bridge and tea which was presided over by Mrs. J. M. Pritchard and Miss Gilberte Carriere, was done with daffodils and mauve tulips. Those assisting were Mrs. R. Drapeau, Mrs. Philippe Carriere and Miss Isabel Finlay.

Mrs. Donald MacDonald is again in Quebec after visits to Montreal and Ottawa, who is the guest of

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offers you such
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FLAVOUR**
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**LOW
COST**
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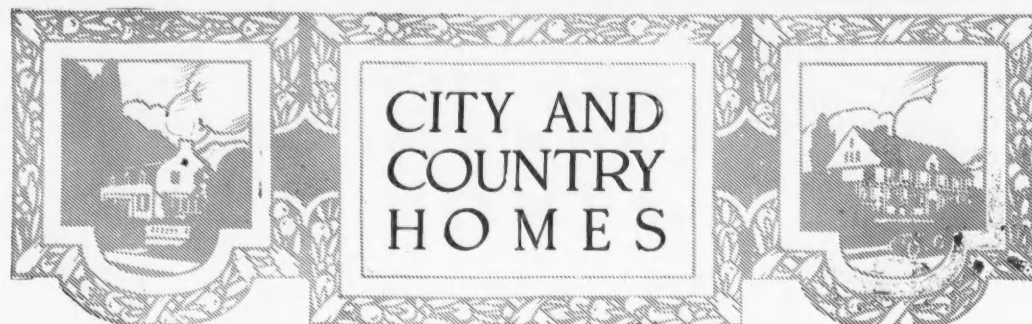
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clearly and distinctly transmitted to
subnormal ears with wonderful benefit
to hearing and health alike. The mak-
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days to any one person who may be
interested, and a letter will bring one
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for a thorough and convincing test.
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Toronto, Ont.



Window Gardens

THE average window gardener
chooses plants for his window for
the sake of the plants themselves, and
arranges them where and how they
will grow the best. So far so good,
for a plant in the window is not at
tractive unless it looks healthy.

He could go a step further, however,
and, with a little added thought, se-
lect and arrange the plants with an
eye to the composition they will make
with the window. In that case he
will think of the plants first as forms

to have plants simply along the meet-
ing rail and along the sill. Use low
plants above and tall plants be-
low. Plant brackets may be added to
various heights between the two
shelves in this scheme.

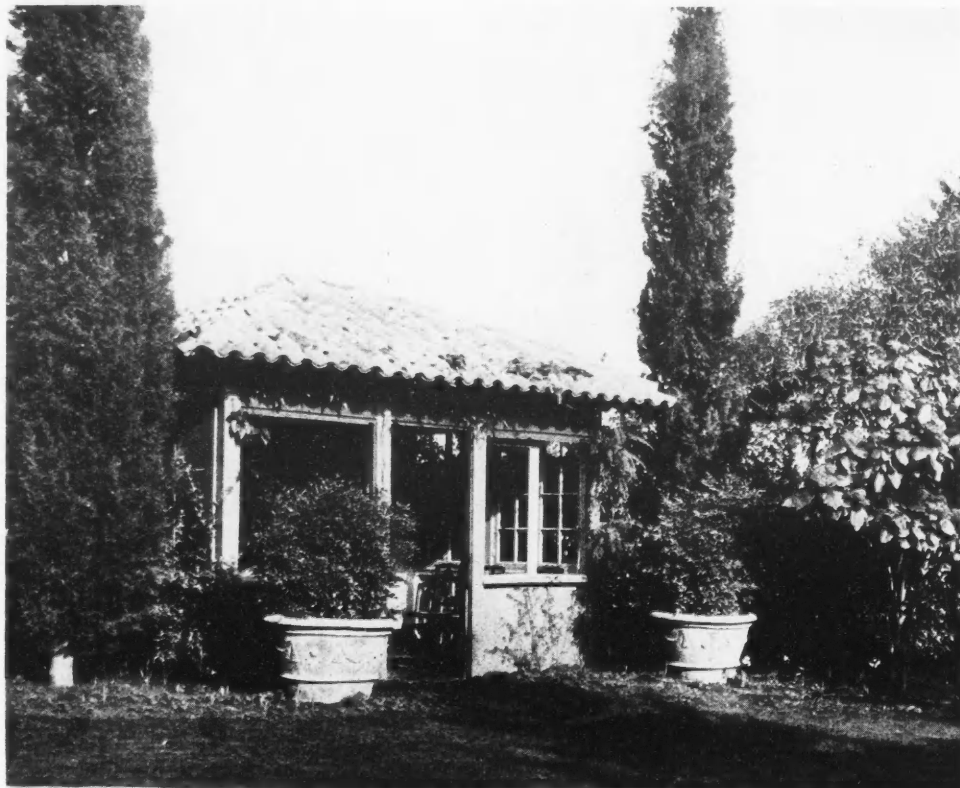
If the view outside is to be em-
phasized, or if all the light possible
must be kept, use plants to frame the
window, with a vine at each side and
low plants along the sill.

Window boxes may be used to hold
the plants instead of separate pots,
or pots may be used in window boxes.
The advantage of using separate pots

be used in the bays of the rhododen-
drons to add interest. Inkberry,
Chamaedaphne, and leucothoe and
the Andromedas are also good. All
of these plants will stand the acid
soil demanded by rhododendrons.

Pruning Hybrid Perpetual Roses

IN general, begin to prune any rose
by removing old and weak wood,
as well as dead wood and interfering
branches. Make the cuts above an



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ON THE RIVIERA
The Duke of Connaught's Garden, Writing and Reading room in his villa at Cap Ferrat.

and colors in a beautiful picture. It
is worth while, even in the selection
of one plant, to consider its setting.
Does the broad single-paned window
demand a plant large in scale and
broad in form, or shall the many
small panes be marked each with a
prim little pot?

In arranging plants in the window
we may have one of the two general
objects: either to frame the window
and its view or to make a screen to
hide the window and its view, by giv-
ing it an interesting pattern.

If the view is ugly, English ivy
may be trained on light bamboo
stakes, or up taut strings or wire from
top to bottom to give a series of regu-
lar verticals. If more of a screen is
desired the bamboo or wire may also
be used horizontally to form a light
trellis. *Cobaea scandens* is an excel-
lent vine for this use on account of
its dainty foliage. Nasturtiums, As-
paragus plumosus, or any vine with
not too heavy foliage would be good.
Tall flowering or foliage plants such
as geranium, plumbago, jasmine,
swainsona, and many others may also
be used.

Another way to furnish the window
with an all-over pattern is to put ex-
tra shelves between the divisions, or

is that an individual plant may be
replaced by a new plant without dis-
turbing the rest of the plants in the
box. Here again the height of the
box and the kind of plant foliage are
to be decided by the size and shape
of the window, as well as by the
points of the compass and the temper-
ature of the room.

Improving the Rhododendron Bed

IF the rhododendrons do not cover
themselves with foliage down to
the ground, and the bed looks meagre
and thin in consequence, there are two
things to do about it. The bed prob-
ably needs a good mulch of humus in
the form of peat or leaf mould several
inches deep. This will improve the
rhododendron growth. A very weak
feeding of liquid manure will also im-
prove their color at this season.

Euonymus radicans makes a good
ground cover in front of rhododen-
drons. Pachysandra, English ivy,
myrtle, and ferns are also good. A
few plants of heather, *Gaultheria*,
lowbush blueberry, *Mitchella*, *Gaul-
theria*, may also be used for variety.
Azaleas and highbush blueberry may

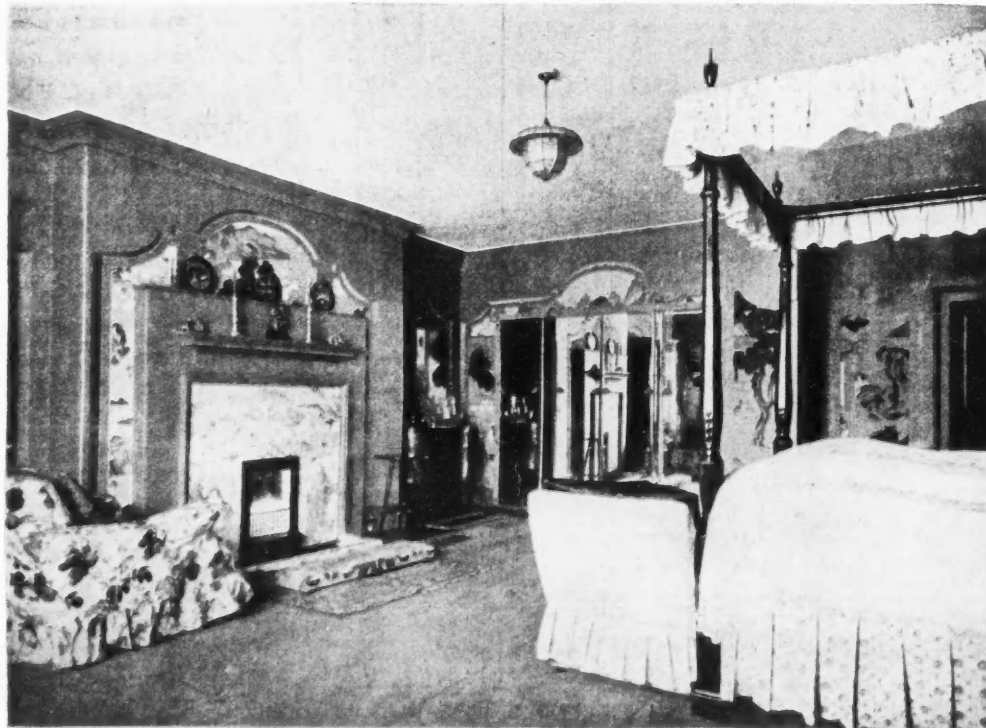
outside bud, so that the new shoot
will start in the right direction to
leave the centre of the bush open to
light and air.

Prune weak roses more severely and
vigorous roses more leniently. After
the main bloom of hybrid perpetuals
is over, head-in the bushes and fer-
tilize with a good top dressing of com-
mercial fertilizer. Prune hybrid per-
petual roses when the buds begin to
swell. The flowers come from this
year's shoots on canes from the old
wood.

If you wish to get a mass of many
blooms to make a show in the garden,
prune mildly, leaving four or five
stalks about three feet high. If, how-
ever, you wish larger and fewer bloss-
oms leave only three stalks and cut
these back to eight inches. As the
plant grows older allow more stalks
to a plant.

Balance and Scale

In making these groups, have spe-
cial regard for the principle of balance.
Relate furniture to spaces and to such
architectural features as the fireplace,
doors, and windows. Consider also
scale or the proportion of these sepa-
rate pieces to the entire area to be
filled.



A delightful bedroom with cut out Chinese paper panels, and Chintz coverings on chairs and bed.



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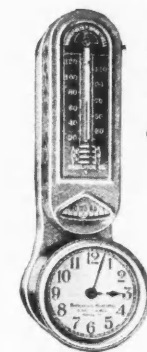
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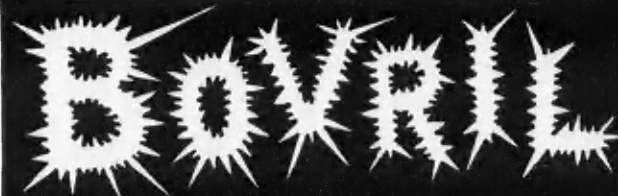
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The secret of good health is simply adequate nourishment to build up healthy bodies, sound nerves and alert minds. This Ovaltine supplies in abundant measure. After illness Ovaltine rapidly restores health, strength and normal weight. We receive grateful letters constantly... always with praise for Ovaltine. One mother writes:

"My little girl Dorothy has derived wonderful benefit from the daily use of Ovaltine during the past six weeks. For the first fortnight of the time she was in bed with measles and bronchitis. She made a quick recovery, rapidly regaining health, and looks so much better than before her illness that people are remarking on the change in her, as previously she was always ailing."

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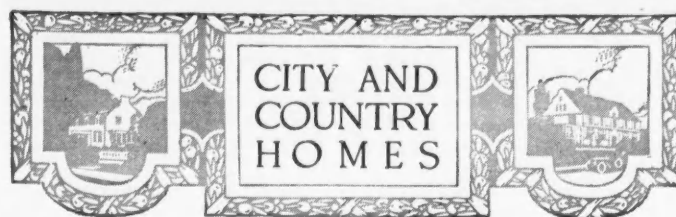


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IMPORTED FROM LONDON



Desk Accessories for Milady

THE day of the enormous desk and the imposing writing table fitted with massive silver and glass inkstands and yard-square blotters has departed. Fittings to-day tend to grow smaller and smaller, and more beautiful. I have seen a tiny writing desk with shark-skin fittings. The blotter has shark-skin edges, the inkstand, cigarette box, and pen rack—even the clock—gleam attractively pale green, while the small reading lamp is of green lacquer.

Just now the shops are full of really

sons for all kinds of tree pruning it is interesting to note that, in the case of Maples, the best time for such work is that period in the spring when their leaves are actually coming out. This is based on the theory that the trees are then in the best condition to heal the wounds quickly, as well as to turn the energy from the pruned portions into the development of new growth.

Spring, too, is the best season for planting coniferous trees of all sorts. From the time the frost is out of the ground until early May is the most favorable period.



Chimney piece, inlaid with woods to accord with furniture in the room.

space-saving desk necessities such as would stand on the tiniest of tables. There are hand blotters in most decorative colours and about three inches long which are not content with being blotters but have a spring tape measure in them as well!

Fountain-pen holders of all kinds are substituted for inkstands. Some of them are set on decorative blocks of veined marble, the holder sloping at about an angle of 75 degrees in black or a coloured composition. On the other hand there are decorative fountain pen holders with a circular pen-wiper on the base, the top of the pen-wiper in coloured leather with a scrolled gold edge.

The new writing-pads, set in leather, have a long, narrow diary running the whole depth on the left with a pencil clip at the side. Some of them are just long, narrow books with three or four days to a page. Others, in more decorative shades of leather—red, mauve, scarlet, blue green—fold over so that when they open they are always flat, and need no adjusting before you can scribble your appointments in them or make a note of what date you answered a letter.

Writing letters in bed or on a comfortable chair by the fire becomes easy with these tiny things, as a small drawing board or flat bed-table will hold them all.

March in the Garden

WHEN one has gone to the trouble of sowing seeds and waited more or less patiently for the tiny plants to appear above the surface, the satisfaction of seeing them come up thickly is a very real sensation. It seems a pity to discard any of these numerous plantlets whose appearance has been so eagerly watched for, but often it must be done. Overcrowded seedlings mean that none of the lot will have a chance to grow into a good plant, so as soon as they are large enough to be transplanted—about the time the second pair of true leaves starts to show—the best ones should be reset in another flat, putting them an inch or so apart. Here they can grow unhindered until the time comes for planting them in their permanent places outdoors.

A general bone-mealing of the hardy border is now in order, with an extra handful of the stuff around the larger plant clumps. Such a top-dressing, scratched into the surface of the soil with a cultivating "claw" or small rake, will start to do its stimulating work about the time that normal active growth gets under way.

In view of the generally held belief that late fall and winter are the sea-

Concerning Little Bulbs

GIVEN a chance, the early-flowering small outdoor bulbs like Scillas and Grape Hyacinths will self-sow quite freely and in the course of a few years greatly increase their original numbers. The seed pods form soon after the petals of the flowers fall and, ripening quickly, split open and spill their contents by the dozen. The round, shot-like seeds send down rootlets in due course and form bulbs which work their way to the proper depth as they grow and reach flowering size in two or three seasons.

In order for such events to take place, the flowers and the ground around them should be left undisturbed, especially in spring and summer. It will be a good idea to gather some of the seeds as they ripen and plant them in other favorable situations, so that fresh colonies of these welcome little spring messengers may be getting under way.

Three Recipes

A New Cheese Idea

NEW lunch dishes are always welcome. To make cheese rice roll take two cups of Cheddar cheese, two cups of cooked rice; one egg; one tablespoon of salt; a dash of cayenne pepper; one tablespoon of milk, or water; one-quarter cup of buttered crumbs, and two cups hot tomato sauce.

Mix the first six ingredients, using just enough liquid to moisten so that it will hold together. (If the cheese is very moist you may not need any). Shape in a roll and roll in the buttered crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven from 20 to 25 minutes.

This needs a sauce. A tomato one is suggested, but any other may be used that combines well with the cheese flavour.

This same mixture may be baked as a scalloped dish, in which case more liquid is needed. The roll form is more attractive. This serves six to eight. Some like to add two tablespoons lemon juice. The dish can be made much richer by adding one-half cup chopped nuts—peanuts or any other you like except the very rich ones like black walnuts or Brazil nuts.

He could work but he could not think. What a splendid worker was Morris! But he thought that he could think. That is the great evil of democracy. It teaches men to think that they can think. And upon this quite unproved hypothesis it entrusts them with votes.

Henry Arthur Jones.

Exit . . . bathroom drudgery!



Buy Sani-Flush at your grocery, drug or hardware store, 35c.

SANI-FLUSH is used to make that most necessary of household tasks easier—cleaning the toilet bowl. It takes the unpleasantness out of this work. And it does this job thoroughly.

Sani-Flush reaches down into the hidden, unhealthy trap and cleans that. It banishes foul odors. Sani-Flush leaves the toilet bowl glistening, sparkling white. All so easily. Just sprinkle Sani-Flush into the bowl, following directions on the can. Then flush. The job is finished.

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Our stock is the best available—well-matured, vigorous, hardy—easy to transplant—guaranteed true to name. Full list of varieties for fruit or ornamental planting.

Our 1929 Garden Guide and Catalogue contains a wealth of information on garden planning, planting and care. Consult it before making your selections. A copy sent free on request. BOX K.

Union Nurseries — Fonthill, Ontario



Why this penetrating foam CLEANS WHERE TOOTHBRUSH CANNOT REACH

In a dramatic way science now proves what millions of people know—that Colgate's cleans teeth better.

A scientist recently measured the power of toothpastes to penetrate the thousands of tiny crevices which are found in normal, healthy teeth and gums.

He found that some dentifrices merely scrub the outer surfaces of the teeth. Others go partly down into the larger crevices.

Then he discovered that Colgate's has a higher penetrating power than any of the leading dentifrices on the market today.

This is the secret of Colgate's remarkable ability to clean—it gets down deep into the hard-to-clean places where the toothbrush cannot reach; where ordinary toothpastes do not go.

Colgate's penetrating power is due to the fact that it contains the world's greatest cleansing agent.

When brushed, this cleansing agent instantly bursts into a sparkling, snow-white foam that surges over teeth and gums.

This foam possesses a remarkable property (low "surface-tension") which enables it to go deep down into the tiny tooth crevices where decay may start. There, it dislodges clinging food particles and mucus, sweeping away these impurities in a detergent wave.

In this foam is carried a fine chalk powder—a polishing agent prescribed by dentists—which polishes the enamel safely, brilliantly.

How Colgate's cleans where toothbrush cannot reach

Greatly magnified picture of tiny tooth crevices. Note how ordinary, sluggish toothpaste (having high "surface-tension") fails to penetrate down where decay may start.



This diagram shows how Colgate's active foam (having low "surface-tension") penetrates deep down into the crevices, cleaning it completely where the toothbrush cannot reach.



COLGATE'S, Toronto 8.
Please send a free trial tube of Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream, with booklet "How to Keep Teeth and Mouth Healthy."

Name.....
Address.....

SHAKESPEARE WROTE HIS PLAYS
Shakespeare was a man of the theatre—Bacon wasn't. There are so many things that indicate to me that Shakespeare wrote the plays. I was born in the Midlands, and life hasn't changed much in 300 years. The sheep-shearing scene in "The Winter's Tale," for instance—I've been at similar scenes.

Henry Arthur Jones.

Does Three Things Well
Minty's removes every trace of tartar and film. Makes the teeth brilliantly white. Sterilizes and hardens the gums. No dentifrice can do more no matter what it costs. Use Minty's and Save Money. Sold Everywhere.

Minty's Triple Action tooth paste 25¢
WHY PAY MORE?

A Canadian Girl in Paris Tells of the Arctic Cold in Paris and Sends Some Amusing Gossip

BY DIANA MEREDITH.

AN ARCTIC wind, a falling barometer, deserted streets, the Champs-Élysées an ideal place for the timid pedestrians because the intense cold has frozen the engines of motors and buses; irrespective of rank and money, the poor bus-driver and Monsieur Samuel de Rothschild must stay indoors while their respective locomotives shiver despairingly beneath optimistic rugs. Only the tramways and the *métro* are still working, though I admit one does occasionally see a hardy taxi walking its way through the empty thoroughfares followed by encouraging cheers.

There is skating at Versailles and a midnight Carnival is to be held in the Bois de Boulogne.

The Seine is frozen and here lies a tragedy, for without her transport by canal Paris is abandoned to the cold for there is no coal. The city has never been prepared for such a persistent falling of the temperature as this, and thus has not laid in an adequate supply. At the coal merchants one sees desperate housewives swearing anything—a dying child, a feeble old man, an expectant mother, an epidemic of flu or chicken-pox, and in the end acquiring one sack of anthracite if they can find the means to carry it home.

There has never been so much illness about. Some of the schools have closed because of "la Grippe" and other smaller schools are suffering from chicken-pox. Alas, the latter disease is not only confined to the schools for I myself am a recent victim. Dur-

ing my enforced segregation from this world I read a most interesting book which has just been published here—"Leviathan," by that astonishing young American, Julian Green. Like most of his other books the subject is somewhat scabrous, but it more than ever establishes his reputation as a youthful genius. It will probably be some time before we receive the translation as he writes in French, having been educated in France.

A most cheery Canadian wedding took place in Paris on the 15th February when the son of Sir Charles

Mark Hambourg gave two very interesting concerts at the *Salle Gaveau* on February 4th and 13th. There have been several piano recitals lately, Ignaz Friedman at *Gaveau*, and now Paderewski is coming to give one sole concert at the *Theatre des Champs-Élysées*.

There is a rumour this evening that the temperature has risen to 2 degrees below zero (centigrade), that the Seine has thawed and provisions are being supplied as usual. Perhaps I have exaggerated the gravity of the situation, perhaps I am not even cap-



SONIA JANE
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Skinner of Lawton Boulevard, Toronto, and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Phin, of Hamilton, Ontario.
—Photo by Herbert Beckett, Hamilton.

Gordon (of the Bank of Montréal) married Miss Margaret Black, of Montréal.

Amongst the Canadians present were the bride's father and mother and her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Black, also of Montréal. The latter came to Paris specially for the event, from *St. Jean de Luz*, where they are spending the winter. They must have noticed the difference in temperature, as, apparently, there one plays tennis in sleeveless dress and thoughts of bathing are not far off.

Another Canadian family wintering in *St. Jean de Luz* now in Paris, is Major and Mrs. F. A. Wanklyn whose small daughter, Ann, has just been operated upon for appendicitis at the famous American Hospital in Neuilly, where Helen Wills was operated upon, incidentally the same surgeon, Dr. de Martell, attended them both. He is a very interesting man, as well he may be, for he is the son of the Comtesse de Martell, better known to the French public as "Gyp," the well known novelist.

A permanent resident in Paris is Clarence Gagnon, the Canadian artist, who has a charming apartment on the *Rive Gauche* and gives the most amusing parties.

Miss Lily Frieman is spending the winter here and it is possible that she may give an exhibition in the spring.

Miss Sutherland and her niece, Miss Mary Sutherland, of Vancouver, are at the moment in Italy but will return to Paris in the spring, where the latter will study sculpture and painting on porcelain.

Miss Isabel Sneeth, who has been studying music in Paris, stayed quite lately with Mrs. Dorothy Buhler, in her flat in the *rue Madame*, while recovering from a recent illness. Mrs. Buhler has just returned from Villar, in Switzerland, where she has been for the winter sports.

Another visitor to Paris well known to Canadian audiences is Elsie Janis, who is appearing at the *Moulin Rouge* in the place of Mistinguett who, after a slight scandal, in which she bit and kicked one of the actresses of her company, has gone to the Riviera to mend her temper.

Unfortunately the Parisian public did not take kindly to the change at first, as the *naïveté* of Miss Janis' sketches was almost unbelievable—to say the least. The French being less restrained than the Anglo-Saxon public, showed their disapproval, and Miss Janis' number had to be cut for the time being. Now, however, she has returned with some fresh sketches which we hope will be more successful than the old. Mistinguett has also returned from the Riviera but her name as yet does not figure on the bill.

Spinelly is acting for the first time since last year in a charming comedy, "L'amoureuse aventure," at the *Theatre Edouard VII*, the Guitry's theatre, while the latter are escaping the cold at Nice.

Alice Coréa, the pretty wife of the Comte de la Rochefoucauld, has also appeared recently for the first time since her illness in an attractive and naughty little play, "Je l'attendais," at the smallest theatre in Paris, the *Theatre Michel*.

able of judging it, separated, as I am, from the outside world by my bed of chicken-pox . . . it is possible.

The Latest Turban Toques

SUFFICIENT unto the day are the hats that are shown at the present moment because they are quite lovely and eminently becoming. Some of the latest turban-toques are quite fascinating in felt or raffia. Poppy-red felt encrusted with motifs of black, white, and dark blue kid formed one of these turbans, which was destined to be worn with a poppy-red crepe de Chine frock and a dark blue shaved lamb coat.

Many of the new turban-toques are covered with intricate hand embroidery of silks and wools mixed, or tiny beads worked in with very fine strands of raffia. Very beautiful hand bags are made to match these embroidered toques, and as often as not there is an effective touch of embroidery introduced on the lining of the coat or on the side of the dress bodice. Nowadays the matching idea is very subtle. It is not that the same materials, or even the same colours, must be used throughout, only that the impression must be given that each item of the toilette has been specially chosen to go with its own ensemble.

We are in for a run on warm browns, golden browns, and deep yellows. One of the most popular tints of the spring, for afternoon hats, or toques, is golden brown, with a touch of vivid orange cleverly introduced.

It is said to be quicker, in most cases, to send a telegraph message from Liverpool to London via New York than to try the direct route.

Mr. Brown doesn't attend church socials any more. All others present report a good time.



MISS PHYLLIS PETTIT
Debutante daughter of Mr. George H. Pettit, M.P. for Welland, and Mrs. Pettit, who attended the State Drawing Room.
—Photo by John Powis.

In Film on Teeth

... that's where decay begins

Remove film daily: scientifically

First film discolours teeth—then it fosters serious tooth and gum disorders. Remove it the way so widely urged today.

Send for free 10-day supply



Film

stains naturally white teeth and makes them dingy—it has been found by scientific research to be the basis of most serious tooth and gum disorders, including pyorrhea. You can remove film in 30 seconds.

WHY teeth grow discolored and dull—how serious tooth and gum troubles get their start—is now known to science beyond the shadow of a doubt. Strangely enough, discolored teeth and decayed teeth are both traced to the same source: a stubborn, clinging film that spreads over them. And it is often a basis of pyorrhea.

Agreeing that the removal of film is the most important dental problem of the day, science has evolved a special film-removing dentifrice known as Pepsodent. Its action is unlike that of any other method known. Please accept a free 10-day supply to try. Just send the coupon.

Why teeth are dull

If your teeth are dingy and "off color" they are coated with a film. Feel for it with your tongue.

Food and smoking stain that film. Germs by the millions breed in it. Film hardens into tartar—film fosters decay. And germs with tartar are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Many

serious body ills may be indirectly traced to film.

The special way to remove it

Ordinary brushing ways are not successful. You must employ the scientific method that first cures film. Light brushing then can easily remove it in safety to enamel.

You marvel at the whiteness of children's teeth. Yours may regain that color. May take on a brilliance that amazes.

Please accept a free tube

Perhaps unattractive teeth have cost you too much in society and in business. You cannot delay testing this method another day. Get a full-size tube wherever dentifrices are sold, or send coupon below to nearest address for free 10-day tube.

10-DAY TUBE FREE

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The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

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CANADIAN PACIFIC
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

The Onlooker in London

(Continued from Page 34)

indeed. This intimate and realistic presentation in miniature of a Royal interior is so well executed that it has high intrinsic value in addition to its special appeal. The artist was permitted to make several visits to 145, Piccadilly, to ensure the accuracy of the work.

An Anti-Influenza Diet

CARDINAL BOURNE, who has given a dispensation, as Archbishop of Westminster, absolving Roman Catholics in his diocese from fasting during Lent, has been a victim of the influenza epidemic, but is recovering. It is expected that in all other parts of the country similar action will be taken in order that people may take plenty of good food to enable them to resist infection from the influenza germs. The concession will last until the end of Lent. The Diocese of Westminster embraces practically the whole of London and parts of the Home Counties. It is not the first time that such a dispensation from Lenten fasting has been granted. In ordinary circumstances, Roman Catholics who fast during Lent are permitted three ounces of food for breakfast, one full meal a day, and a light meal of about eight ounces at night. The health specialists heartily approve the action of the cardinal. Sir William Arbuthnot Lane agrees that good meals are essential for warmth in these days. The cold weather demands more food to counteract the loss of bodily heat, and fat-producing foods are declared to be essential. Sir William advocates plenty of milk instead of a lot of meat, and another medical expert suggests, as an anti-flu diet, milk, cream, and butter in abundance, ribs of beef, potatoes, and cheese, which all contain a considerable amount of the constituents specially needed just now.

A Heavy Obituary List

THE heavy obituary lists of the past few weeks are mainly to be accounted for by the prevalence of influenza both here and on the Continent. Within a few days, the names appeared of four people who each in a different way was a famous figure—the beautiful Mrs. Langtry (Lady de Bath), (of whom mention was made in last week's Letter), Admiral Fremantle, M. Gustav Camerlynck, and Captain Foxcroft. To the majority of the present generation, Mrs. Langtry was only a name, as London had seen little of her since she retired fourteen years ago to her villa on the Riviera. But the older men have been relating stories of the famous beauty who was such a social favourite, and for many years so well known on the stage. By the death of Admiral Fremantle (himself the father of an Admiral), the distinction of Father of the Fleet passes to Sir Edward Seymour, who is 88 years of age and the oldest flag officer in the Navy. Statesmen, diplomats and foreign correspondents will deeply regret the passing of M. Camerlynck, a master of languages and the most skilled of public interpreters, who will be difficult to replace in the International councils. He had an amazing memory; he could listen to a Frenchman speaking in his own language for a quarter of an hour and then repeat the speech in excellent English without losing any of the effect. Only last September Lord Cushenden had the gratification of hearing a French translation of his speech cheered with great heartiness by the Assembly at Geneva. Captain Foxcroft was one of the leaders of a party of Conservatives in the House of Commons who retained their independence of action even when their views failed to coincide with the intentions of the Government. He was the twenty-sixth member to pass away in the lifetime of this Parliament.

Suspicious

ELIZABETH and her friend Ann were looking at an illustrated volume with pictures of the War. Suddenly a discussion arose, and Elizabeth ran to her mother.

"Mum, Ann says that when Daddy was fighting in the Great War I was up in Heaven. Is it true?"

"Yes, darling."

Elizabeth turned round and regarded her contemporary silently. Then she remarked slowly:

"I don't remember seeing you there, Ann."

The idle life I lead
Is like a pleasant sleep,
Wherein I rest and heed
The dreams that by one sweep.

And still of all my dreams
In turn so swiftly past,
Each in its fancy seems
A nobler than the last.

And every eve I say,
Noting my step in bliss,
That I have known no day,
In all my life like this.

Robert Bridges.

That Evangeline Oak

BY JESSIE G. GAYLE.

IT is a curious thing, that of never being able to see the romance in every day life. I am a Canadian by birth, married to a Frenchman and am living in the Evangeline Country along Bayou Teche. Of course I have seen all the famous oak trees under which Evangeline and Louis met after their long, cruel separation. There are hundreds of these magnificent live oaks along the banks of the Teche—the woods are full of them, draped and festooned with a grey Spanish moss trailing and waving in the breeze. As I stood under the "true and only one" at St. Martinsville where there is a goodly settlement of Acadians from Canada, a curious feeling of sentiment passed over me—history was repeating itself—I a Canadian, was standing just as Evangeline had stood—awaiting my husband who was coming across the court house square. This great, supposedly two century old oak tree had sheltered Evangeline just some 150 years ago. This tree—it must have been a seedling in Evangeline's day, judging from its growth and I smiled to myself at the shattering fact. Yet I stood, glorified in romance, a second Evangeline, much more happily situated than the heroine of old, awaiting my smiling, faithful husband coming towards me. Thrilled, I'll say I was!

There where three little French maidens seated on the bank, and desiring that some one share my romance with me, I walked up to them and asked about the legend:

"Is this the real Evangeline oak?" I asked.

"Yes, ma'am," was the quick response.

"Do you believe that story?"

"Oh yes ma'am. It says it in the book, it must be true."

These responses were always accompanied by a shrug of the shoulders and a raising of the hands.

"Well if I told you I was a second Evangeline—a Canadian girl, married to a Louisiana Frenchman—See him over yonder—Would you believe it?"

"No ma'am," was the quick reply, and for a minute I was floored.

"Ask my husband if he is not a Frenchman."

"I see he is that alright."

"Well, I do not speak your southern dialect, do I?"

"I see that too. I see you are a foreigner."

"Well just why do you not accept my word for it—what I say is quite true—the story is fiction—I am a living fact, yet you refuse to accept this fact—I stand here a second Evangeline, a Canadian girl awaiting my lover under your beautiful historic tree—Well, here he is—Good-bye."

—F. L. D. Bidwell.

—F. L. D. Bidwell.

—F. L. D. Bidwell.

—F. L. D. Bidwell.

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—F. L. D. Bidwell.

—F. L. D. Bidwell.

—F. L. D. Bidwell.

—F. L. D. Bidwell.

sleeves of the coat were deep cuffs of grey squirrel and above these, just below the elbow, was more embroidery of the chain pattern. A large double stand-up collar of squirrel was a crowning feature.

Another delightful spring two-piece suit was of deep golden beige satin trimmed with dark brown beaver fur and stitching.

A side fastening was an attractive feature of this short, simply lined coat. Round the hem beaver fur of five inches in width was rounded at the side where it fastened and grew narrower as it proceeded to the neck.

Pussy Willows

At winter's end to you might happen. As down you turned by a windy lane. To catch a sight of the first spring-willow.

The pussy willow, the flowering willow. Spring's first child, the laughing willow.

She's dressed in silver, she drinks the rain. Sea green flowers with gold dust showered.

She bath, and lone in the woods stands she. She alone by the dark curved thorn wood.

Shining she by the slender red-wood. Only she in a spray of silver shines like stars and laughs like the sea.

She'd draw your heart with her light, glad beauty. She'd move your heart with a joy like pain.

To thank high Heaven for the flowering willow. The silver willow, the laughing willow. Who saith and singeth, the blissful willow.

"Life returneth from Death again." —F. L. D. Bidwell.

Carpenter and Coffins

AN elderly carpenter who does occasional work in the way of mending chairs for a friend of mine caused her some little concern yesterday.

Not having seen him for some days she asked if he were getting many odd jobs.

"Oh, yes, mum," was his reply "I am working for an undertaker now. Business is fine. I made fourteen coffins for people who died last week." He then looked rather curiously at my friend. "And how are you keeping, mum?"

NUMBER THREE

"No. 3" is a familiar term to seasoned travellers to Western Canada in Winter time. It is the designation for the popular trans-continental train operated by the Canadian Pacific which leaves Toronto daily at 9.00 p.m. With modern high grade equipment consisting of compartment-observation car, standard sleepers and dining car, and manned by crews trained in efficiency and courtesy, the discriminating traveller knows that his journey will be conspicuously lacking in any of the annoyances sometimes associated with travel.

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When mapping out your trip, be sure the route is Canadian Pacific—your local agent will welcome the opportunity to cater to your requirements.



What Soup will it be TONIGHT?—they're all so appetizingly Flavorable!

CLARK'S DELICIOUS SOUPS

—offer a choice of delicious soups which only the best of cooks can equal—and they are ready in an instant. Simply add even amount of water, bring to a boil and serve.

—Don't deprive the family of soup which is important for a well-balanced meal, when for so little money and work Clark's excellent soups may be served.

—Assortment includes:

Tomato	Oxtail	Celery
Vegetable	Consomme	Mutton Broth
Julienne	Chicken	Mulligatawny
Pea	Green Pea	Mock Turtle
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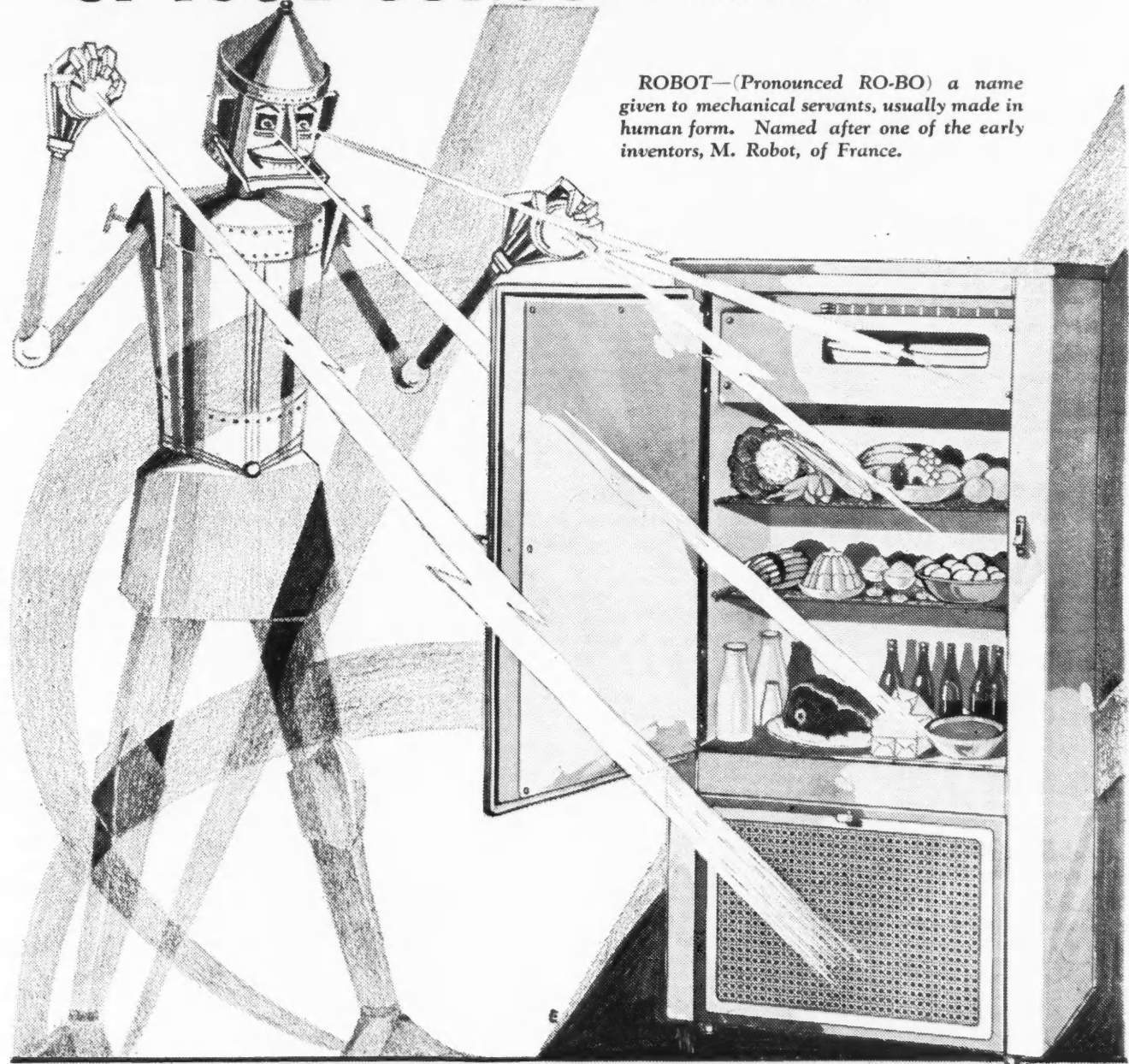
Keep an assortment handy of your favorite soups.

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THE "ROBOT" of food Conservation



ROBOT—(Pronounced RO-BO) a name given to mechanical servants, usually made in human form. Named after one of the early inventors, M. Robot, of France.

KELVINATOR is the electrical wizard of food safeguarding. Without care or fuss, it takes care of the perishable foods for a family or an institution, keeping everything at the scientifically-correct temperature of between 40 and 50 degrees.

This means foods perfectly kept for days. Meats, fruits, vegetables, are conserved fresh, germ-free, vitamin-rich,

and most palatable, at a cost that is negligible.

Today is the electrical age—Kelvinator is THE electric refrigeration. It costs much less than \$300 for the smaller size and may be purchased out of income if you prefer.

You will enjoy looking over the beautiful models at the Kelvinator dealer's, and there is no obligation to buy.

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DECORATION**

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To hang up little things, always insist on Moore Push-Pin.

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EUROPE**
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Mar. 22 Apr. 17
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The service and atmosphere of the Caledonia combine to reflect the finest qualities of Scottish hospitality.

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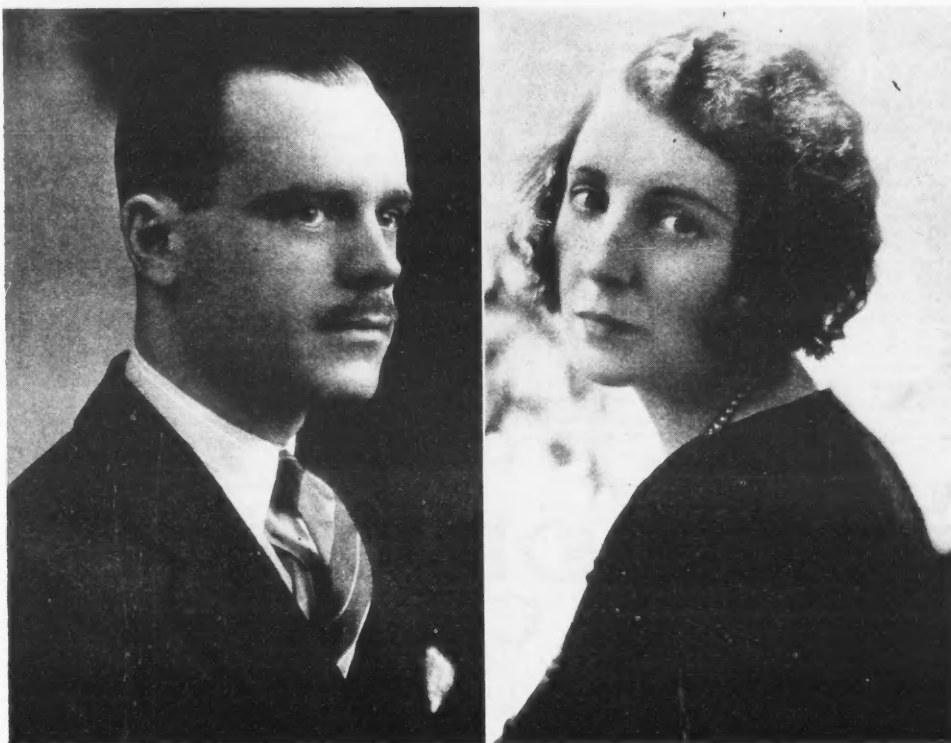


The Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon were recently guests at dinner of the Hon. the Speaker of the Senate and Mrs. Bostock.

Mrs. Barry German, of Ottawa, entertained recently at a tea and handkerchief shower, in honor of Miss Elizabeth Lawson, the bride of this week. The tea table was done with a bowl of daffodils and mauve sweet peas and was presided over by Mrs. Allan Keefer, and Mrs. Alex. Haultain, assisted by Miss Jocelyn Chapman and Mr. Douglas Blair. During the afternoon a mauve basket filled with ex-

quisite handkerchiefs were presented to the bride-elect, Miss Elizabeth Lawson. The guests included Miss Sybil Rhodes of Halifax, N. S., Miss Margaret Minnes, Miss Lois Higgins, of Vancouver, Miss Jocelyn Chapman, Miss Marion Macdougall.

The Prime Minister of Quebec, the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, and Mrs. Taschereau, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Juliette, to Mr. Louis P. Gelin, son of Mrs. Hector Panneton, of Montreal, to take place at the Basilica, Quebec, on Thursday morning, April 11th, at half-past ten o'clock. Monsignor Plante,



MR. AND MRS. RODERICK DeLOTBINIERE HARWOOD
Whose marriage took place very quietly on February 20, at St. Matthias Church, Montreal. Mrs. DeLotbiniere was Miss Jean Patty MacLaren, daughter of Major and Mrs. G. P. MacLaren, of Westmount. The bridegroom is the eldest son of Mr. C. A. Harwood, K.C., and Mrs. Harwood, of Montreal.

—Photo of Mr. Harwood by Notman, of Mrs. Harwood by Rice, of Montreal.

quisite handkerchiefs were presented to the bride-elect, the presentation made by the two charming little children of the hostess, Master Tony and Miss Jill German.

Miss Drolet is spending some time in Quebec, guest of the Hon. L. A. Taschereau and Madame Taschereau.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Rainville are again in Quebec, after a visit to Montreal and Toronto.

Sir William and Lady Clark, of Ottawa, were recently in Chicago for a few days.

Dame Rachel Crowley who has been the guest of her brother Mr. James Crowley in Ottawa, sailed last week from New York, in the S. S. Berengaria to return to Geneva.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Watson Yule, of Montreal, will sail in April in the S. S. Duchess of Bedford for Europe, where they will spend several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Alan Joly de Lotbiniere of Montreal, are spending a few weeks in Asheville, North Carolina.

Lady Clark, of Ottawa, entertained at the tea hour on Tuesday afternoon of this week.

Miss Elizabeth Lawson, of Ottawa, the bride-elect, whose marriage to Captain Derek Murphy, M.C., Irish Guards, takes place on Saturday of this week in St. Bartholomew's Church, was guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Misses Lorna and Mary Blackburn at the Country Club, on Wednesday of last week. Captain Murphy has arrived in Ottawa from England. He was a passenger in the S. S. Mount Royal.

Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Powley and Miss Grace Rowley of Montreal, are spending two weeks in Atlantic City.

Mrs. T. T. McI. Stoker, of Montreal, has been spending a few days in New York.

Mrs. Edward Fry is in Montreal from Quebec, guest of her daughter, Mrs. Alfred Morris.

Mr. Hubert Molson of Victoria, B.C. has been spending a week in Montreal, a guest at the Ritz-Carlton.

Miss Jacqueline Leduc, of Montreal, is sailing shortly for Europe. Miss Louise de Lotbiniere Harwood entertained at luncheon on Thursday of last week in honor of Miss Leduc.

Mrs. Montague Howard is again in Quebec after a visit of a month in Montreal, where she was the guest of her mother, Mrs. G. R. Rainville.

Lady Gordon who has been in Paris, France, for the marriage of her son Mr. Charles Howard Gordon to Miss Margaret Black, and her little grandson, James, were passengers in the S. S. Paris which recently arrived at Quebec. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, the bridegroom and bride are returning to Montreal in April, after spending their honeymoon at St. Moritz.

Colonel and Mrs. James W. Woods of Ottawa, have been in Baltimore, where they spent a few days.

The Misses Lorna and Mary Blackburn of Ottawa, entertained at a jolly luncheon on Wednesday of last week

N.B., where she sailed in the S. S. Montclare for her home in England.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taschereau, of Quebec, have been spending a few days in Montreal.

Major and Mrs. Fred Shorey of Montreal, and Miss Audrey Shorey are sailing in the S. S. Conte Biancamano, from New York, on April 6, for Naples. They will spend some time in Italy, and later proceed to Paris. They will return to Canada early in June.

The United States Minister to Canada and Mrs. William Phillips, who have been in Washington for the inauguration ceremonies of the new President, later left for California, and will return to Ottawa via Vancouver, about the end of the month.

Sir George Bury was a passenger in the S. S. Montclare which sailed from Saint John, N.B., for England last Friday. Sir George will be abroad for a short time.

BOURJOIS

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The Bath of Beauty

FOR the loveliest ladies of France, Bourjois of Paris created this Savon de Luxe... Ashes of Roses... a soap with a satin-smooth lather that guards loveliness of skin with rarely precious oils... that thrills with its "Perfume of Happiness".

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ASHES of ROSES SOAP

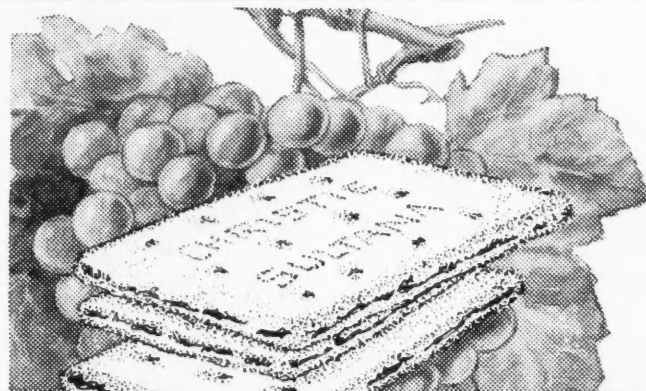
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Cooling and Comforting**

Daily use of this pure, fragrant, antiseptic Talcum Powder is soothing and refreshing to the skin. An ideal toilet powder.

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Christie's Sultanas

Packed full of plump Smyrna Sultanas, all unbroken, (a Christie special secret) and retaining the natural flavor of fruit fresh from the sunny vineyards. That's just one reason why Christie's Sultanas are so exceptionally delicious.

In the store or on the 'phone, always ask for

Christie's Biscuits

The Standard of Quality Since 1853

Gives a quick polish to Silver



THIS modern age demands speed... Nonsuch provides it acceptably. No more strenuous rubbing... simply a gentle whisk with a cloth... and your silver gleams with new beauty.

Display your cherished possessions with pride... let them be dazzling in brilliance of lustre. Achieved in a moment's time... and with a minimum of expense.

Nonsuch can be used on all polished surfaces. It cuts grease and tarnish quickly and safely.

Nonsuch Silver Polish

"Makers of fine Metal Polishes for 40 years"



MISS PHYLLIS EGERTON
Niece of Lady Willingdon, who is a guest at Rideau Hall, from England. Miss Egerton attended the recent State Drawing Room.

—Photo by John Powis.



SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 16, 1929

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

Investors and the Stock Market

Caution Advisable in Making Commitments—Continuance of Rapid Advance in Security Prices Should Not be Looked For—Security Analysis to Play Increasingly Important Part

IN reviewing the situation in the securities market from an investment point of view, the economist of the Royal Bank of Canada states his belief that a large number of the more favourable recent developments have been fully discounted. There is, he asserts, no basis for the expectation that the rate of advance of securities in the immediate future will be as rapid as in the past five years, and the investor who is paying 6, 8 or 10% interest to hold securities which yield only 3 or 4% should not make the mistake of believing that there is no upper limit to capital appreciation. In the long run, a proportionate adjustment will be established between earnings (not immediate yield) and price.

In individual instances, the Royal Bank's economist believes, over-optimism may result in an excessive rise in prices. But this will result eventually in corresponding recessions. The earnings and prospects of each individual company are being subjected to close analysis and comparison with the situation in other companies in the same field.

There are a number of indices of industry which point toward a continued growth in surplus wealth, a continued substantial expansion in the earnings of many companies and, in spite of temporary recessions, these forces are likely to make the market more and more highly speculative. Where price advances in the past have been general, in the future they are likely to be based upon a shrewd understanding of the factors at work in the particular company or industry. Security analysis will, therefore, play an increasingly important part in investment management.

The rise in the price of securities in the United States after 1921 has been explained as due to change in capital values tending to bring them in line with the reduction in value of money since 1913, or, in other words, with the increased price of commodities, says the bank's article. It was recognized that the higher price level increased the replacement cost of plant, and that the process of discounting this change in prices was an inevitable prelude to the further expansion of industry. The realization that a large number of corporations were in an exceptionally strong position owing to the surplus accumulated during the war, and that this surplus was bound to have favorable effect upon future earnings, was a further stimulating influence.

The position of these companies was evident from the balance sheets; most well-managed corporations had reduced bonded indebtedness and other prior charges and were in a position to finance an expanding business without resorting to the banks. The increase in the value of the common stock of those companies which had had a large bonded indebtedness was particularly striking. The increase in the value of the assets represented by such bonds accrued to holders of common stock, and not to those who received a fixed income from the company. The fall in buying power of this type of income had been such as to open the question as to the relative value of income securities as against common stock.

In various groups of securities new factors were found to explain the strength of individual issues. For the automobile stocks there was the explanation that new and scientific methods of management, and production on an unprecedented scale had had a remarkable influence on earnings; in the instances of radio and aeroplane stocks, there were successful new inventions of major importance; and in the case of chain stores and mail order houses a new idea and a new system of distribution were competing successfully with the long-established retail trade. Although these were individual instances, they were fairly typical of the reasons given for a large number of the advances which were taking place.

The present relatively low yield of common stocks as compared with bonds is a recognition of the fact that in well-managed industrial companies total earnings per share of common stock are about 50 per cent. greater than div-

idends. The income tax presented an added inducement to investors to hold a form of security which gave promise of future earnings, rather than immediate yield.

In an analysis of the basis for the revision of public opinion concerning the comparative value of participating and non-participating securities, Colonel Leonard P. Ayres claimed that lack of marketability, rather than relative security, had been the factor which led the public to price these two forms of security on such a basis that the immediate income formerly derived from common stocks was greater than that ordinarily derived from bonds. With general public participation in the market, "ploughed-in earnings" are at least partially discounted by purchasers who are willing to wait for dividends.

Aside from the direct financial implications of the creation of hidden reserves, the effect of this type of surplus upon industrial productive capacity has been substantial. A large proportion of the expense connected with the improvement in factory layout, the application of scientific methods of management to manufacture and distribution, and the maintenance of a balanced inventory has been charged to current expense rather than the capital account. It is only in recent years, when the increase in earning power from such improvements has become an important element in security analysis, that the full worth of these hidden assets has begun to be appreciated.

Again and again, as the published price averages of popular securities reached new high levels, there were predictions of calamity. It is probable, however, that the general public has a somewhat exaggerated idea of the advance which has been made. The price indices of selected groups of industrials, such as that compiled by Dow Jones, were constructed to show the trend of the most active stocks, but they gave an impetus to the general belief that the whole market was sweeping ahead at the same rate. In January, 1925, the Dow Jones index of twenty leading industrials was 120; in January, 1928, it was 200; and by December, 1928, it had reached 300.

In point of fact, the index number representing the price of all the listed shares on the New York Stock Exchange stood at 62.45 in January, 1925; at 75.93 in January, 1928; and at 89.09 in January, 1929. Instead of the 150% increase shown by Dow Jones, there was an advance of only 42%, when the whole list is included. If the fact is kept in mind that the selected lists generally include a majority of the most spectacular issues, those for the companies which are outstanding in their partic-

(Continued on page 59)

Dominion and Commonwealth

While Canada Prospers Australia Wallows in Financial Morass—A Union-Ridden Country—Lessons Canada May Learn—Compulsory Arbitration a Failure—The Inter-Empire Trade Situation

By REECE H. HAGUE

ON RECENTLY returning to Canada, after an absence of three years in Australia, I was amazed at the evidences so apparent on every hand of the prosperity of the Dominion.

I used the word "amazed" advisedly, as prior to my departure from Canada early in 1926, while the country was gradually recovering from the lean years following the war, there was no indication that she would leap ahead with the rapidity which has been evidenced.

Having spent three years delving deeply into a not too well-filled pocket book, to meet the demands of the rapacious Australian Federal and State Taxation authorities, and having seen my hard-earned money performing a veritable maze of financial gymnastics in the hands of Australian Treasurers, it was all the more pleasing to find that in Canada, even Governments not famed for intelligence or financial wizardry, had been powerless to stem the ever rising tide of individual, Provincial and Dominion prosperity, which this country is now experiencing.

While the majority of Australian Governments have been wallowing in a morass of financial chaos, and borrowing money annually to pay the interest on their debts, leaving the matter of attending to the principal in the laps of the Gods, Canadian Governments have succeeded in gradually emerging from the depths to face with optimism the bright lights ahead. While Canada is more fortunate than Australia in so far as her great wealth of natural resources is concerned, the Commonwealth is by no means lacking in resources of her own, but sadly lacking in the wherewithal to develop them. High labor costs, industrial upheavals and other less important factors tend to place Australia at a distinct disadvantage.

The average Australian is an ultra optimist, but even his optimism is becoming strained at the present time, and the man with money to invest is likely to turn it over in his pockets several times before eventually deciding to take a chance in a country which affords as many opportunities of losing it as does the Australian Commonwealth. On the other hand, the investor who carefully selects the Canadian venture into which he is desirous of putting capital, knows that he has an excellent chance of securing at least a reasonable return from his investment, and that the hungry maw of the Government will not open and suddenly consume almost every vestige of his profit, which as likely as not would happen in Australia, providing always that there was a profit.

A good thing it is for Australia that the wool and wheat industries are in a flourishing condition, for upon these industries rests a great responsibility. They are the only factors which enable the country to remain, nominally at any rate, solvent.

I have no desire to decry Australia, or to exaggerate the troubles under which she is laboring. As a people, the Australians are probably the most genial and honor-

able that can be found in the world, but the country itself is suffering appallingly from many years of misgovernment, extravagance and a catering to industrial unions which long ago passed the ridiculous stage and became reprehensible.

Four leading British industrialists recently visited Australia, and after an extensive tour of the Commonwealth and much interviewing and general investigation, presented a report to the Commonwealth Government, telling them what was wrong with their country.

The "Big Four" as they were christened in Australia, comprised Sir A. Duckham, Sir Hugo Hirst, Sir E. Clark and Mr. D. Malcolm. Their report was interesting and enlightening, but apparently contained nothing that was not already known to any Australian of average intelligence and impartial viewpoint.

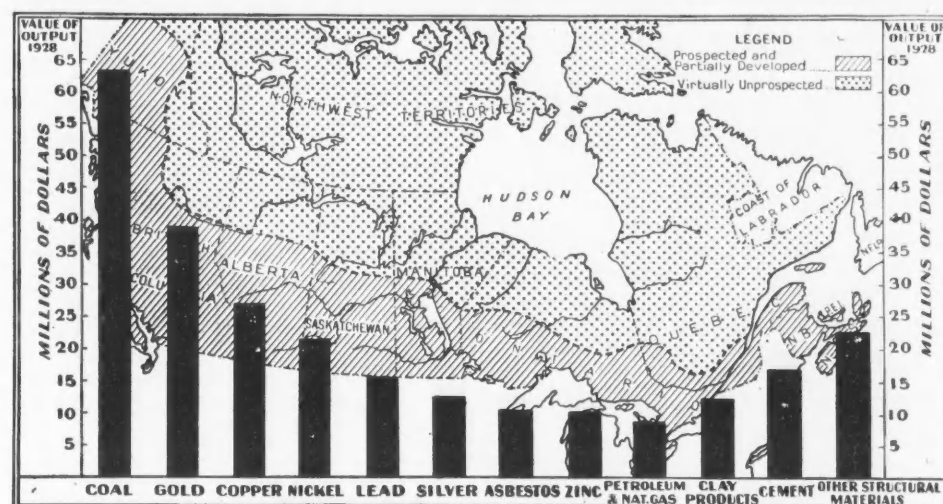
The "Big Four" expressed the opinion that there should be no further construction of state railroads, except after alternative methods of road transportation had been considered.

Considering the fact that the railways of Australia are costing the States which operate them, or rather the tax payers, millions of dollars a year, this would appear to be a sane suggestion. South Australia, one of the smallest States, has spent £11,000,000, — pounds mind you, not dollars — on rehabilitating her railways during the past five years, at a time when motor transport was making greater and greater inroads on railway transport. The South Australian Government owes millions of pounds and cannot pay the interest on her debts, the South Australian resident is taxable by the State on an income of £100, or under £500 a year, yet the same Government recently spent something like \$25,000,000 on a new railway station alone at the capital city of Adelaide.

It does not matter whether or not a resident of South Australia is 21 and consequently has a say in the affairs of the country, if he earns £100 a year he must pay taxes to the State. A maid servant in receipt of thirty shillings, or six dollars a week, who was living at her employer's home, was, during the last fiscal year, forced to pay the South Australian Government \$10 a year for income tax. While she was not in receipt of \$500 a year, the fact that her board was provided was taken into consideration and its approximate value added to her wages to bring the amount up to a sum on which she would be taxable. The Government is abolishing this tax this year, but the individual in receipt of \$500 still has to hand over a minimum tax of \$5 annually. A married man is allowed an income of \$650 a year before he is considered taxable, the cost of supporting a wife being presumably figured out at \$150 annually, and I have yet to discover that Australian wives are any cheaper to feed and clothe than wives in other parts of the world.

(Continued on page 46)

The Scope of Canada's Mineral Field



AMONG the evidences of Canadian progress in 1928, none is more gratifying than that which again reveals, in stronger light than ever, the real worth of the Dominion as a field for mineral industry. The preliminary figures for the value of the country's mineral output, recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, reach a peak well above any previous level. There are two physical facts that carry a broad and special interest in connection with the steady ascent of Canada's mineral production in late years.

One is to be found in the sheer variety of minerals that enter into our annual output. In financial circles the wisdom of "diversity of investment" is a byword, and it may well be said that Canada's strength as a mining field likewise lies largely in "diversity"—in the fundamen-

tal fact that Nature has invested the Dominion with mineral assets which, in variety, are matched by few, if any, countries. It is to this wide range of resources that the Canadian mining industry mainly owes both its enjoyment of present prosperity and its assurance of stable, well-sustained growth.

A second physical fact of no less importance exhibits itself in the breadth of territory afforded by the Dominion as fair ground for more intensive prospecting. A major portion of Canada has so far been subjected only to cursory study, but even so, ample information has been gained as to the potential mineral wealth of the less known regions of the country to confirm the Canadian mining industry in its title to an ample field for further development.

GOLD & DROSS

STANDARD FUEL PREFERRED AND COMMON

Editor, Gold and Dross:
Are the 6½ per cent. cumulative preferred shares of the Standard Fuel Company, Limited, a good safe buy for investment?

—H. G., Oil Springs, Ont.

While not in the highest category from the standpoint of safety, they should, I think, prove a satisfactory investment. For a number of years back, earnings of the companies that went into this amalgamation, the Standard Fuel Company of Toronto Limited, and the

Milnes Coal Company Limited, have exceeded by a satisfactory margin the annual preferred dividend requirements of \$91,000 on the preferred stock issue of the new company. It is estimated that net earnings for the year ending March 31st next will be around \$165,000, representing a satisfactory increase over the previous year's figure of \$129,194. This fact lends speculative attractiveness to the issue, in view of the bonus of one-half share of common stock that goes with each preferred share.

While, therefore, the earnings position appears satisfactory, the position in regard to asset values is not quite so good. The consolidated balance sheet shows net tangible assets, applicable to this preferred stock issue, aggregating \$1,721,895, as against \$1,400,000 of this preferred stock issue to be outstanding. This excess of assets over preferred stock liabilities is hardly as strong as is desirable, in my opinion.

However, you cannot reasonably expect the highest degree of safety when you are offered a 6½ per cent. preferred dividend plus a bonus of one-half share of common. I would class this issue as a purchase for a business man, that is, for one who is in a position to keep an eye on the progress made by the company and the trend of conditions affecting it.

THE OUTLOOK FOR ZIMMERKNEIT

Editor, Gold and Dross:
I am the holder of a considerable block of Zimmerkneit preferred and the present price of 80, together with many reports I have been hearing, has caused me considerable worry. I am told that the company has not been doing very well during the present year, that its prospects are far from bright, and that there is even some possibility of the dividend on my preferred being cut off. Can you tell me if this is true? While I realize you are not a prophet, I wonder if you can tell me anything about current earnings?

—S. J. B., Hamilton, Ont.

While Zimmerkneit's outlook is not any too bright, there are a few streaks of light on the horizon, and I can at least put your mind at rest on one point. There

(Continued on page 48)



BRIG.-GEN. F. S. MEIGHEN, C.M.G.
President of the Inter-City Baking Co., Ltd., which has just issued its first report, showing remarkable progress. General Meighen is also president of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd., and is a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Bank of Toronto, and a number of other important companies and institutions.

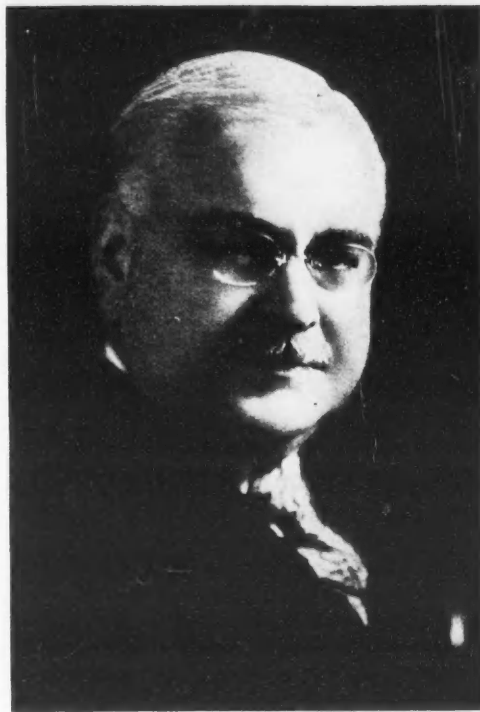
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



R. Y. EATON
President of the T. Eaton Co., Ltd., one of Canada's greatest manufacturing and merchandising organizations, which has recently announced the offering of a \$12,000,000 bond issue of the T. Eaton Realty Co., Ltd., the first public financing ever done under the Eaton name.

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HON. J. L. PERRON
 President of the Viaw Biscuit Corporation, Ltd., which has just issued a report revealing notable gains in earnings and balance sheet position during 1928.
 —Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Dominion and Commonwealth

(Continued from Page 45)

The "Big Four" advocate investigation of the possibility of unifying the diverse railway gauges of the six states. The same suggestion has been made by every Government since the Federation of the Australian States in 1901, but Australia simply hasn't the money to carry it out. A person desirous of travelling from Sydney, New South Wales, to Perth, Western Australia, must change trains at least four times, and every bit of luggage and freight transported by rail between these two cities must be transferred an equal number of times, due to the fact that the gauges vary on different lines.

The investigators consider that the Australian system of settlement of industrial disputes by arbitration has failed, and has tended to divide employers and employed into opposed camps. They contend that the system of fixing wages by reference to a basic money wage is open to criticism, on the ground that it gives the workers no interest in the reduction of cost of living.

As far as compulsory arbitration is concerned, the Australian Prime Minister, the Hon. Stanley Bruce, was recently quoted as having said that if labor refused in the future, as she had done in the past, to accept the decisions of Federal Arbitration Courts, the system would come into such public contempt that its obliteration would become necessary.

Premier Bruce added that it would be tragic to give up the arbitration system and return to the old barbarous methods of twenty years ago, but a lot of people will fail to agree with him. Canada seems to have got along very nicely without compulsory arbitration, and statistics show that the net results of arbitration in Australia have been — more awards, more strikes.

On Dec. 31, 1927, there were 529 States and Federal Arbitration awards in operation in New South Wales, 336 in Victoria, 289 in Queensland, 238 in South Australia, and 156 in Western Australia. During the twelve months there were 441 strikes in the Commonwealth, of which New South Wales was responsible for 339, Victoria 24, Queensland 30, South Australia 19, and Western Australia 20. The remainder occurred in Tasmania, New South Wales, with more than one third of the total awards, was responsible for more than 70 per cent. of the strikes.

From an economic point of view the arbitrary awards of industrial tribunals were directly responsible for the loss of millions of pounds per annum on the railways and throughout the Commonwealth. They were responsible for the failure of the Commonwealth shipping line, and the millions of money lost to the country in that enterprise. They were responsible for the loss of the export trade in coal. They created an impractical and artificial atmosphere in the conduct of industrial operations which relieved the workers of all responsibility of giving the best possible services for the wages fixed by the tribunals, with the result that output decreased and the cost of production was unduly increased in all industries.

These awards have also rendered necessary constant increases in the tariff to keep pace with the inflated cost of production in protected industries, and have wrung from the Australian Tariff Board a strong protest that if the process is to continue it must lead to industrial and financial disaster. They have fostered a trade union autocracy which places itself above the law, and the exercise of its power has undoubtedly influenced the minds and circumscribed the findings of arbitration tribunals.

The present standard of living is high, but it can not be maintained by the continuance of a policy which is responsible for constant increases in the cost of living.

At a recent conference of the Employers' Federation of the Commonwealth, the principal speaker, Mr. W. Brooks, M.L.C., said, "It is a mere truism that the cost of living can only be decreased by reducing the cost of production, and that cost of production can only be decreased by increasing output. Output can only be increased by that co-operation in industry between employers and workers which has been destroyed by the compulsory arbitration system, and which can only be re-established by a return to the conciliation and what are called 'round-table' conferences for the settlement of industrial relationships, and the adjustment of the many intricate and delicate technicalities that affect the working conditions in every industry."

Canada can learn many excellent lessons from Australia's experiences in her battle for the "emancipation" of labor which, now that it has been attained in the Commonwealth, is slowly but surely driving her towards the shoals of national disaster, from which only exceptionally efficient statesmanship will be able to extricate her.

Australia is the most union ridden country in the world, but ultimately basic wages, short hours of labor and the absurd catering to the unionists which as at present is vogue, will have to be abolished if she is to escape from her parlous position and enjoy prosperity such as Canada is experiencing.

Mind you, I know the Australian people and I recognize the vast resources of the country. I am confident that the Commonwealth will weather the storm, but a hard and bitter fight between capital and labor is essential before the country can make the turn leading from national poverty to prosperity.

To return to the "Big Four," however. In the course of their report they discussed the difficulties in the way of the \$170,000,000 Empire migration agreement, which was recently sponsored in the Commonwealth, and suggested that the money might be used not only for schemes involving the acceptance of specific numbers of immigrants by the individual states, but also for work calculated to promote migration to Australia generally. The report however, considered that present circumstances were not favourable to Australian migration.

Dealing with the finances of the Commonwealth, the Big Four stated that Australia's creditors had no cause whatever for anxiety, because she was still borrowing well within her "Potential Resources."

It might be well to halt for a minute and consider that word potential, for it is common knowledge, as the report further states, that in the past years Australia has pledged her future resources to too great an extent, throwing the burden on coming generations. She has been mortgaging the future too deeply and would do well to restrict her expenditure of borrowed money for development, and leave the field more widely open to private enterprise.

The "Big Four" recommend that the power to alter the tariff by administrative action should be prudently used, and consider that there is ground for the complaint of a vicious circle of increased prices, due to the tariff, and of increased labor costs, due to arbitration awards.

Canadian lumbermen have recently been pressing the Dominion Government to grant a subsidy on Canadian lumber for export to Australia, as they realize that they cannot compete with the subsidized American ships in this trade. Australia imports annually approximately 800,000,000 feet of lumber, 350,000,000 feet of which are purchased from the United States, a paltry 50,000,000 feet from Canada and the remainder from the Baltic.

Naturally Canadian lumber exporters would also like to see the Australian Government introduce a preference on Canadian lumber, but naturally also, the Australian Government wants to know what they are going to get in return.

The reciprocal treaty at present in existence between Canada and Australia, is not proving satisfactory, particularly from the Australian viewpoint. Last year Canadian exports to Australia increased by over a quarter of a million, while her imports dropped by two and one half millions, the round figures being, exports, \$16,270,000, and imports \$3,932,000. Not at all a satisfactory state of affairs from the Australian angle, it must be admitted. During 1928 Canada purchased from France goods valued at \$26,940,000 and exported to that country goods worth \$2,300,000. A great part of the money sent to France represented purchases of French wine, and yet Australia produces wine which is highly popular in Great Britain and compares favorably with continental wines.

Australia wants to know why Canada doesn't buy wines from the Commonwealth, at a price on a par with that paid for French wines. Australia also knows that last year Canada purchased from the United States goods valued at \$825,740,000 and sold to the Republic goods worth \$492,541,000.

The Australians figure that they can produce just as good dried and canned fruits and some other products as can the Californians, and unless Canada will open up and buy these goods from them, ask why on earth should they switch their lumber trade from the United States to Canada?

There is little altruism in business, it is true, and Empire preference schemes are futile unless the countries operating under them can supply the products required at the right price and of the right quality, but Australia considers that she can do this, in so far as wine, dried and canned fruits, and other products are concerned. Nevertheless her sale of these goods to Canada still remain negligible.

Of course Australia is largely to blame for the fact that her products are not more widely known in Canada, as she is too apathetic in advertising and telling the world just what

(Continued on Page 58)

We own and offer—

\$12,000,000

The T. Eaton Realty Co., Limited

First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Bonds

Series "A"

To be dated April 1st, 1929.

To mature April 1st, 1949.

Principal and semi-annual interest (January 1 and July 1) payable in Canadian currency at any branch in Canada (except in Yukon territory) of The Dominion Bank, Bank of Montreal, or The Royal Bank of Canada. Coupon bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, registerable as to principal. Redeemable as a whole or in part for Sinking Fund or other purposes on sixty days' published notice at par and accrued interest.

Rentals payable by The T. Eaton Co. Limited under lease agreement (non-cancellable during life of the bonds) for the properties from time to time constituting the mortgaged premises will be more than sufficient to pay all interest and retire the principal of the issue by maturity through a Sinking Fund.

Trustee: NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, Toronto.

THE COMPANY: The T. Eaton Realty Co., Limited, is being incorporated to acquire important freehold and leasehold properties of The T. Eaton Co. Limited, comprising in the first instance the Company's Main Store premises at Toronto (including the new store site block bounded by Yonge, College, Bay and Hayter Streets), Winnipeg, Hamilton, Moncton, Saskatoon, Regina and Calgary. All the Common Stock of the Realty Company will at its inception be owned by The T. Eaton Co. Limited.

LEASE: The Realty Company will lease to The T. Eaton Co. Limited and mortgage to the Trustee, by way of first fixed charge, the above properties valued by National Trust Company, Limited, at over \$27,000,000. Rentals payable under the said lease will be a direct operating charge of The T. Eaton Co. Limited.

SECURITY: Series "A" bonds will be secured.

- Initially by properties constituting the mortgaged premises, valued by National Trust Company Limited, at over \$27,000,000 of which over \$14,000,000 is land exclusive of buildings thereon.
- At all times by not less than \$100 certified value of properties for each \$60 of bonds outstanding.
- Covenant of The T. Eaton Co. Limited to pay rentals as above.

TRUST DEED: The Trust Deed will provide that additional bonds may be issued and properties may be added or may without consideration be withdrawn from the mortgage as the Realty Company may decide, provided that at all times there shall be not less than \$100 certified value (according to its valuation provisions) of property comprising the mortgaged premises for each \$60 of bonds outstanding. Valuations will be made by the Real Estate Department of the Trustee or by Valuers approved by it or an arbitrator, all in the manner to be stated in the Trust Deed.

Further series of bonds may be issued, subject to compliance with the Trust Deed as to value of the mortgaged premises, and be payable in such currencies and at such places, maturing on such dates and with such rates of interest, sinking fund and redemption as the Realty Company may determine.

SINKING FUND: A full Sinking Fund with annual payments commencing April 1st, 1934, sufficient to retire the entire Series "A" issue by maturity will be provided by the Trust Deed and be payable from rentals under the leases.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED: The T. Eaton Co. Limited, lessee of The T. Eaton Realty Co. Limited, operates the largest Department Store and Mail Order business in Canada. It is also one of the largest manufacturers in the Dominion. Directly or through subsidiaries it operates Main Stores at Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Moncton, Halifax, Saskatoon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Calgary and Edmonton and over 100 other smaller places of business, viz., Canadian Department Stores, Teco Stores, Groceries and Order Offices. Employees number over 20,000.

Founded in 1869 by the late Mr. Timothy Eaton and incorporated in 1891, the business has steadily expanded and its profits increased. Its impressive development speaks for itself while in efficiency, aggressive leadership and success in all that pertains to the Department Store business the T. Eaton Co. Limited ranks among the very highest in the world.

These bonds are offered when, as and if issued and received by us, subject to approval of legal details by our solicitors, Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels, Toronto, and as to titles, to the opinion of the Company's solicitors, Donald, Mason, White & Foulds, or solicitors approved by them.

PRICE: 95.14 and accrued interest, yielding 5.40%.

It is expected that interim bonds or certificates will be ready for delivery on or before April 15th, 1929.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION

LIMITED.

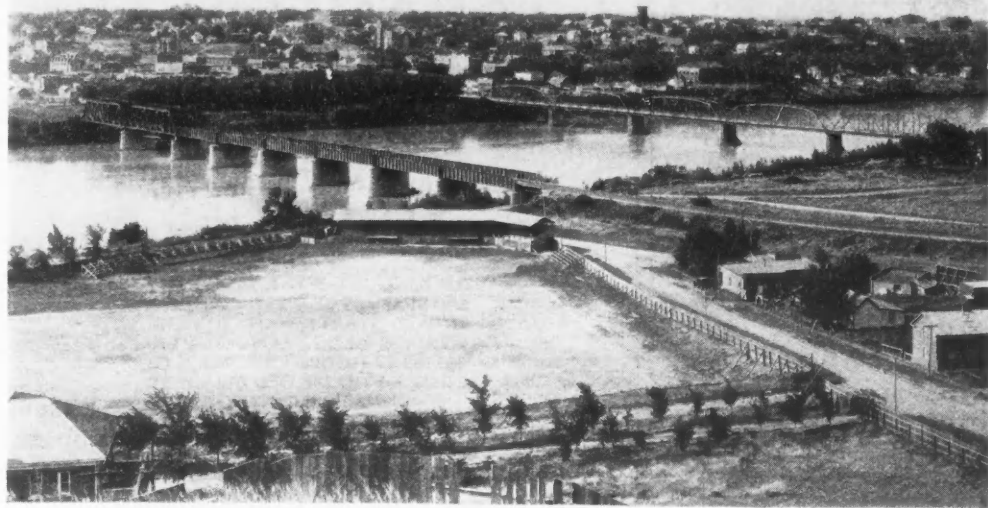
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AMONG THE LEADERS IN WESTERN DEVELOPMENT
View of the City of Medicine Hat, Alberta, which has enjoyed remarkable development in recent years and which is recognized as one of Western Canada's most progressive centres. The photograph shows the attractive Riverside Park, between the two bridges, which is an indication of the city's live municipal spirit.
—Photo by Canadian Pacific Railway.

The Case for the Bus Owner

Ontario Association Asks Reduction in Provincial Taxation—Exhaustive Figures Adduced to Show Canadian Operators at Disadvantage—Fare Increase Would Limit Road Travel

BY EDWIN WINFIELD

(From a memorial submitted to Hon. George S. Henry, Ontario Minister of Highways)

THE individuals and companies operating buses in Ontario consider that the bus operating industry is being called upon to bear a tax load which is altogether out of proportion to the earning power of the industry.

The operators of buses are called upon to pay the public vehicle license fee, a road tax of 1/10c or 1/15c per seat mile, depending on whether the operation is over provincial highway or county road; a gasoline tax of 3c per gallon on all gasoline consumed; a Dominion excise tax on all bus equipment, at the rate of 5% on the first \$1,200 of value of the unit and 10% on the balance of the value of the unit; the municipal business income tax, and the Dominion income tax, when there is any income to tax, and, finally, in the case of two or three cities which have taken advantage of the power to levy a city tax given them by the Public Vehicle Act, a city tax of 1/10c per seat mile on the mileage of the route within the city.

It is proposed here to make a comparison between bus operating conditions in Ontario and in the United States, and to show that the cost of bus operation is higher in Ontario than in the United States; that bus taxation in Ontario is much higher than in the United States, and that despite lower costs of operation and lower taxes in the United States than in Ontario, and despite greater average traffic density in the United States than in Ontario, the bus operation industry in the United States is not profitable, the majority of the operators in that country having operated at a loss in 1927. Having demonstrated these facts we believe that we will have established a fair basis for the statement that under present conditions there is no hope for a fair return from his capital and labor for the Ontario bus operator, and for the statement that without some relief from the present taxation burden the present investment in the bus industry in Ontario will be largely driven out of existence.

It is emphasized that the object in making such a comparison is not based on any idea that because a certain set of conditions obtain in the United States they should obtain in Ontario, nor on any idea that any policies instituted in the United States should be a criterion of what policies should be adopted in Ontario. The sole object of the comparison is to show that the average bus operator in the United States cannot make any money even with conditions as regards operating expenses and taxes much more in his favor than in favor of the Ontario operator, and to show how hopeless is the task of the Ontario operator in his efforts to make ends meet while paying the taxes he is paying today.

Without going into detailed comparisons as to terminal rentals, machine shop and garage maintenance and operation, upkeep of ticket offices, wages of drivers, printing of tickets, advertising, etc., but assuming that such variations as there may be are not large and tend to offset each other, we proceed at once to the major item of gasoline, in regard to which the U.S. operator has a large advantage.

The over production of the past few years in the petroleum industry, making available to the U.S. operator

large supplies of gasoline at distress prices, has accentuated this advantage. What applies to gasoline applies to oils. A difference of 6c a gallon in the price of gasoline means a difference of 1c per bus mile in operating cost, which may easily spell the difference between success and failure in any operation. The bulk of fixed charges, which are not strictly an operating cost, but which must be paid, are on the equipment. The Ontario operator pays much more for his buses than the U.S. operator does. A comparison of the prices paid by the Ontario and the U.S. operator for a bus of from 25 to 29 passenger capacity is as follows:—

	Cost to U.S.	Cost to Ont.
Factory price	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
U.S. tax, 3%	300.00	300.00
Canadian duty, 27 1/2%	2,832.50	
Can. sales tax, 3%		393.97
Dom. excise tax:—		
5% on first \$1,200	60.00	
10% on bal.	1,193.00	
Freight, com'n., profit	2,000.00	2,500.00

Total cost \$12,300.00 \$17,279.47
Difference in favor of U.S. operator 4,979.47

If the bus is to be written off in 4 years, the Ontario operator must stand a depreciation charge of \$4,979.47, equalling \$1,244.87 each year more than the U.S. operator, and must in addition pay interest each year on \$4,979.47 more than the U.S. operator in respect of one bus alone.

Other advantages the U.S. operator has are:— more favorable climatic conditions, resulting in greater fuel consumption efficiency; less severe winter results in traffic density being maintained, whereas in Ontario it is reduced during the winter; the U.S. operator does not have to operate snow fighting equipment to the same extent as the Ontario operator; light snowfall or absence of snow makes smooth roads for the U.S. operator while in Ontario smooth roads are not always available in winter, producing much more rapid chassis wear; less severe weather in the U.S. makes greater efficiency of chassis lubrication possible, reducing wear. From the foregoing it is evident that the U.S. operator is in a much better position for low cost operation than the Ontario operator.

The average annual tax per bus operated in the whole United States in 1927, as stated in an official publication of the American Automobile Association, Motor Bus Division, the figures in which were compiled by H. S. Trumbower, Economist of the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads and Professor of Economics, University of Wisconsin, was \$511.81, the tax having varied from \$52 in New York to \$1,080.26 in Iowa. The figure \$511.81 was arrived at by applying the tax rates in effect to a 20 passenger bus of 9,000 lb. weight, with a 30 h.p. engine, total cost \$8,000, making 50,000 miles a year, taking in \$12,000 gross receipts, and using 7.142 gal. of gasoline.

Disregarding the Dominion excise tax, and applying only the Ontario taxes to such a bus as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, and doing the business which that bus did, we find the taxation in Ontario is as follows:—

public vehicle license fee, \$60.00; gasoline tax, 3c a gallon, \$214.26; road tax, at 1/10c per seat mile, or 2c per bus mile, for 50,000 miles, \$1,000; total taxation \$1,274.26. That is to say, while the average U.S. bus operator paid \$511.81 in all kinds of taxes in respect of the operation of his bus, the Ontario operator paid \$1,274.26 in Ontario provincial taxes alone for identically the same bus and the same operation.

As to the results secured and the taxes paid by a representative group of Ontario operators. The following figures are in some cases for the calendar year 1927, and in the others for the first 9 months of 1928. Operator 1:— gross earnings, \$15,468.44; road tax, \$1,291.03; gasoline tax, \$494.91; these two taxes alone took 11.55% of gross earnings. Operator 2:— gross earnings, \$37,954.19; road tax, \$1,980.32; gasoline tax, \$560.25; these two taxes took 6.7% of gross earnings, and Dominion excise tax and public vehicle license fees increased that percentage considerably.

Operator 3, route A:— gross earnings, \$36,867.40; road tax, \$2,083.20; gasoline tax, \$1,768.32; p.v. licenses, \$285; total tax, \$4,135.52, or 11.1% of gross earnings. Route B:— gross earnings, \$12,104.96; road tax, \$1,562.20; gasoline tax, \$522.72; p.v. license fees, \$140; total provincial tax, \$2,224.92, or 18.4% of gross earnings. Operator 4:— 4.4% of gross earnings to pay road tax; 1.38% of gross earnings to pay gasoline tax; 0.95% of gross earnings for p.v. licenses; 6.73% of gross earnings in provincial taxes; Dominion excise tax took another 1.11% of gross earnings.

The foregoing figures show that the Ontario operator is paying in provincial taxes alone more than twice as much as the U.S. operator is paying in total taxes.

The American Automobile Association, Motor Bus Division, in its recently issued study of motor bus operating costs in the United States, gives the total amount of taxes paid, in cents per bus mile, by eight different groups of operators, the operators being divided according to size of the operations and according to whether city, or interurban operation, as follows:— group A, interurban service, revenue less than \$100,000 a year; group B, same size companies operating in cities; group C, interurban service, revenue from \$100,000 to \$250,000 a year; group D, same size companies operating in cities; group E, interurban service, revenue from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000 a year; group F, same size companies, operating in cities; group G, interurban service, revenue over \$1,000,000 a year; group H, same size companies operating in cities.

Thus the figures, covering many companies in all parts of the U.S., show the taxes per bus mile paid by all kinds of operations. The average total taxes per bus mile paid by the different groups was:— group A, 0.926c; group B, 1.535c; group C, 0.992c; group D, 0.730c; group E, 1.616c; group F, 1.832c; group G, 1.606c; group H, 1.780c. Compare this with the average tax per bus mile paid in Ontario, which, so far as provincial taxes are concerned, can be easily figured, as follows: On a 25-passenger bus, road tax equals 1/10c per seat mile, or 2.5c per bus mile; at 6 miles to the gallon of gasoline, gasoline tax of 3c per gal.

(Continued on Page 54)

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GOLD & DROSS

THE OUTLOOK FOR ZIMMERKITT (Continued from page 45)

is no immediate prospect of the preferred dividend being passed. At the last meeting of the directors of the company this question was dealt with exhaustively, and I am authoritatively informed that it was decided that the company was in a sufficiently strong position to render any such action unnecessary.

You are right in your belief that the company has experienced a bad year. This is largely blamed by officials on a tariff cut, but it is also due to the upset and expenditure necessitated by extensive plant rearrangements following the taking over, in 1927, of the Harvey Knitting Company and Hosiers Limited. It is anticipated, however, that the worst is over. The directorate is a strong one and the management capable, and the next year or two may show greatly improved results.

If you want me to prophesy, I will say that for the year ending April 30, 1929, the company will show a small loss after preferred dividends. This will compare with \$1.27 earned on the common the year before. In view of the setback the company has received, holders of the common will naturally have a longer wait for their returns, but present indications are by no means that they should abandon hope.

I would advise you to hold your preferred instead of taking a loss at the present time. On the other hand, I do not think that this stock is a buy. The situation has not as yet been sufficiently clarified to make even a yield of 8.75 per cent. at current quotations of 80, attractive.

A SPECULATIVE LIQUOR STOCK

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Having observed the very attractive profits made by many of my friends who bought distillery stocks a number of years ago, I am thinking of trying the same process myself. I am attracted by the recent offering of stock of Sarnia Distilleries, Ltd. This looks pretty good to me and I am thinking of getting as much of it as I can afford. What is your opinion? It looks to me like getting in on the ground floor.

—R. H. S., Windsor, Ont.

Even though enthusiasm may make this look like the ground floor to you, I think you should remember that the possibility of someone kicking the ground floor from under your feet, still exists. While I am not one of those who think there is any danger of an imminent return to Prohibition by the fair Province of Ontario, or for that matter, by other portions of Canada, nevertheless, when too many gather around the trough each one will get less. By that I mean that there is a limit to the alcoholic capacity of Canadians, and even of their neighbors, and I would call your attention to the warnings which have issued, even in official circles, concerning the inadvisability of excessive manufacture of liquors.

I would regard the stock of Sarnia Distilleries as a long hold speculation, not entirely without attraction, yet carrying a very decided element of risk. The prospectus is quite frank in stating that purchasers of the stock will have to wait for their returns; the company has been in operation only some nine months, and of necessity the liquor which it produces will have to mature before being sold. In two years time, it is estimated that, on a production of 1,000 gallons a day, the company should earn \$12 per share. This assumes, I suppose, that the company can sell its entire output, which may or may not eventuate.

While the assets position may reasonably be expected to improve as liquor is produced and added to stock, it is none too strong at the present time. Net current assets of \$528,992, most of which is liquor stocks, and fixed assets of \$296,173, totalling \$825,165, work out at \$16.50 per share behind the 50,000 shares of capital stock to be outstanding. This compares with an offering price of \$27.50. It must be remembered, too, that a distillery possesses value only when it can be sold. The company is, of course, advantageously situated with regard to export business.

You will see, therefore, that this stock hardly deserves an investment classification at the present time. On the other hand, if you are prepared to accept the risks, it is possible that a speculative purchase may reward you in the future.

NOT THE RIGHT ONE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have decided that there is a lot of money going to be made in the U. S. moving picture business during the next few years, and I intend getting in on this. I have picked out Pathe. It has a nice low price and the name has been known for a good many years. What is your opinion, and do you think I have picked a good one?

—L.B.R., Hamilton, Ont.

No, I think you have picked a bad one. While, without doubt the motion picture industry will, in general, continue to show growing profits, at current prices of around 12, I would not regard the common stock of Pathe Exchange Incorporated as an attractive speculation. The company showed a sharp decline of earnings in 1926-27 and did not establish its earnings on a satisfactory basis in 1928. The company appears to be, at the present time, in an uncertain position, largely due to the tendency of motion picture producers to make their own news pictures, instead of buying from Pathe as formerly.

The tendency in the motion picture and amusement field in the United States has been steadily toward large mergers, which tends to increase the competition which Pathe will have to face. At the present time no evidence appears to exist that the Pathe Company should materially improve its position of earnings in the near future.

ASSOCIATED RAYON UNATTRACTIVE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

What do you think of the common stock of Associated Rayon, also what is your valuable opinion of their 6 per cent. convertible preferred? A friend of mine bought some and advised me to do so. Would you advise buying, and if so, which, the common or preferred? Due to the great demand for rayon, it looks good to me. Any information you can give me on the company will be greatly appreciated.

—J.C., Canton, N.C.

In my opinion, neither the common stock at 30, nor preferred at 75 is an attractive purchase. The securities held by the company are not those of the best producers, and the near term prospects are that income will show no particular increase.

The Associated Rayon Corporation is a holding com-



W. H. COVERDALE
President of Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., which has issued a report revealing a satisfactory expansion in business during the past year and an excellent balance sheet position. The company is also ready to take care of future business demands consequent upon the improvement of Canadian water routes.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

pany, organized in November, 1928, to acquire the securities of companies in rayon and allied industries in the United States and other countries. It holds stocks in important concerns in Germany, Austria, Japan, Italy and Holland. However, a number of the companies included —Snia Viscosa, American Benberg, American Glanzstoff, and American Enka—have unimpressive earnings records to date. Associated Rayon is controlled by Vereinigte Glanzstoff-Fabriken, A.G., of Germany, which company guarantees the payment of preferred dividends for four years, up to December 1st, 1932.

The outstanding capitalization of Associated Rayon Corporation consists of \$20,000,000 of 6 per cent. cumulative convertible preferred stock, par \$100, and 1,200,000 shares of no par common. The senior issue is convertible up to December 1st, 1934, into two shares of common at the option of the holder, and is redeemable at 115. Dividends were recently initiated on the preferred stock with quarterly distribution of \$1.50 per share.

MORE MONEY NEEDED

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Can you give me any information about the Callinan-Flin Flon in the Hudson's Bay District. What I would like to know is what has been done, what is being done, and what the prospects are. Something about the capitalization would help me, but I am chiefly interested in the probable outlook.

—J.A.M., Brandon, Man.

Callinan Flin Flon Mines, capitalized at 4,000,000 shares of no par value, of which 2,400,000 shares were issued at last report, has 57 claims, about 2,850 acres, surrounding Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting property and also holds an option on 300 acres to the east of the main group. This optioned ground is known as the Baker-Patton group and has witnessed the main effort of the company in the past year.

On the Baker-Patton group a shaft was sunk to 416 feet, a short crosscut driven to the mineralized zone, a short footage of drifting done on this, disclosing low grade copper ore. On the main group, near Flin Flon, 4,900 feet of diamond drilling was done. On the Smith-Pride group, owned by a company subsidiary to Callinan Flin Flon, 4,000 feet of drilling was done in the past season. At the present time the properties are closed, for lack of finances. An effort is being made to interest New York interests at this time.

From the above you will gather that exploration work to date has not met with signal success and that a continuance of the effort is contingent upon the ability of the moving spirits to provide capital, for which treasury stock will require to be issued.

GRANADA AND OPTIMISTS

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I hold quite a block of Granada and I have been much encouraged lately by reading a number of articles of a highly optimistic tone. To be sure, these did not emanate from official sources, but they served to make me very keen. However, I gather that your own opinion does not exactly coincide with such an outlook, and I would appreciate very much learning what you have to say about the situation.

—F.J.G., Ottawa, Ont.

Granada has had, without doubt, some encouragement in its work. It has made finds, in places, which would justify the continuance of the exploratory effort. It is noted, however, that officials have not yet claimed any well defined ore shoots and have been chary of giving values. This is a natural and commendable attitude.

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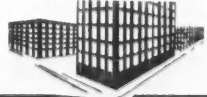
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GOLD @ DROSS

One keen on the property might easily develop a favorable attitude toward it. Right now it appears to the disinterested observer that, while the property has merit as a prospect, it is far from being a sure thing and should be looked upon as having no more than the ordinary gold property's chance. The fact that it is pioneering in its immediate section cannot be cited as a handicap, perhaps; the circumstance nevertheless puts difficulties in the way of exploitation. I think if shareholders would be guided by official pronouncements rather than those of space writers they would be better advised.

Granada is reasonably financed but has 5,000,000 shares issued. This latter fact has a bearing on my attitude towards the current price of the stock.

POTPOURRI

A. M. R., Toronto, Ont. Both the CANADIAN INVESTORS CORPORATION LIMITED and the CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED look quite attractive on the basis of the offering price of the shares. Both are investment trusts of the management type; in other words, of the type in which very broad powers are possessed by the management and the opportunities to profit by the shareholders depend practically entirely upon the good judgment and honesty of those who manage these concerns' affairs.

J. A. T., London, Ont. The DANCIGER ROYALTY COMPANY appears to be a comparatively new venture, as according to my information it was only incorporated, under the laws of Delaware, on June 4th, 1928. The prospectus confines itself largely to generalities; it contains little, if any, of the information that any investor in oil royalty shares has the right to expect. On the very important matter of establishing proper reserves, the prospectus contents itself with the very general statement that "The company will be governed by a very conservative policy in establishing reserves." This is a subject on which it would be highly desirable to have some definite information before shares are purchased. Furthermore, I notice that the capitalization includes 50,000 shares of common stock. It would be interesting to know how this common stock has been disposed of, as apparently only the preferred stock is being offered to the public for cash. Question which the company should answer is: Has any common stock been sold for cash, and if so, how much of that cash has found its way into the treasury of the company? The preferred shares were originally offered carrying a dividend of 12 per cent. annually, plus a dividend bonus of 6 per cent.; in other words, an annual return of 18 per cent. If the offering was not somewhat risky, obviously the company would not need to offer so big an inducement in order to raise capital.

J. B., Newmarket, Ont. MUIHEAD'S CAFETERIAS, LTD., ends its fiscal year on February 28th and of course the annual report will not be forthcoming for some little time. While nothing in the way of figures is presently available, I understand the report will show earnings to have run at a satisfactory figure during the year and the present annual dividend of 60c. per share to have been earned by a satisfactory margin. At current quotations around \$9 per share, the stock is selling to yield 6.66 per cent. This is not a bad return for a company that appears to be making healthy progress and which, therefore, holds out some possibility of appreciation in value over a period of years. It must be considered of course that the company is a small one and there is not a great deal of market interest in its shares. While I see no reason to expect any marked appreciation in the near future, the shares do not appear to be an unattractive speculation for a hold, on the basis of the information available.

C. J., Sherbrooke, Que. Many thanks for your kind remarks regarding our paper. I would not advise selling either your PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY or your MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER CONSOLIDATED shares at the present time. Both stocks give a pretty small yield on the basis of current market prices, but the long term possibilities of both companies are so excellent that I would recommend holding on. Both companies have made very fine records, are in a strong financial position at the present time, and have splendid prospects for further growth over a period of years. In the present uncertain state of the stock market, it would be very easy to switch into something in which your position would be very much less favorable than it is now.

B. T., Vars, Ont. There is no information to indicate that recent market quotations on BIG MISSOURI have been justified. The company's Portland Canal property is the one on which the chief speculative interest turns, and there is no information to suggest that that property has in sight as yet anything like \$10,000,000 worth of ore, as the valuation put on the property by the market would require. While the company's properties undoubtedly have some interesting speculative possibilities, and a hopeful attitude is therefore justifiable, the fact is that the property is not yet a mine, but a big and promising prospect and therefore involves considerable risk, even at the best.

H.A., Valleyfield, Que. While the DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY is still in receivership, a plan of reorganization has been approved, and I would suggest that you write for details to the Security Trust Company of Detroit.

R.C., Waterford, Ont. CITY DAIRY company is an excellent stock. The company is in a strong financial position, has made an excellent record in the past, and has good prospects for further steady progress over a period



CHRISTOPHER J. YORATH
President and Managing Director of the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company, Ltd., which has just issued its annual report showing a satisfactory increase in profits for 1928 as well as a considerable increase in the company's general business. Mr. Yorath is well-known in engineering circles throughout Canada.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

of years. The stock is selling at a price that affords only a small return on the investment at the present time, but over a period of years this should be offset by higher earnings and dividends. FEDERATED CAPITAL CORPORATION I consider to be a quite attractive stock. The company is a comparatively young one but it has done well so far and appears to be well managed. There seems reason to look for continued progress.

M.A.J., Elora, Ont. The 6% bonds, Series "A", of ONTARIO BAKERIES LIMITED, due to mature in 1946, are not a purchase for a conservative investor at the present time. While the company seems to have been making some progress under its new management, the improvement is not sufficient to make the bonds rank very highly at the present time, and further, the marketability of the issue is low.

R.S., Toronto, Ont. CONROYAL is idle, attempting re-financing. Directors are considering a re-organization and the incorporation of two companies, one to be based on the Kirkland Lake holdings and to be known as CONROYAL GOLD MINES, LTD. and the other on the group in Algoma, to be known as NEW HAVILAH MINES, LTD. Shareholders will be given an amount of stock equal to what they now hold, 50 per cent. in one company and a like percentage in the other company. The new companies will be incorporated at 5,000,000 shares each. After shareholders have their allotments there will remain 1,900,000 shares in each treasury. On this money will be raised sufficient to warrant a year's work. This new stock will be pooled for a year. It is suggested that the stock will be listed in time to correspond with the opening of the pool. Closing at Kirkland is attributed to the refusal of certain holders of pooled stock to agree to the continuance of the pool. Some interesting gold values were secured in the work, which was carried to 1,300 feet. Last report of a consulting geologist recommended resumption of work on the north vein.

P.Q., Quebec, Que. SHELLITT LAKE MINES, LTD., capitalized at \$5,000,000 in shares of \$1 par, holds 43 claims in two groups, one to the east and one to the north of Sheritt-Gordon. Sponsors claim that considerable evidence has been secured to support the theory that the company's acreage may expect to find a continuance of the Sheritt-Gordon deposit to the east. This is more of a hope than a reality. Possibilities cannot be determined at this juncture.

C.J., Brantford, Ont. If you can get anything like the prices you mention, grab them. MARCLAY is an idle prospect in Boischatel township in Quebec and I have never heard of CANADA SUDBURY NICKEL MINES.

L.T., Orillia, Ont. BOISCHATEL is making time so slowly that you cannot see it move. It has \$5,500 in cash, 1,800,000 shares of stock, no public interest and has been a sell for a long time. GOLD HILL is making a conscientious effort to discover and develop ore on its new low horizon. It has some mining luck coming to it. Considering its level it would be as well to hold. WEST DOME is making a brave effort to fight off oblivion. Actually it is mining and milling, making a small profit or breaking even. The future is obscure.

R.B., Vancouver, B.C. The NORTH AMERICAN WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY was incorporated under the laws of the State of Maine in 1909, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000. This concern was connected with the Radio Telephone Company, the Atlantic Radio Telephone, Pacific Radio Telephone Company and the Great Lakes Radio Telephone Company. This colossal group of concerns were based upon a wireless telephone, which United States Navy officials declared was nothing but a toy. About \$3,000,000 worth of stock had been sold when the promoter, Elmer B. Burlingame, was arrested by the United States Post Office Department for using the mails to defraud. He was sent to Atlanta Prison, and fined \$10,000. The company has gone out of existence, and the stock is worthless at the present time.

J.O.R., Belleville, Ont. NEWDEC has issued 3,914,707 of its 5,000,000 share capital. It is well financed and directed. Noranda has an interest in it. Recently a shaft was sunk to 250 feet and two levels are now being established, the direction of the work being crosscutting to areas which showed copper mineralization, in places ore-grade, in diamond drilling. There is a chance here and on the understanding that you are buying into a prospect it may be worth your consideration.

A.B., Alliston, Ont. Prospects on ONTARIO RED LAKE AND SUDBURY SYNDICATE are not exceptional whatever the promoters may say. If you are prepared to put your money on a long shot, with a ten to one chance of losing you can pick out lots of spots. Why not try some of the developing prospects, with cash, experienced management and definite chances?

J.B., Brockville, Ont. The fluctuation in FALCONBRIDGE has no relation to International Nickel. The former is travelling under its own steam, showing excellent potentialities. As to the length of a hold for profit, my opinion inclines to a fairly lengthy one.

G.J.D., Winnipeg, Man. While I would not describe NOBLE FIVE Mines Limited as a "safe bet", nevertheless on the basis of present reports it would appear to be a fairly interesting speculation. I understand that the mine, which is an old property being given new attention, has capable management, and that it is at present opening a very interesting vein. As an out and out speculation it does not appear to be unattractive.

New Issue

\$1,000,000

Township of York, Ont.

5% Bonds

Dated October 1st, 1928. Due October 1st, 1929-1946. Principal and half-yearly interest (April 1st and October 1st) payable in Toronto or Montreal. Denominations, \$1,000 and \$500, registrable as to principal.

Legal Opinion: E. G. Long, K.C.

The Township of York adjoins the City of Toronto on the north and west and has experienced rapid and substantial growth. While it is largely residential, with a population of approximately 60,000, industries in increasing numbers are being established in this municipality.

Prices:

1929-1933 Maturities, Rate to yield 5 1/4 %
1934-1938 Maturities, Rate to yield 5 1/8 %
1939-1946 Maturities, 100 and interest

Descriptive circular will be furnished upon request.

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E. L. RUDDY
President of the E. L. Ruddy Company, Ltd., which has just issued a report revealing satisfactory progress during the year.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Federal Fire



Insurance Company of Canada

President: E. B. STOCKDALE
Vice-President: H. C. SCHOLFIELD, M.P.P.
Managing Director: H. BEGG
Directors: F. K. MORROW, W. H. MARA, FRANK SHANNON, W. R. BEGG, W. S. MORDEN, K.C., S. C. TWEED, W. H. BURCOMBE, J. G. HUTCHINSON
Secretary: Assistant Secretary: Superintendent of Agencies: GEORGE A. GORDON
Treasurer: ALAN COATESWORTH
AN ALL-CANADIAN COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE: 78 King St. East, Toronto



Security Over
\$64,600,000

The Canada National Fire Insurance Company

Head Office, WINNIPEG, MAN.
A Canadian Company Investing Its Funds in Canada.
President: E. F. HUTCHINGS
First Vice-President: HENRY SANDISON
Second Vice-President: T. S. McPHERSON
Application for Agencies Invited.
Toronto Office: 24 Adelaide St. W.
W. H. GEORGE, Superintendent of Agencies.



"You are a lucky man, Jack, being able to take a good holiday."
"Not so much luck as hard work writing new business. Things have been pretty good, thanks to the efficient service of my company, The Canadian Fire."

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO. Limited

ABERDEEN AND LONDON
Established 1836
FIRE — CASUALTY
Head Office for Canada: Northern Building, St. John St., Montreal.
A. Hurry, Manager.
Assets exceed \$110,000,000

Niagara Fire Insurance Co.

Incorporated 1850
Assets Dec. 31st, 1927
\$24,539,772.69
Full Canadian Deposit
Canadian Department
W. E. FINDLAY, Manager.
MONTREAL

The Ontario Equitable LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

S. C. Tweed, President
HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, ONTARIO
Assets (Dec. 31, '28): \$5,230,373
Reserves: 3,443,725
Insurance in Force: 40,110,307



Security Over \$64,600,000
ALFRED WRIGHT, MANAGER

CONCERNING INSURANCE



Occidental Fire in Strong Position With Net Surplus of \$521,682.02

WHILE effecting satisfactory increase in its fire business and casualty business, the total premiums of the Occidental Fire Insurance Co. show a decrease in 1928 as compared with 1927 by reason of the fact that last year the company retired from the field of hail underwriting. Premiums less rebates and cancellations amounted to \$412,727.52 as compared with \$535,320.28 in 1927. The fire business increased \$27,964.89, the casualty business increased \$17,302.75, while hail business decreased \$137,860.10 owing to discontinuance of that line. When account is taken of the difference in the amount paid for reinsurance in 1928 as compared with 1927, the net premium decrease is shown to be \$37,114.61.

Losses paid and unadjusted, less reinsurance recoverable, amounted last year to \$110,815.63, being 40.96 per cent. of net premiums written, or 44.18 per cent. with allowance for change in reserve for unearned premiums. The ratio of expense to net premium income was 49.53 per cent.

Profits for the year amounting to \$12,514.17 have been transferred from revenue account to the credit of profit and loss. The net surplus over capital and all liabilities now amounts to \$521,682.02, showing the strong financial position of the company.

Automatic Suspension of Motorist's License If Damage Judgment Unsatisfied

FOLLOWING is the text of Mr. Macaulay's Bill before the Ontario Legislature, providing for the automatic suspension of license or permit of the motorist who fails to satisfy a damage judgment where the sum exceeds \$50:

20a. (1) Whenever a final judgment for a sum exceeding \$50 is hereafter recovered in any court of this Province in an action for damages for injury to, or death of, a person, or for injury to property, caused by the operation of any motor vehicle on the highways of the Province, and such judgment remains unsatisfied and unstayed for a period of sixty days after the entry thereof, the judgment creditor may file a transcript of such judgment duly authenticated with the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, and thereupon the Registrar shall forthwith suspend the license, if any, of the judgment debtor and the permit of any and every motor vehicle registered in the name of such judgment debtor and such suspension shall not be removed nor shall any new permit or license be issued until proof that such judgment has been stayed, satisfied or otherwise discharged of record, except by discharge in bankruptcy, is filed with the Registrar.

(2) No person whose license or permit has been so suspended shall, during the period of such suspension, apply for or procure the issue to him of a new permit or license.

(3) Any person whose license or permit has been so suspended who drives a motor vehicle during the

period of such suspension, shall incur a penalty of not less than \$100 and not more than \$500 and shall also be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty days.



WILFRED MAYNARD COX
President and General Manager of the British America Assurance Company and of the Western Assurance Company, both of which have issued reports showing progress and increased business during 1928.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Wellington Fire Has Most Successful Year

THE 89th Financial Statement of the Wellington just issued shows that the year 1928 was the best year in the history of this old Canadian non-board company, the net surplus over capital and all liabilities showing an increase of \$53,413.08 for the year.

The premium income was well maintained and the net loss ratio of 33.1% is the lowest on record.

In recent years, this company has made excellent progress and shows a very consistent loss ratio. The total assets of the Company stand at \$452,433.80, an increase of \$48,877.09 over the previous year.

The funds of the Company are invested in high grade Canadian Government and Municipal securities, and a deposit of \$100,000.00 is maintained with the Department of Insurance for the Province of Ontario.

The financial report shows a very healthy condition of affairs and the management is to be congratulated.

The Directors of the company were re-elected as follows: W. A. Denton, President; E. B. Stockdale, Vice-President; W. R. Begg, E. J. Hayes, H. Begg, Col. S. C. Robinson, M.P., Harry C. Edgar, H. C. Scholfield, W. E. Buckingham, Directors; H. Begg, Managing Director.

When Bonding Employees Secure Adequate Amounts

COMPANY statistics show that the amount for which the average employee is bonded is less than \$2,000.

There are many cases where an employer will carry fidelity bonds for two or three years and then just because he has no losses will cancel the bonds. It would never occur to that employer to cancel his fire insurance or his automobile insurance simply because he had never had a loss.

There are many other cases where an employer will bond an employee for \$500 or \$1,000 when as a matter of fact such employee has an almost complete access to the employer's funds and may cause him an irreparable loss.

The other day a loss was paid on the bond of a woman cashier of a large department store. This woman had been with this concern for twenty-eight years. She was a woman about forty-five years old, apparently was leading a very regular and modest sort of life. Something happened one day which created a suspicion in the employer's mind. An investigation was started and the last report shows that the shortage was over \$27,000. This particular employee was bonded for \$10,000 as the employer had to suffer a loss of \$15,000 simply because he failed to place as much importance on bonding his employees in sufficient amounts as he does in covering his property against the hazards of fire.

Recently there was a loss on the attorney of a building and loan association. This attorney was short in his accounts over \$100,000 and was bonded for the small sum of \$1,000.



W. RAE BLIGHT
Who has been elected President of the old-established Toronto insurance firm of Geo. McMurrich Sons Limited, in succession to the late G. Temple McMurich whose death occurred recently. The firm are Chief Agents for Canada of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Co., and Chief Agents for Ontario of the Columbia Insurance Co.

Commerce Mutual Fire Shows Strong Financial Position

OPERATING under Dominion and Provincial supervision, the Commerce Mutual Fire Insurance Co. has been growing steadily in business and financial strength. Since 1913 the assets, including unassessed premium notes, have increased from \$611,369.85 to \$2,363,291.29, while the liabilities have only increased from \$3,000.00 to \$24,831.74.

Cash receipts have increased from \$85,107.30 to \$378,971.02, while cash expenditures have increased from \$73,676.64 to \$237,604.08.

Insurance in force has grown from \$6,182,250.00 to \$18,310,181.00 during the same period.

At the end of 1928 the total assets, exclusive of unassessed premium notes, were \$925,968.97, while including them the total was \$2,363,291.29. Total liabilities, including reserve for unearned cash premiums and paid up capital of \$103,000.00, were \$127,831.74. Including the unassessed premium notes of \$1,437,322.32, the surplus over paid up capital and all liabilities was \$2,235,459.55. Without taking into account the unassessed premium notes, the company shows a surplus over all liabilities and capital of \$798,137.23.

Bill to Incorporate Railway Brotherhood Casualty

A NEW company to transact automobile insurance in all its branches is seeking Dominion incorporation. The name is The Railway Brotherhood Casualty Insurance Company, and the capital is \$100,000. The head office is to be at Toronto, and the amount to be subscribed before the general meeting for the election of directors is \$25,000. Following are the provisional directors: D. E. Stewart, accountant; W. E. Geddes, accountant; R. B. Messervy, accountant; J. D. MacKenzie, accountant; and A. H. Hendriks, accountant, all of Toronto.

1928 Fire Losses in U. S. and Canada

FIRE losses in the United States and Canada amounted to \$301,267,560, according to figures compiled by the New York "Journal of Commerce" from their daily loss records. This represents a decrease of over \$19,000,000 from the 1927 total, which in turn showed a decrease of \$73,000,000 from the previous year. The 1928 total, which shows a decrease of 6 per cent. from the previous year, is the lowest figure reported from this source since 1919. Following the precedent of previous years, the heaviest monthly losses are registered for the winter months of 1928, the summer months showing relatively lighter losses. June, 1928, with a loss of \$11,123,900, showed the lowest loss in any month for many years. The losses by months are given below for the years 1927 and 1928.

The Fall River fire in February, 1928, with a loss of over \$6,000,000, was the only major conflagration of the year. During the twelve-month period there were twenty fires involving a loss of one million dollars or over, as compared with twenty-five million-dollar fires in the preceding year.

The comparative statistics compiled by the "Journal of Commerce" are now available for a fifty-year period.

Following is a tabulation of the fire losses by months for the years 1927 and 1928:

	1927	1928
Jan. ..	\$37,910,600	\$43,260,800
Feb. ..	26,285,000	41,105,400
March ..	26,807,600	30,377,000
April ..	39,720,600	25,980,600
May ..	20,713,000	23,202,000
June ..	25,481,200	11,123,000
July ..	24,248,600	17,106,400
Aug. ..	24,299,800	17,723,600
Sept. ..	21,875,000	17,182,800
Oct. ..	22,326,600	22,414,160
Nov. ..	18,992,200	20,987,800
Dec. ..	31,935,400	31,204,000

Totals .. \$320,595,600 \$301,267,560
The fire loss figures of the New York "Journal of Commerce" are based on estimates of fires involving

YOUNG FELLOWS—

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Only prudent and forward-looking men insure their lives—but these are the qualities that impress employers, for they bespeak the man who expects success. And the payment of a good sum in early or middle life will give effect to all the work that has gone before.

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HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

His One Egg Basket

"I'm putting my money into Life Insurance, as that's the one thing I know is safe. When I buy insurance, not only do I know where I am at, but if I die my family knows where they are at."
Will Rogers.

That restful, rooted faith is held by every one of the millions whose affairs are in the keeping of Life Insurance. Do you know where you are at?



Great-West Life ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG



A Purely Mutual Organization

The Metropolitan Life is a purely mutual company. It has no stock and no stockholders. It is owned by its policyholders in Canada and the United States. All of its profits, as earned, belong to its owners—its policyholders—and are paid to them.

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE - OTTAWA, ONT.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.



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The fact that he can get a Bond at all shows he has a good character and is WORTH PROMOTING. Let us Bond your key employees. Write for rates.

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INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

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DALE & CO., LTD., General Agents, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax
E. L. McLEAN, LTD., General Agents, Toronto
E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager.

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H. A. BEHRENS, PRESIDENT.
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 EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited
 CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada
 A British Company Established in 1835 by British Merchants of the Far East.



loss of \$10,000 or over, with a percentage added to cover small and unreported losses. These figures are not so accurate as, and are usually about a third smaller than the statistics computed by the Actuarial Bureau of the National Board of Fire Underwriters which, because of the delays incident to compilation of complete records, are not published until later in the year. The "Journal of Commerce" figures are immediately available, and valuable for purposes of comparison.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 I have recently purchased ten shares of Sovereign Life Assurance Co. stock at Seventy-seven Dollars, (\$77.00) per share.
 I would appreciate very much if you would let me have your opinion on this stock and whether you think it will appreciate in value over a term of years. Any information you can give me will be appreciated.
 —W.G., Tuxedo, Ont.

As the Sovereign Life is steadily growing in business and financial strength, its stock should show steady appreciation in value over a term of years.

The stock is \$25 per share paid up and the dividend rate at present is seven per cent, so that at a price of \$77 the interest yield is low and you will have to look to appreciation in value rather than interest return for a profit on your investment during the next few years. But as the company increases its surplus earnings, the rate of dividend will naturally be increased and the stock still further appreciate in value. It is a good stock to hold if you have it.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 Would you please advise me the possibilities of the Western Life Assurance Co. from an investment standpoint. I placed \$800.00 in their stock eleven years ago and would like your opinion as to holding this stock. What is it worth and is there any possibility of their getting above water, in your opinion?
 —F.E., Warner, Alta.

If you have stock of the Western Life Assurance Co. of Winnipeg, I would advise holding it, as the latest report issued by the company, covering the year ending December 31, 1928, shows that there is no longer a deficit but a net surplus over paid up capital and all liabilities of \$23,662.14.

During the past year the total assets increased from \$1,142,439.45 to \$1,313,405.90, the surplus as regards policyholders increased from \$129,288.85 to \$161,702.14, while instead of a deficit of \$8,751.15 as shown at the end of 1927 there was a net surplus at the end of 1928 of \$23,662.14, as already pointed out.

Total income in 1928 was \$308,602.92, while the total expenditure was \$167,678.31, showing an excess of income over expenditure of \$140,924.61.

As the financial position has been materially improved, the value of the stock has also increased, and while there may be no ready market at present, the shareholders will be well-advised to hang on to their stock instead of taking what is now obtainable for it.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 Would you be good enough to advise me if you deem The Canadian General Insurance Company, of The Federal Bldg., Toronto, a safe company to carry Fire and other insurance with.
 —J.R., New Liskeard, Ont.

Canadian General Insurance Co. has been doing business under Dominion license since November 5, 1908, and has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$120,000 (accepted at \$109,440) for the protection of policyholders.

At the end of 1927, the latest date for which Government figures are available, the total admitted assets were \$94,437.98, while the total liabilities except capital were \$35,082.36, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$59,355.62. The paid up capital was \$63,880.00.

It is regularly authorized to transact fire, automobile, live stock and plate glass insurance, and is safe to insure with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 I would be very much obliged if you would advise me whether the Occidental Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles, California, is registered in Canada. This Company, as you probably know, took over the Western Mutual Life Insurance Company, in which Company I had a Policy. I was just wondering whether it is advisable to continue the Policy in view of the amalgamation.
 I enclose stamped and addressed envelope for your reply, and thank you in anticipation for any information you can give me.
 —H.H., Penitence, B.C.

The Occidental Life Insurance Co., which took over the Western Mutual

Gets Important Post



R. J. TRENOUTH
 Western Supervisor for the Canada Life Assurance Company, the announcement of whose promotion has just been made by the Head Office of that Company. Mr. Trenouth, who formerly was Branch Manager at Windsor, Ontario, has been connected with the Canada Life for many years. Before his appointment to the position of Branch Manager he was an outstanding member of the Toronto City Branch Field Organization. Mr. Trenouth has risen to his present important position by sheer merit.

Life, is regularly licensed as a life insurance company to transact business in Canada, and has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$300,000 (accepted at \$293,470) for the protection of Canadian policyholders. It is in a sound financial position and safe to insure with, and I would accordingly advise your continuing the policy, because you have now the contract of a regularly licensed life company instead of the certificate of a fraternal society.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 I am a correspondence student (3rd year) in Business Administration and would like some information about insurance in Canada. My books are mostly printed in U.S.A. I can't find much about Canada, facts and figures, etc. Is there as much insurance written (I mean in proportion to population) here as in the States and other leading countries outside Canada? I read in the papers that the Hon. Thos. L. Church wants to have a Board on Insurance in Ottawa.
 Also what are the chances for a young fellow with lots of ambition and pep in this line?
 —D.E., Cleveland, Ohio.

Detailed information about insurance in Canada in comprehensive form is obtainable in the Annual Reports of the Superintendent of Insurance, Parliament Bldgs., Ottawa, Ont., and these may be bought at small cost by any one interested.

Canada comes next to the United States in regard to amount of life insurance per capita carried by its inhabitants.

Life insurance is now the most closely supervised business in Canada, and there would therefore appear to be no need at present for any Board of Insurance Commissioners, such as proposed by Mr. T. L. Church, M. P.

There are good opportunities in life insurance for young fellows with ambition and the kind of pep which enables you to keep working hard. Selling life insurance is no snap, but it is probably the best paid hard work in the selling line which is open to the ordinary person. About the only way to find out whether you are adapted for the work is to apply for a job and try it.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 I have a policy for \$3,000.00 twenty pay life, that will be maturing soon, at my age of 43. Would appreciate your advice as to the best manner of re-investing in insurance.
 —S.M., Regina, Sask.

The way in which you can get the best insurance value for the money under your twenty-pay life policy soon to mature, is to take a paid up policy for the full amount to which you are entitled under the policy.

I do not advise taking the cash value, investing the money, and starting all over again to pay for another policy on the theory that the interest on the investment will take care of or partly take care of the premiums on another policy. You do not get as good value for your money in that way as you do by taking a paid up policy.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each enquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of enquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question. Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

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Extract from an Agent's letter: "I do appreciate the way you people settle claims. It is an asset to an agent to represent a Company which is right on the job."

H. C. BOURNE, Vice-President and General Manager.
J. A. MACDONALD and J. J. S. DAGENAIS, Assistant Managers.
FLOYD E. HALL, Inspector.

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The General Accident Assurance Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

No company is equipped to give greater service to an agent - - almost every known risk covered, except life. A few additional agents are desired.

THOS. H. HALL,
 Managing Director.

W. A. BARRINGTON,
 Manager.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Writing Fire and Automobile Insurance at Cost
 Assets \$4,398,035.23

ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE
 PAYING DIVIDENDS RANGING FROM 25% TO 40%.

Branch Offices:
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The Protective Association of Canada

Established 1907

Assets \$289,157.00, surplus to policyholders over \$150,000.00

The Only Purely Canadian Company
 Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.

Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.
E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
J. G. FULLER, Secy., Asst. Mgr.

ROSSIA OF COPENHAGEN

DENMARK

J. H. RIDDEL,
 Manager

Head Office for Canada
TORONTO

E. C. G. JOHNSON,
 Asst. Manager

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LOYAL PROTECTIVE INSURANCE COMPANY

Continental Life Building
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Health-and-Accident coverage, cancellable and non-cancellable. Participating policies. Special branches for Odd-Fellows and Masons.

Territory available in all Provinces.

THE NAME IS A GUARANTEE

"It will take care of me for the rest of my life"

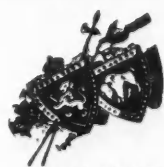


Brussels, Belgium

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
 I wish to thank you for the notice of \$100,000 insurance on my wife's life. This was something I did not expect as I did not know he was insured.

Dick was always a good boy and it is a great comfort to me to know he had not in his mind as constantly as to have life insurance policy for no protection. It will take care of me for the rest of my life.

You have been very kind and considerate in attending to all the details and many matters in connection with the payment, and I am very thankful to you.
 Yours sincerely, MRS. BERTHA FORD



BRITISH NORTHWESTERN Fire Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

J. H. RIDDEL,
 President & Managing Director

E. C. G. JOHNSON,
 Asst. Manager

BRANCH OFFICES: WINNIPEG, CALGARY, VANCOUVER

1875 MILL OWNERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY 1929

OF IOWA

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED

ASSETS \$2,043,336.25 Surplus \$1,338,982.73

POLICYHOLDERS' DIVIDEND RATE 25% TO 35%

Seneca Jones & Son, Hamilton, Ont.—Canadian General Agents.

Columbia Insurance Company

NEW JERSEY

WITH WHICH IS ASSOCIATED THE PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO. LTD. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

J. B. Patterson, Manager.

C. W. C. Tyre, Assistant Manager.

Wm. Lawrie, Deputy Assistant Manager.

HEAD OFFICE, CANADA, 480 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., MONTREAL.

Bank Stocks as an Investment

Investments in Canadian bank stocks made 25 years ago have yielded an average annual return of almost 10%.

The impressive records of such investments in dividends, "rights", and capital appreciation—the opportunities such securities now offer—the \$100,000,000 increase in capital stock—and other facts concerning Canadian bank stocks are exhaustively discussed in our

MARCH MARKET LETTER

A copy will be sent on receipt of the coupon.

JOHNSTON AND WARD

14 KING ST. E., TORONTO
ROYAL BANK BUILDING, MONTREAL

Please send me a copy of your March Market Letter

Name

Address

G. G. Blackstock & Co. Ltd.

Stocks & Bonds

G. G. BLACKSTOCK, Member Toronto Stock Exchange

Orders Executed on all Exchanges

STAR BUILDING, TORONTO

Tel. Elgin 3286

R. B. BUCHANAN

R. O. MACKAY TURNER

W. R. THOMSON

102

Canadian Cannery Progress

Report Reveals Year of Improvement in Position—Net Earnings Increase—Capacity Operation in Prospect

THE sixth annual report of Canadian Cannery, Ltd., and subsidiaries, outlines to shareholders one of the most profitable operating years in the company's history.

The consolidated balance sheet for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1928 indicates a strong liquid improvement, the elimination of a bank debit balance of \$850,418 as at the close of the preceding year, and the redemption of \$123,000 worth of bonds. Taken all in all, and with comparative statements of other years' activities, it is a report of consistent progress, with the stabilizing of production to sales, the most necessary accomplishment for a successful earning record in this type of business.

Net profits for the year, after the deduction of depreciation and interest on the funded debt, amount to \$602,748, an increase of \$25,614 over the preceding year. Added to this total was the balance at credit of \$655,549, making a figure of \$1,258,297, distributed as follows: Dividend on first preference stock, \$273,426; dividend on second preferred, \$218,740; balance carried forward, \$766,130.

Earnings on the second preferred equalled 90% cents per share after all deductions, and \$2.73 per share before the deduction for depreciation. On the basis of this earning for the second preferred, and according to the stock's issuance letters patent, a dividend on the common outstanding must necessarily follow. On all earn-

ings on second preferred over 80 cents per share a pro rata dividend on common is necessary, and announcement is made of a 50 cents per share dividend on the common to be paid at April 1st, for the current quarter year. Dividends were paid last year, as shown by the report, 6 per cent. on the first preferred, and 60 cents per annum on the second, the total payments being in excess of those of the previous year by \$50,128.

In accord with the practice of some of the large canning companies in the United States, the chairman of the board, Mark Bredin, gives notice in the report of a proposal to ask shareholders for authority to end the fiscal year March 31, instead of Dec. 31, as at the former period the stocks of manufactured goods are generally at a minimum.

"Owing to the present position of our stocks and the prospects of business through the balance of the season, due to improved business conditions and increased consumptive demand both domestic and export, we are arranging to operate practically all of our factories to their maximum capacity during the coming year," said Mr. Bredin, in his remarks to shareholders.

"It will be appreciated, of course, that crop conditions govern our ability to pack to our maximum capacity. It generally happens that every year sees one or more varieties of fruits or vegetables on the short side. However, owing to the loca-



WILLIAM FINDLAY
President of the William Findlay Company, Limited, who recently announced the association of his organization with Lord & Thomas and Logan, Inc., one of the largest advertising agencies in the United States.

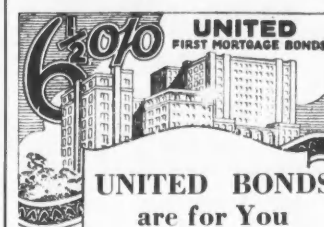
tion of our factories in all sections of Canada, when we are short in one section we generally secure compensating advantages in other sections.

"The established policy of your directors to avoid as far as possible, wide fluctuations in prices, has no doubt been of assistance in our being able to show a steady increase in sales each year."

The comparative balance sheet shows total assets for 1928 as \$21,272,841, of which figure \$4,903,269 is for inventory. Property account takes care of over \$13,000,000. Liabilities maintain an easy level with the preceding year's figures. Mortgages are nil, as they were in 1927.

Western Hemlock in Canada

THE western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*) is one of the most important trees in British Columbia in regard to both available supply and production. In a survey of the forest resources of that province the quantity of standing timber of this species was estimated to be 64,000,000,000 feet board measure; of this some 52,000,000,000 feet is located in the coast region. The original virgin supply is almost intact, only a small part having been cut. The cut of western hemlock lumber has for some years averaged about 42,000,000 feet annually, forming about 16 per cent. of the total hemlock lumber cut in Canada.



UNITED BONDS are for You

United Bonds are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$250, \$500 and \$1,000. They can be had to mature in 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 or 12 years. They are a first mortgage security always, the property securing them being selected by men of long experience, with as great care as you would give to it yourself. Whether you are an investor in a large or small way, they enable you to share, with profit and complete safety, in a thoroughly sound, desirable security. Will you let us send you our booklet, "The Basis of the Issue?"

UNITED BOND CO., LTD.

302 Bay Street, TORONTO

Security Building, WINDSOR.

COUPON

United Bond Company Ltd., Dept. 19, 302 Bay St., Toronto, or Security Building, Windsor. Without placing me under any obligation whatever, send me copy of your booklet, "The Basis of the Issue."

Name

Address

NEW ISSUE

\$300,000

The de Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited

7% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Stock

Preferred as to assets and dividends and entitled to a fixed cumulative dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum (7%), cumulative from March 15th, 1929, and payable quarterly on the 15th days of March, June, September and December. Redeemable as a whole, or in part, at the option of the Company at \$110, and accrued dividend, on thirty days' notice, and at the same price in the event of voluntary liquidation of the Company. Non-voting except after eight quarterly dividends shall be in arrears. Shares of \$100 each par value.

Transfer Agent:
Registrar:

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, TORONTO.

Application will be made in due course to list the shares on the unlisted section of The Toronto Stock Exchange.

CAPITALIZATION

	Authorized	Outstanding
7% Cumulative redeemable preference stock (par value \$100)	\$500,000	\$300,000
Class A Shares (no par value)	25,000 shares	25,000 shares
Class B Common Shares (no par value)	5,000 shares	5,000 shares

The holders of Class A Shares are entitled to an annual non-cumulative dividend of \$2.00 per share out of any and all cash distributions made in any year by the Company, in priority to the holders of Class B Common Shares, after which Class A Shares and Class B Common Shares participate share for share in any further cash distribution. The holders of Class A Shares and Class B Common Shares have the same rights of voting, being entitled to one vote for each share held.

THE COMPANY—The de Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, whose shares are being offered, have acquired the assets of a Company bearing the same name, incorporated in March, 1928. The original Company was incorporated following an exhaustive investigation by The de Havilland Company of England extending over the preceding year, of the possibilities of the Canadian market, from which they already had a number of orders. These orders included machines for the Ontario Government Forestry Patrol, the Dominion Airways at Vancouver, and the Western Canada Airways at Winnipeg. It was decided that this Company should be distinctly Canadian, acting in close co-operation with the English Company on the particular needs of this market, for the purpose of looking after the increasing demands for, and the giving of service to, de Havilland products in Canada.

In nine months in 1928 de Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, delivered 62 Moths which are now spread from Saint John, N.B., in the east to Victoria, B.C., in the west, with fairly even distribution across the country. At the outset of 1929 the Company finds itself in the position of having orders in hand for a number of Moths exceeding the whole production for 1928. These include 34 Moths, landplanes and seaplanes, for the re-equipment of the Royal Canadian Air Force Training establishments, five for the Civil Operations Branch which already uses a large fleet for forest fire protection, nine for the Controller of Civil Aviation for further equipment of flying clubs, a quantity for the Ontario Provincial Government Air Service, which operates a large fleet for patrolling the forests of the province, for flying schools and operating companies, and many for private owners who will take delivery at the opening of the flying season in the spring.

MANAGEMENT—The management of the Company will be under the direction of Mr. R. A. Loader, who was with the predecessor Company from its inception, and who was formerly assistant business and sales manager of the de Havilland Company of England. The technical staff, which has been carefully selected and built up with assistance from England, will be continued. Under its contract and from its relations with the Company in England, the Canadian Company has the advantage of the advice and close co-operation of all the officers of the English Company, who have been associated with Captain de Havilland in that business for a number of years.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE—The Company has acquired by purchase property situate on Shepherd Street in North York Township for the erection of a plant, and for use as an aerodrome, comprising in all seventy acres.

It is proposed to erect immediately, on this property, the first unit of a plant which unit will cover approximately 25,000 square feet. Plans have been prepared which call for a factory of mill construction and are specially designed with a view to facilitating expansion as additional units are required. The plant will be equipped with the latest modern machinery used in the manufacture of aircraft. It is expected that the present unit can take care of a production of from three to six Moth aircraft per week.

The purpose of this issue is to provide the necessary funds for the erection and equipment of the proposed new unit, and to provide the Company with sufficient working capital for its rapidly expanding business.

EARNINGS—The earnings of the predecessor Company, after making adequate allowance for depreciation and income tax, for the first nine months of the Company's operations, as certified by the Company's auditors, were \$42,041.66, and for the final quarter of the first twelve months period ending February 28th, 1929, additional earnings will amount to \$23,000.00. From the orders now on hand unfilled, and the increasing demand for the Company's products, together with savings, which will be effected as a result of the operation of the new unit, it is confidently expected that the earnings of the new Company for the first year of its operation will be in excess of \$80,000. This will be approximately four times the amount required for payment of the preference dividend on the present issue, or sufficient to pay the preference dividend and provide earnings of at least \$2.00 per share on the Common Stock of the Company.

The de Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Limited, has the sole Canadian sales and manufacturing rights of the most progressive firm of manufacturers of aircraft in England.

The Company's chief product is the MOTH two-seater, known throughout the world as the premier light aeroplane. It has an unassailable record of achievements and service and is used in far greater quantities than any other type of aircraft in Canada. During 1928 Moths flying in Canada alone covered an aggregate of over 1,000,000 miles.

We offer these Shares for delivery if, as and when issued and received by us, and subject to approval by Counsel for the underwriters and by Zimmerman, Blackwell and Haywood, Solicitors for the Company.

At \$100 and accrued dividend, to yield 7%

carrying a bonus of one share of Class A Stock with each share of Preferred.

K. F. MacLaren and Company

LIMITED

INVESTMENT BANKERS

25 Melinda Street, Toronto

Telephone Adelaide 6072

KENNETH F. MacLAREN

CHRISTOPHER C. THOMPSON

CLIFFORD D. McCREARY

The statements contained in this circular are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.

To Rent FINE BROKER'S OFFICE EQUIPPED

At Present Under Lease to

Harley, Milner & Co.

Apply, "Wentworth Arms", Hamilton

Economic Investment Trust

We strongly advise holders of Economic Investment Trust 5% bonds with warrants attached to exercise their privilege to purchase common shares at \$50 per share on April 1, 1929.

Cochran, Hay & Co., Limited

Dominion Bank Building, Toronto

J. STRATHEARN HAY, Member, Toronto Stock Exchange

HAMILTON LONDON KITCHENER
WINDSOR SARNIA

WE RECOMMEND:

Trustee Standard Oil Shares

A FIXED INVESTMENT TRUST.

American Exchange Irving Trust Company—Trustee.

1. A Diversified Investment.
2. Managed by a Trust Company.
3. Average dividends during last ten years were 28% per annum.
4. Price at Market (about \$14.00 per share)

Descriptive circular on request.

J. W. D. Townsend & Company

Investment Bankers

Northern Ontario Building

Adelaide 0368

Toronto

Eaton Debentures

First Public Financing is \$12,000,000 Bond Issue

THE offering of \$12,000,000 5 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund bonds of the T. Eaton Realty Company, Limited, being made by Dominion Securities Corporation is the first public financing ever done under the Eaton name. The sinking fund provides for maturity of the bonds on April 1, 1949.

The bonds are being offered at a price of \$95.14 to yield the investor 5.40 per cent., and are secured by properties of the T. Eaton Realty Company, Limited, valued at over \$27,000,000, of which over \$14,000,000 is land, exclusive of buildings. The T. Eaton Realty Company, Limited, will lease these properties to T. Eaton Company, Limited. The properties to be leased include the new Eaton store site at College and Yonge Streets, Toronto, and the present main Toronto store premises, in addition to Eaton store properties in Winnipeg, Hamilton, Moncton, Saskatoon, Regina and Calgary. Rentals payable under the lease will be a direct operating charge of the T. Eaton Company, Limited. The trust deed will provide that not less than \$100 security shall be kept behind each \$60 bond outstanding.

The T. Eaton Company is well known throughout Canada and especially in Toronto. In addition to its retail store and mail order organization, it is one of the largest manufacturers in the Dominion. The present financing is to take care of the company's expanding needs in its store, mail order and factory business. The growth of the organization has been rapid, but normal, and has kept pace with the development of Canada since the original Eaton store was opened in 1869.

The Eaton organization now has main stores in Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, Halifax, Moncton, Winnipeg, Calgary, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Moose Jaw and Regina, in addition to offices, warehouses, stores, factories, etc., in over 100 other smaller centres. Buying offices are maintained in England, Ireland, France, Switzerland and the United States. The company employs over 20,000 people. Its factories alone give work to approximately 6,500 workers, of which 4,000 are in Toronto. The building of the new Toronto store at Yonge and College Streets marks the bringing to maturity of new plans for expansion begun some years ago.

New Beatty Stock

Financial Structure Enlarged by New Offerings

BEATTY BROS., LTD., manufacturers of electric washers, farm equipment, farm pumps, etc., are enlarging their capital structure, through a preferred and common flotation, now being handled by A. E. Ames and Co., Ltd.

The new preferred issue is for \$1,250,000 6 per cent. cumulative convertible first preference stock, series "A" and 30,000 shares of no par value common stock. Plants are maintained at London and Fergus and net sales for the year 1928 are reported in the prospectus at \$5,785,105, an increase of about \$4,000,000 within four years time. Upon completion of the present financing, net current assets will amount to \$3,831,069 and total net tangible assets, \$5,858,632.

Each share of the new issue of first preference stock, series "A" is



E. H. POOLER
President of Pooler Securities Corp.
Limited, a new investment house recently formed in Toronto.

convertible into one and one half shares of no par value common stock up to and including Jan. 2, 1939. W. G. Beatty, the president, has stated that it is the intention of the directors to declare and pay regular quarterly dividends on the common stock at the rate of \$2 per annum, the first of such quarterly dividends to be payable on first October, 1929. It is the intention of the company to make application at an early date to list the first preference shares, series "A" and the common shares on the Toronto Stock exchange.

Profits Increase

Can. Western Natural Gas Issues Good Report

A PROFIT of \$627,943 for the year 1928 is shown in the annual financial statement of the Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company, in comparison with \$546,826 in the preceding twelve months. Total revenue for the year was \$1,781,921, against \$1,661,430 in 1927. In a statement accompanying the report President C. J. Yorath points out to shareholders that gratifying increases are shown both in the number of new consumers served by the company and in the quantity of gas sold. The number of meters set at Dec. 31, 1928, was 19,065, compared with 17,095 at the same date in 1927, while the total quantity of gas sold is shown at 5,102,775,000 cubic feet.

The year's revenue was made up of \$1,230,723 from domestic consumers, \$243,034 from commercial consumers, \$177,616 from industrial consumers, and \$130,546 in other revenue. The average price obtained for gas in 1928 was 32.36 cents per 1,000 cubic feet.

The company's assets amount to \$16,641,300, compared with \$16,120,828 a year ago. Liabilities include bank loans shown at \$400,000, an item which does not appear in the statement for 1927, while amortization reserve, inclusive of transactions in 1928, appears at \$1,260,230, against a corresponding figure of \$1,172,396 in 1927.

From the company's balance of \$724,614 at the credit of profit and loss at the end of 1927 is deducted \$640,000, representing dividends and reserve for unadjusted liabilities. A dividend of \$60,000 was paid in ordinary shares at Jan. 15, 1928, and \$480,000 in special dividends on ordinary shares at quarterly intervals. Further reserve for unadjusted liabilities is shown at \$100,000. To the balance, \$84,614, is added profit for the year amounting to \$627,943, and deductions are made of \$320,000 for dividends paid and payable on ordinary

shares and \$153,745 in dividends on the preferred, leaving a balance of \$154,197.

New Investment Firm Formed in Toronto

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the formation of Pooler Securities Corporation, Limited, investment bankers, with offices at 45 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

E. H. Pooler, the president of this company, is well known in Toronto, having for fifteen years been connected with the Imperial Life Assurance Company. He is the head of E. H. Pooler & Associates, Insurance and Financial Service.

Directors of the company include

H. G. Stapells, of the firm of Salter & Stapells, Toronto, Vice-President; R. P. Baker, Toronto manager of the Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation; Secretary-Treasurer, Kris A. Mapp, of Henry Barber, Mapp & Mapp, Accountants, Toronto, and W. Ralph Salter, of Salter & Stapells. W. R. Fleming, manager, was formerly manager of the Canadian Debenture Corporation and more recently has been identified with the Canadian General Securities Corporation, Toronto. It is the intention of this firm to specialize in high grade investment securities.

London's youngest councillor is Miss Gladys Waldron, aged twenty-one, who has just been elected to Fulham Council. Her father is the Mayor of Fulham.

Canadian Government Provincial, Municipal and Corporation Securities

R. A. DALY & CO.
LIMITED
80 KING STREET WEST
TORONTO

R. A. DALY, Member Toronto Stock Exchange

As this stock has been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

\$1,250,000 Beatty Bros. Limited

(Incorporated under the Dominion Companies Act.)

6% Cumulative Convertible First Preference Stock—Series "A"

(Par Value \$100 per share)

CAPITALIZATION		Authorized	Outstanding
First Preference Stock	.....	\$4,000,000	
To be issued in series, of which this issue, Series "A," is 6% Cumulative Convertible	.....	
First Preference Stock	.....		\$1,250,000
convertible into one and one-half shares of No Par Value Common Stock up to and including 2nd January, 1939.	.....	
7% Cumulative Convertible Second Preference Stock	.....	\$ 700,000	\$ 523,800
convertible into two shares of No Par Value Common Stock up to and including 2nd January, 1939.	.....	
Common Stock, no par value	.....	200,000 shares	134,000 shares

Each share of each class of stock is entitled to one vote. Stockholders will have no pre-emptive rights to subscribe for additional stock or securities.

The Cumulative Convertible First Preference Stock, Series "A," is to be fully paid and non-assessable; preferred as to dividends and assets; entitled to cumulative preferential cash dividends at the rate of 6% per annum, payable quarterly (1st February, May, August and November) by cheque at par at any branch in Canada (Yukon Territory excepted) of the Company's bankers (now Imperial Bank of Canada); callable at the option of the Company in whole or in part in amounts of not less than \$100,000 at \$110 and accrued dividends per share, on sixty days' prior notice, or the Company may purchase shares for redemption in the open market, or by tender, at a price not exceeding \$110 per share and accrued dividends; convertible at the option of the holder up to and including 2nd January, 1939, unless previously called for redemption, into common stock on the basis of one and one-half shares of no par value common stock for one share of First Preference Stock, Series "A." No fractions of shares will be issued. The calling of such preference stock for redemption shall not extinguish the right of conversion until the expiration of the sixty-day redemption notice and until the redemption takes place or provision of the money for that purpose has been made. Appropriate adjustments of conversion terms will be made in the event of outstanding common or junior stocks being increased by stock dividends, subdivision, consolidation or conversion as provided for in the letters patent. Future series shares and first preference shares in addition to those now authorized may be issued on complying with the requirements of the letters patent of the Company.

Transfer Agent: Imperial Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Registrar: Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Toronto.

BUSINESS—Beatty Bros. Limited, was incorporated with a Dominion Charter in 1912 to continue the business originally established in 1874 by George Beatty and Matthew Beatty. After the death of Matthew Beatty in 1893, George Beatty was the sole proprietor until 1901, when he was joined by his sons, W. G. Beatty and M. J. Beatty who are now in control of the business.

The Company is the largest manufacturer in Canada of electric washers, and of farm pumps and a variety of farm equipment. Other products manufactured in large quantities include grain grinders, churns and ladders. In general, all these products are original in design and are protected by over one hundred patents.

The general offices and main factories are at Fergus, Ont., with a foundry in London, Ont. These plants, employing over 600 persons, are modern in every respect, and are easily capable of further expansion. Wholesale distributing branches are maintained at St. John, N.B., Montreal, Que., Toronto, Ont., Fergus, Ont., London, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Edmonton, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C.; also in London, England to take care of the Company's growing business in Great Britain. Twenty of the Company's own retail stores are now in operation throughout Canada. At present over 1,400 persons are employed full time by the Company.

ASSETS—According to the Balance Sheet as of 31st August, 1928, as certified by Messrs. Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth, Guilfoyle & Nash, and Messrs. Sharp, Milne & Co., adjusted to give effect to the sale of \$1,250,000 First Preference Stock, Series "A," and 30,000 Common Shares, and having regard to the appraisal of the Fixed Assets by the Canadian Appraisal Company, Limited, as of 9th February, 1929, the total net tangible assets are as follows:

Net Fixed Assets:	
Real Estate, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment (replacement value less depreciation—as appraised).....	\$2,065,163.13
Less Mortgages.....	37,500.86
	2,027,662.27
which are carried in the Balance Sheet at.....	\$1,085,175.09
Less Reserve for Depreciation.....	467,764.18
	617,410.91

Net Current Assets, after making provision for all Current Liabilities.....\$ 3,831,099.56
Total Net Tangible Assets.....\$5,858,632.83
equal to \$48 for each First Preference Share, Series "A," of \$100 Par Value.

Goodwill, Patents and Patterns are carried on the books of the Company at \$1.00.

EARNINGS—The Net Earnings of the Company after making adequate provision for depreciation and Dominion Government Income Taxes, and without any allowance for saving in interest and other profit through the introduction of the new capital, as certified by Messrs. Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth, Guilfoyle & Nash and Messrs. Sharp, Milne & Co., were not less than:

For the year ended 31st August, 1924.....	\$ 88,333.11	For the year ended 31st August, 1927.....	\$265,820.57
For the year ended 31st August, 1925.....	161,306.83	For the year ended 31st August, 1928.....	682,923.13
For the year ended 31st August, 1926.....	179,820.31	Yearly average for five years.....	\$279,640.79

which is at the rate of \$22.77 per share per annum on the First Preference Stock, Series "A"

For the fiscal year ended 31st August, 1928, net earnings were not less than.....\$632,923.13

which is at the rate of \$54.53 per share per annum on the First Preference Stock, Series "A"

and equal to \$4.26 per share per annum on the issued Common Stock.

The President has stated that it is the intention of the Directors to declare and pay regular quarterly dividends on the Common Stock of the Company at the rate of \$2.00 per annum, the first of such quarterly dividends to be payable on 1st October, 1929.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE—The proceeds of the present financing will be used in the business of the Company.

MANAGEMENT—The management which has been responsible for the success of the Company will continue in active direction of its affairs.

We have purchased and offer the shares if, as and when issued and accepted by us, subject to the approval of all legal details by Messrs. Blake, Lash, Anglin and Cassels, Toronto.

PRICE: \$102.50 per Share, yielding 5.85%.

Preference Stock dividends will accrue from 1st February, 1929, and interim certificates are expected to be ready for delivery on or before 15th March, 1929. The right is reserved to reject any or all applications, and also in any case to award a smaller amount than is applied for. It is the intention of the Company to make application at an early date to list the First Preference Shares, Series "A," and the Common Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

The information contained herein has been approved by W. G. Beatty, Esq., President of Beatty Bros. Limited.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR WILL BE SENT ON REQUEST.

Orders may be telegraphed or telephoned at our expense.

30,000 SHARES OF THE ABOVE OUTSTANDING ISSUE OF NO PAR VALUE COMMON STOCK HAVE BEEN SOLD.

A. E. AMES & CO. LIMITED

Business
Established
1839

53 KING STREET, W. - - - - - TORONTO 2
360 ST. JAMES ST., W. - - - - - MONTREAL
BELMONT HOUSE - - - - - VICTORIA, B.C.
LONDON BLDG. - - - - - VANCOUVER, B.C.
11 WALL STREET - - - - - NEW YORK
GRESHAM HOUSE, Old Broad St., LONDON, E.C.

Investment
Securities

THE STATEMENTS CONTAINED HEREIN ARE BASED UPON INFORMATION WHICH WE BELIEVE TO BE RELIABLE, ALTHOUGH WE CANNOT GUARANTEE THEIR ACCURACY.

STEWART, McNAIR & CO.

MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE
MEMBERS NEW YORK CURB (ASSOCIATE)

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TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING, TORONTO
Branches: North Bay, Sudbury, Sault Ste. Marie.

Hanson Bros.
INCORPORATED
Investment Bankers

have pleasure in announcing that
Messrs. A. F. Nation and J. O. Hastings
have been admitted to membership in the firm

March, 1929

Montreal

Dominion and Provincial
Government Bonds

Municipal Bonds

Public Utility
and
Industrial Financing
Foreign Issues Quoted

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

MONTREAL
LONDON, ENG.

Established 1901
E. R. Wood, President
Head Office: TORONTO, 26 King St. E.

WINNIPEG
VANCOUVER

T. A. RICHARDSON

ELLY MARKS

FRANK O'HEARN

F. O'HEARN & CO.

Members

Standard Stock and Mining Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Winnipeg Grain Exchange
New York Produce Exchange (Ass'te)

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WIRE CONNECTIONS
TO ALL THE
PRINCIPAL MARKETS
THROUGHOUT
CANADA AND
UNITED STATES

11 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO TELEPHONE: ELGIN 1104

The Case for the Bus Owners

(Continued from Page 47)

density routes throughout the province. equals 0.5c per bus mile; p.v. license at \$80 a year, on bus making 40,000 miles a year, equals 0.2c per bus mile.

Therefore, Ontario tax equals 2.5 plus 0.5, plus 0.2, or 3.2c per bus mile. On comparing this figure with the foregoing figures for U.S. operators, it is evident that the Ontario operator is paying in provincial taxes alone more than twice as much per bus mile as the U.S. operator is paying in total taxes. The Boston and Maine Transportation Co., a Boston and Maine Rd., subsidiary, reported recently that its total bus taxation amounted to 1.265c a bus mile. It operates buses in the most densely populated part of North America. Its total tax of 1.265c a bus mile compares with an Ontario tax of 3.2c per bus mile.

It has now been shown that the cost of bus operation in Ontario is higher than in the United States; that the Ontario operator pays in Ontario taxes alone more than twice as much per bus mile as the U.S. operator pays in total taxes, and that the average bus operation in the U.S. is a money losing proposition. Is it any wonder, then, that the business mortality among Ontario bus operators has been so great. A short time ago, control of two bus lines running into Toronto changed ownership; one was in the hands of a receiver and the other in the hands of its creditors.

One company operated buses in the direct line of travel between Toronto and the Muskoka tourist district; the other operated a suburban service from nine miles out of Toronto into Toronto. If operation on routes such as these cannot avoid bankruptcy, what hope is there for the low-traffic

density routes throughout the province.

This Association's view is that the bus operation industry in Ontario should not be called upon to pay a total provincial tax of over 1.7c per bus mile. The Association requests as follows:— If gasoline tax remains at 3c a gallon, that p.v. fees be left as they are and road tax reduced from 1/10c per seat mile to 1c per bus mile, affording the Ontario Government revenue per bus mile as follows on a 25-passenger bus:— p.v. fee, 0.2c; gasoline tax, 0.5c; road tax, 1c; total 1.7c. If gasoline tax is increased to 5c a gallon, that p.v. fees be left as they are and road tax reduced to 2/3c per bus mile, affording the Ontario Government revenue per bus mile as follows, on a 25-passenger bus:— p.v. fee, 0.2c; gasoline tax, 0.833c; road tax, 0.667c; total, 1.7c. That provincial taxation of county road operators be reduced at least proportionately as much as that of provincial highway operators.

The Association requests that power given cities to tax bus operators by the Public Vehicle Act, O.R.S. 1927, chap. 252, as amended in 1928, be withdrawn at the Legislature's ensuing session. Two or three cities have taken advantage of this power. The reasons for this request are as follows:— The operators cannot afford to pay the tax. It is unjust, because, while it is levied ostensibly to make the bus operator pay for the use of the city streets, he is denied full and free use of the streets, not being allowed to do a local business on them. The tax is discriminatory, as the common carrier of freight, i.e., the public commercial vehicle, or truck operator, is not called upon to



PERCY E. NOBBS, M.A.,
F.R.I.B.A., R.C.A.

Well-known architect, of Nobbs & Hyde, Montreal, who was elected President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada at the Annual Meeting.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

pay it while the common carrier of passengers, the bus operator, is. To make the discrimination even more glaring, the bus operator, who pays the tax, is not allowed free use of the city streets, while the truck operator, who pays no tax, is allowed absolutely free use of the city streets. The Association submits that discriminatory legislation of this type should have no place in the statutes.

In a previous interview the Minister suggested that as a means of relief for the bus operator, bus fares should be increased. They cannot be increased beyond an economic limit, and more cannot be charged than the traffic will bear. The only effect of increased fares would be to discourage travel or drive passengers to competing carriers.

It has been suggested to officers of the Association that the Ontario operator should be willing to pay more taxes than the U.S. operator because the Ontario operator has a monopoly of his route while there is free competition in the U.S.A. The A.A.A. Motor Bus Division was communicated with on this point, and advises that while in interstate bus operation, to regulate which no law has been passed nor any regulatory body provided, there may be competition, and actually is in between large cities, such as between Detroit and Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland, etc., in 45 out of 48 states interstate bus operations cannot be undertaken without a certificate of convenience and necessity being obtained from the state regulatory board, and that when an operator has been given a certificate and has started a route, no other operator is allowed to compete with him.

The statement, therefore, that there is free competition among bus operators in the U.S.A. is absolutely wrong; practically all of the interstate operation is on a regulated monopoly basis, the same as in Ontario, and the total interstate operation in which competition may be either actual or possible, is a very small percentage of the total bus operation in the country.

Financial Editor, "Saturday Night":

I have pleasure in attaching my cheque for seven dollars (\$7.00) being payment of two years subscription for your valuable paper.

As a small town broker whose desire it is at all times to protect my client's funds, I cannot speak too highly of the benefit derived from the reading of your publication. I believe your remarks regarding any issue are at all times founded on facts, and that the advice given your readers is both honest and absolutely unbiased. I have, and I shall continue to advise my clients to become subscribers.

Personally I should not care to participate in any issue on which you expressed only a half-hearted approval, as I should feel that there were probably snags ahead for both my clients and myself.

I do not know in what light my firm regards your paper and of necessity cannot allow either my name or theirs to appear in print and must therefore sign myself—

"Very Satisfied Western Broker."



JOHN C. MCGUIRE
Who has been appointed sales manager of the Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Ltd. Mr. McGuire is one of the best known executives in the Canadian motor industry and has been connected with this field for eleven years.



**Dominion
Textile Co.
Limited**

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarter per cent. (1 3/4%) on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY Limited has been declared for the quarter ending March 30th, 1929, payable April 15th, to shareholders of record March 30th.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, February 15th, 1929.



**Dominion
Textile Co.
Limited**

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents (\$1.25) per share has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY Limited for the quarter ending March 30th, 1929, payable April 1st, to shareholders of record March 15th.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, February 15th, 1929.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of two per cent. (2%) has been declared payable on the 15th April, 1929, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd March, 1929.

W. H. BLACK,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 27th February, 1929.

International Petroleum Company, Limited

Notice of Dividend No. 19

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 25c United States Currency per share has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 15th day of March, 1929, in respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 19 at the following banks:

The Royal Bank of Canada,
King and Church Street Branch,
Toronto 2, Canada.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
22 William Street, New York, N.Y.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
15 Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1, England.

OR
The Offices of the International Petroleum Company, Limited,
56 Church Street, Toronto 2, Canada.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 14th day of March, 1929, and whose shares are represented by registered Certificates will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 14th day of March, 1929.

The transfer books will be closed from the 13th day of March, to the 14th day of March, 1929, inclusive, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

By Order of the Board,
J. R. CLARKE, Secretary.
56 Church Street, Toronto 2, Canada,
6th March, 1929.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER
CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 3

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 50c per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the period ending 31st March, 1929, to Shareholders as of record at March 15th, 1929, and that the same will be payable by the Montreal Trust Company at its office in Montreal, on April 15th, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
ERNEST ROGEIS,
Secretary.
March 9th, 1929.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The British American Oil Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-Five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the No. 1 Value stock of the Company for the first quarter of 1929 on the paid-up capital of the Company. The above dividend is payable April 1st, 1929, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1929. Transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st of March, both days inclusive.

Share Warrant Holders will present Coupons Serial No. 9 to the Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City or to the Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Ontario, on or after April 1st, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
P. W. HINNS, Secretary.
Dated at Toronto, March 17th, 1929.

Western Breweries Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has declared the fifth quarterly dividend at the rate of two per cent. on the issued stock of the Company, payable on the first day of April, 1929, to all shareholders of record at the close of business on the fifteenth day of March, 1929.

Dated at Winnipeg, Manitoba, this first day of March, A.D. 1929.

By Order of the Board,
A. C. JEFFERYS,
Secretary.

Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited DIVIDENDS

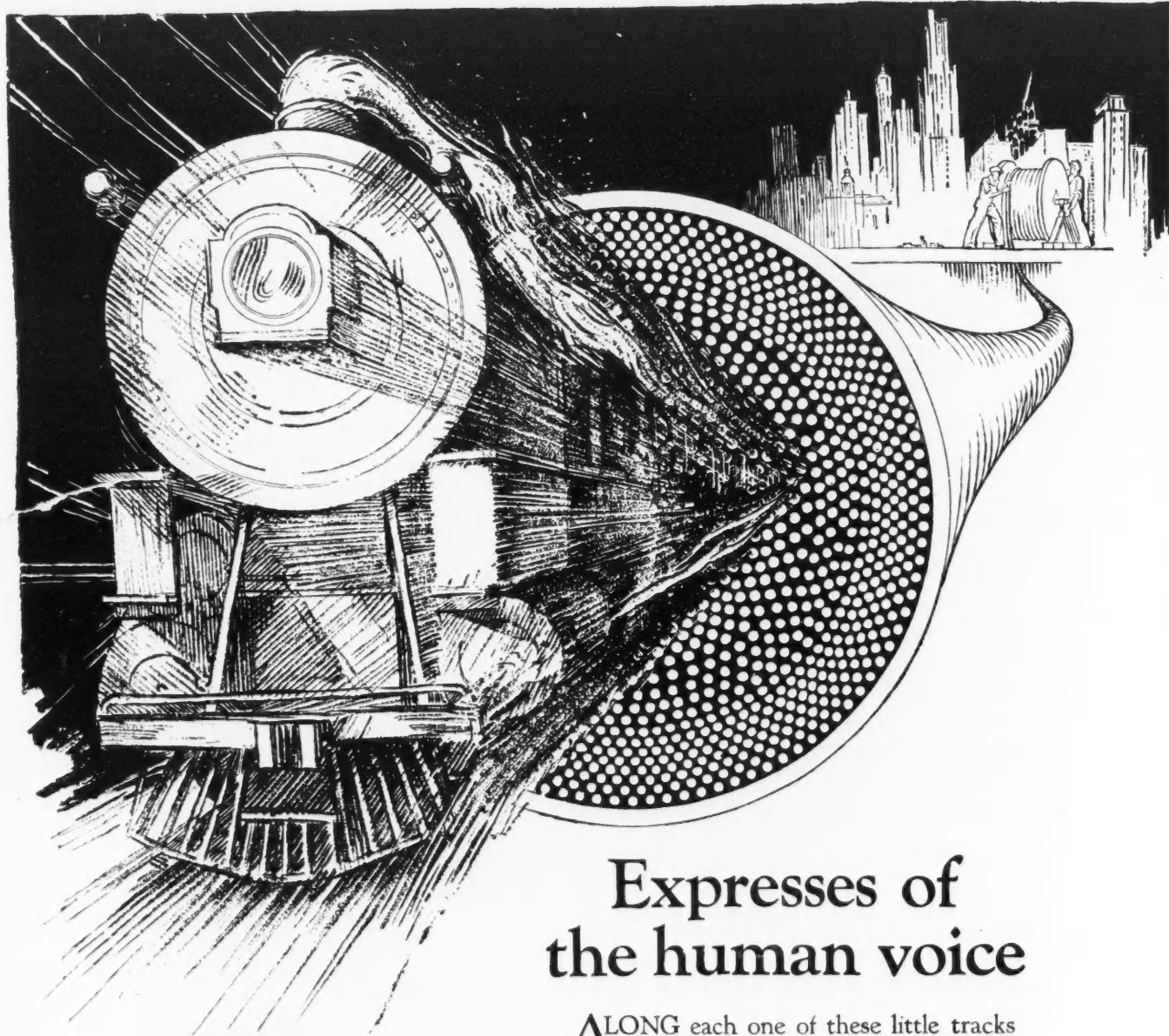
Notice is hereby given that the usual dividends have been declared for quarter ending March 31st, 1929, payable to Shareholders of record March 15th, as follows:—

PREFERRED STOCK: 1 1/2%, (being at the rate of 6 1/2% per annum), payable April 1st, 1929.

COMMON STOCK: 1 1/2%, (being at the rate of 6 1/2% per annum), payable March 31st, 1929.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order, F. W. FLETCHER, Sec'y.-Treas.
Ottawa, March 8th, 1929.



Expresses of the human voice

ALONG each one of these little tracks your voice moves approximately with the speed of light. If you could girdle the earth seven times you would notice no appreciable lapse of time between speaking into the receiver and hearing your own voice at your ear.

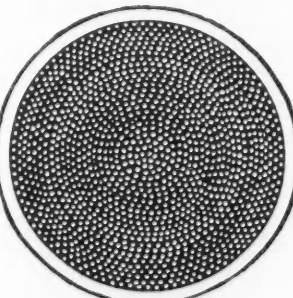
Such efficiency means that each wire must be insulated from every other, and it must be done so skilfully that in all the miles of cable scattered over the Dominion today, no serious leakage occurs.

Literally thousands of these little tracks are bound into the great cables that, underground, conduct each voice unerringly to its proper destination.

The manufacture of these marvellous cables is one of the many activities of the Northern Electric Company and one of its contributions to modern civilization and the ease of living.

Northern Electric COMPANY LIMITED

A National Electrical Service



Cross Section of 2 1/2" cable

This lead-covered cable runs in conduits underground, replacing as many overhead wires as could be carried on twenty-four poles each with ten cross arms, and through which cable 2,400 people may converse with ease and privacy.

W. H. Bosley & Co. Real Estate

Rents Collected
Promptly

If you are not happy yourself in the collection of rents, or are not getting them collected for you as well as you would like them to be, give the work to us. You will be agreeably surprised at the promptitude with which we shall collect them and remit the proceeds to you. You will find, too, that our methods of managing property benefit the owner and satisfy the tenant.

Inquiries invited from property owners re management and rent collection.

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Toronto
Phones Adel. 0827 & Adel. 4594



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Insurance Underwriters and adjusters accept without question Sterling Appraisals as a basis for Co-Insurance.

Inquiries invited from manufacturers, merchants, investment bankers and brokers.

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Montreal Office: New Birk's Building
Phone Lancaster 7895

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Assets exceed
\$67,000,000.00
Established 1885

KIPPEN & COMPANY INCORPORATED

Investment Bankers

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MONTREAL

YOUR ENQUIRIES GIVEN
CAREFUL ATTENTION.

A. B. Taylor & Co. LIMITED

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

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Orders executed on all exchanges

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This has always been the basis
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you the latest copy?

W. E. MAHON & CO.
INVESTMENT BANKERS SINCE 1897
177 Hollis St., Halifax

Canadian Industries Expand

Report Shows \$21.43 Earned on Common—Total Income Reaches \$14,462,000—Further Progress in View

ACCORDING to the annual report, the total income of the Canadian Industries, Limited, for 1928 amounted to \$14,462,000 as against \$3,144,940 in 1927. After deducting preferred dividends, the balance was equivalent to \$21.43 per share on the combined class "A" and class "B" common stock outstanding as against \$4.33 in 1927. The 1928 total income was swelled by reason of the sale of a portion of the company's holdings in General Motors stock, \$10,415,152 being realized from this source.

The report shows a surplus of \$11,176,120 for 1928, thus bringing the total surplus up to \$16,961,022. Plants, properties and goods will show an increase of over \$500,000 at \$11,838,382 and securities held for investment are up nearly one million dollars at \$8,493,780. Total assets now equal \$40,867,306.

The holding in General Motors stock was disposed of, said William McMaster, chairman of the board, in order to provide funds for the rapidly expanding operating activities of the company, which in 1928, included acquisition of three large operating companies, Canadian Ammonia Co., Ltd., Canadian Salt Co., Ltd., and Grasselli Chemical Co., Ltd. A substantial block of G.M.C. stock is still retained by Canadian Industries, Ltd., added Mr. McMaster.

A well defined policy of expansion is being followed, the report indicated, and further additions may be made during the current year. The prosperity of the mining industry,

especially in the prairie provinces, which reacted so favorably on the explosives and accessories division of the company last year, has led to the decision to erect an explosives plant in Manitoba the latter part of this year, providing this division shows no retrogression during the first six months.

The policy of the company as outlined in the statement, is to effect a Canadian development in as many as possible of the lines which the associated companies, Imperial Chemical Industries of Great Britain and E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co. of United States, have successfully formulated in their respective markets. This policy was responsible for the purchase of three above-named chemical companies in 1928.

The acquisition by the Dunlop Rubber Company, of England, of the controlling stock interest in the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Co. of Canada, last year, is commented on in the report as follows: "Your company holds a substantial minority common stock interest in the Canadian company above mentioned and it is felt that the new partnership association with a tire manufacturing company tends materially to improve the prospects for earnings from this investment."

Three of the subsidiaries of Canadian Industries, Ltd., the Canadian Salt Company, Grasselli Chemical Company and Triangle Chemical Company, which have been carried heretofore as "investments" will be transferred on the balance sheet this year to the regular operating divisions.

Inter-City Baking

Showing in First Report Exceeds Expectations

THE first annual statement of the Inter-city Baking Company, Ltd., and subsidiary companies, for the year ended Jan. 31, 1929, makes satisfactory reading. The good showing made last year is also of importance to shareholders of the Lake-of-the-Woods Milling Company, at the latter controls Inter-city Baking.

The report shows that a dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared on the common stock, which amounts to \$70,000.

F. S. Meighen, C.M.G., president of the company, in his report to shareholders says in part:

"The gross profits were \$317,495.10. From this \$100,000 has been written off for depreciation. Interest on bank loans and bonds called for \$82,534.89. Bond interest did not run for the full year, as the bonds were not issued until the autumn. The amount of bond interest for a full year would be \$88,000, so it will be seen that after deducting depreciation, the company earned the bond interest nearly 2½ times over."

"Your directors have decided to pay a dividend of 4 per cent.—\$70,000—leaving \$64,960.21 to be carried to a reserve account which your directors consider it necessary to establish. Your company is therefore at the end of its first year's business in a sound condition financially. The various plants are being kept in first class shape, and modern baking machinery of proved value has been added from time to time to maintain their efficiency."

It is very interesting to note that the company earned \$7.71 a share on the 17,500 common shares outstanding, this after a liberal write-off for depreciation of \$100,000. The showing for the past year exceeds the most optimistic expectations when the company was formed.

P. T. Legare

Increase \$60,000 in Profits for 1928

THE financial statement of the P. T. Legare Company, Limited, for 1928, shows increases in both sales and profits for the year. The statement as a whole is gratifying, and reveals that profits were increased by \$60,000 over 1927, while the increase in sales amounted to \$550,000. The gain in profits is equal to the entire amount required for the year's bond interest.

The report covers the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1928, and profits were sufficient to meet all charges and permit of an addition to surplus of \$201,843, subject to income tax.

Bond interest was met more than 7½ times, and preferred dividends over 5½ times.

Operating profit amounted to \$457,633, compared with \$397,362 in 1927. A sum of \$112,389 was provided for depreciation, \$59,409 for bond interest, \$42,000 for debenture interest, \$42,000 for preferred dividends, leaving surplus profit for the year of \$201,843, which, added to the balance forward, brought total of surplus to \$887,706.

The current assets were valued at \$4,560,323, against liabilities of \$1,614,737, leaving net working capital of \$2,945,586.

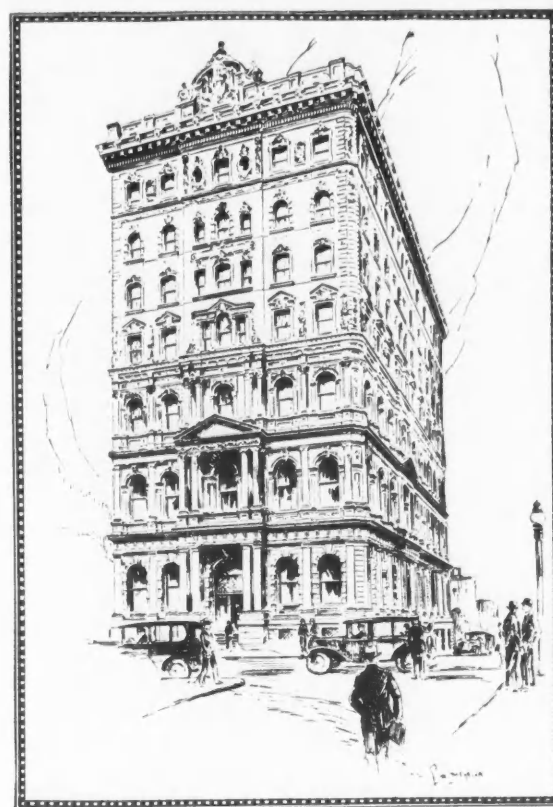
The Managing Director, J. H. Fortier, referred to the rapid developments in mining, water power and industrial activity in the Province of Quebec, where the company chiefly operates, and stated that, in view of further expansion of the business, it was thought advisable to continue the policy of strengthening the company's position by adding to the surplus and reserves.

To Supervise New Canada Life Building Plans



S. C. McEvenue
Formerly Western Supervisor for the Canada Life Assurance Company has just been appointed an Assistant Superintendent of that Company, and for some time to come will devote his attention to supervising the investigation of the important problems involved in the planning and erection of the new Canada Life Head Office building on University Avenue.

Our New Home



On or about May 1st our growing head office organization will occupy the building shown above, located at the corner of Saint James and Saint Peter Streets in Montreal.

The purchase of this seven story building in the heart of Montreal's financial district marks another milestone in our progress.

With justifiable pride we reflect on the important part we have played in the development of Canada's natural resources, and the

useful service we have been able to render Canadian Investors through the facilities of our various offices in ten cities in Canada.

Our forthcoming issues will enlarge the opportunities for contributing to Canada's progress by sound investment in the country's basic industries.

A FEW COMPANIES WITH WHOSE FINANCING WE HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED

Power Corporation of Canada, Limited
Southern Canada Power Company, Limited
Dominion Power & Transmission Company, Limited
Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited
Eastern Dairies Limited
Winnipeg Electric Company
Manitoba Power Company, Limited
East Kootenay Power Company, Limited
British Columbia Power Corporation, Limited
McColl-Fontenac Oil Company Limited

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY LIMITED

Royal Bank Building, TORONTO, 2.

Montreal Quebec Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont.
Winnipeg Saskatoon Victoria Vancouver

733

WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1840

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, ONTARIO

Statement for Year Ending December 31st, 1928

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Bank	\$ 27,205.43
Bonds, Debentures and Mortgage at less than Market Value	394,099.35
Interest Accrued	3,557.16
Agents' Balances	\$ 36,202.92
Less: Provision for Commission	8,631.56
Total Assets	\$452,433.80

LIABILITIES

Claims under Adjustment	3,368.42
Government Taxes	700.00
Reserve Deposit held in Trust for Re-Insurance Companies	20,937.24
Unearned Premium Reserve	147,062.98
Balance of Assets for Security of Policyholders—	
Capital Stock Paid Up	\$150,000.00
Surplus	130,365.16
Total	\$452,433.80

Auditors' Report

We have audited the Books and Accounts of the Wellington Fire Insurance Company for the year ending December 31, 1928, and have verified the Securities and Cash Balances as at that date, and we hereby certify that the above statement exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and is as shown by the Books of the Company.

Dated, January 31st, 1929.

A. C. Neff, F.C.A.
Ian P. M. Robertson, F.C.A.

Officers and Directors

PRESIDENT

W. A. DENTON, ESQ., Toronto, of Denton and Duncan. Director, Continental Life Insurance Company; Director, British American Security Company Limited.

VICE-PRESIDENT

E. B. STOCKDALE, ESQ., General Manager and Director of the Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited; President, Federal Fire Insurance Company of Canada; Chairman of the Board of Directors of Granite Club Limited.

DIRECTORS

W. R. BEGG, ESQ., Manufacturers' Agent, Toronto; Director, Federal Fire Insurance Company of Canada.
E. J. HAYES, ESQ., of Messrs. Hayes and Lailey, Toronto.
H. BEGG, ESQ., President, Shaw & Begg, Limited, Toronto; Managing Director, Federal Fire Insurance Company of Canada; Director, The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited.
COL. S. C. ROBINSON, M.P., Walkerville, Ontario. Director, The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Limited.
HARRY C. EDGAR, ESQ., Preston, Ontario. Vice-President, Hurlbut Company, Limited; Director, Preston Wood Working Machine Company Limited.
H. C. SCHOLFIELD, M.P.P., Toronto. Vice-President, Page Hersey Tubes, Limited; Vice-President, Federal Fire Insurance Company of Canada; Director, Canadian Cannery, Limited.
W. E. BUCKINGHAM, ESQ., Guelph, Barrister; Vice-President, Sterling Rubber Company Limited; Vice-President, Victor H. Canahan Company Limited; Director, Gilson Manufacturing Company Limited.

Managing Director
H. BEGG

Secretary
W. H. BUSCOMBE

Auditors
MESSRS. NEFF, ROBERTSON & COMPANY, TORONTO.

Burns Earns \$2.50

First Report of New Company Reveals Progress

THE first annual report of Burns and Company of Calgary, for the year ending Dec. 31, shows net earnings available for common stock dividends of \$2.50 a share. Earnings for preferred stock dividends and depreciation after allowing for federal taxes and funded debt in-

terest were \$13.50 a share, compared with \$9.38 a share in 1927 as shown at the time of financing.

It will be recalled that in May, 1928, the Dominion Securities corporation purchased control of the old P. Burns and Company, Limited, and the present company was organized. A 6½ first mortgage bond issue of the old company was redeemed at 104 and an issue made by Dominion Securities corporation of \$7,000,000 first mortgage 5½ per cent. sinking fund bonds and \$6,-

900,000 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock with common stock bonus and warrants.

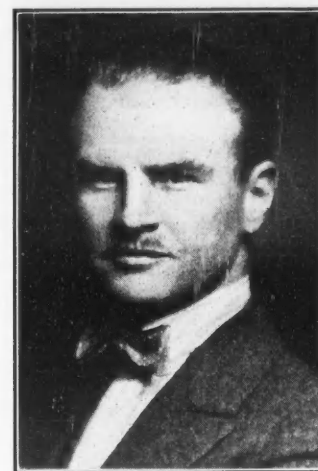
Operating profits before depreciation were \$1,263,134; other income, \$146,478 making a total gross income of \$1,409,612. From this the profit and loss account shows deductions made of \$274,358 for depreciation; income tax, \$30,000; appropriation for development of subsidiary companies, \$60,000; interest on funded and other indebtedness, \$449,525; preferred dividends,

\$343,295, making total deductions of \$1,157,179, and leaves a net profit for the year of \$252,433 to be carried forward in the profit and loss account.

The balance sheet shows additions during the year of \$480,934 to fixed assets. It is stated that actually these additions would amount to about \$1,000,000 if subsidiaries are included. These do not show in this year's statement owing to its not being a consolidated balance sheet. The additions made are not reflected in

any way in the 1928 earning statement, but it is expected they will prove to be a considerable factor during 1929. Notable additions were made to the Winnipeg and Regina packing plants to round out the company's operations and make for a more efficient service.

The ratio of current assets to current liabilities is approximately two to one. Current assets amount to \$8,142,687, against current liabilities of \$4,077,343, leaving a working capital of \$4,065,344.



CHARLES B. LINDSEY

Member of the Chicago Board of Trade, who, with Horace N. Switzer, has been admitted to general partnership in the brokerage firm of Campbell, Stratton and Lindsey, members of the Toronto Stock Exchange. Both Mr. Lindsey and Mr. Switzer were formerly associated with the firm of Pellatt and Pellatt.

Power Debentures

International Holding Co. Offers \$2,000,000 to Public

ROYAL SECURITIES Corporation has announced the public offering of \$2,000,000 International Power Co., Ltd., 6 per cent. 30-year gold debentures, maturing March 1, 1957. Funds provided by the issue will be used toward the cost of additions and improvements to the various public utility properties controlled by International Power, and for general corporate purposes.

International Power Company was incorporated in Canada in February, 1926, as a public utility holding or operating company. It acquired at its inception all the securities of Venezuela Power Co., Ltd., and a majority of the capital stock of San Salvador Electric Light Co., Newfoundland Light and Power Co., Ltd., Bolivian Power Co., Ltd., a majority of the outstanding 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds and a controlling interest in the capital stock of the Demerara Electric Co., Ltd. It has since acquired 94 per cent. of the common stock of the Porto Rico Railways Co., Ltd., and 93 per cent. of the capital stock of Oruro Electric Light and Power Co. (Bolivia), and has largely increased its holdings in other controlled companies.

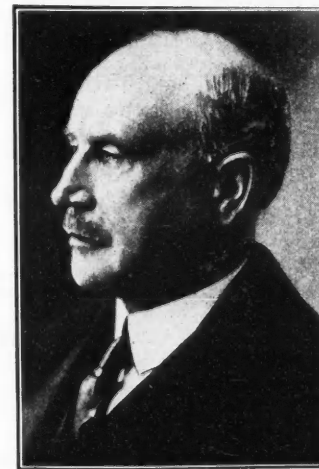
Outstanding securities of the company, including the present issue, consists of \$5,000,000 30-year gold debentures; \$8,000,000 7 per cent. first preferred stock; \$2,000,000 6 per cent. second preferred stock and 115,610 shares of no par value common stock. Consolidated net earnings of International Power and its controlled companies for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928 (subject to audit), available for reserves and debenture interest, were \$1,381,434. The annual interest requirement of the total amount of debentures now to be outstanding will be \$315,000. The equity represented by preferred and common shares ranking junior to the debentures has a current market value in excess of \$14,000,000.

New Bell Bonds

First Mortgage Issue of \$15,000,000 Offered

A SYNDICATE headed by the Bank of Montreal, Lee, Higginson & Company, and Harris, Forbes & Company, Limited, have purchased and are offering publicly a new issue of \$15,000,000 of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada First Mortgage, Series "B," 5 per cent. gold bonds due June 1, 1957, at a price of 100 and accrued interest, yielding 5 per cent.

The company owns and operates the principal telephone systems in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, serving a territory of 831,837 square miles, with 5,900,000 population, including



W. E. MATTHEWS
Prominent Ottawa financier and a member of the Federal District Commission, who has joined the Advisory Board of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation at the Capital.

High Grade Mining Investments

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH ON ALL EXCHANGES

Direct Wire Connections

DRAPER DOBIE & COMPANY
LIMITED

G. W. Bowcock, Member

STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE

NORTHERN ONTARIO BUILDING, TORONTO 2 ADELAIDE #171

APPOINTED ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION



R. H. MELVILLE



WM. BOULTON



P. S. ROBERTS



A. E. LAWSON

The promotion of four members of the Canadian Field Staff to positions as Assistant Superintendents is announced by C. S. Macdonald, Vice-President and General Manager of the Confederation Life Association. Left to right: R. H. Melville (formerly Field Manager, Alberta and Saskatchewan), Assistant Superintendent, Western Division (Western Canada); Wm. Boulton (formerly Manager),

Central Ontario Division), Assistant Superintendent, Central Division (Ontario); P. S. Roberts (formerly Inspector Eastern Division), Assistant Superintendent, Eastern Division (Eastern Canada and Newfoundland); A. E. Lawson (formerly Field Manager, Manitoba), Assistant Superintendent, Southern Division (Mexico, Central America and West Indies).

THESE SHARES HAVING BEEN SOLD, THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS AS A MATTER OF RECORD ONLY

New Issue

24,710 Shares

Sarnia Distilleries Limited

(Incorporated under Dominion Companies Act)

Registrar and Transfer Agent: Chartered Trust and Executor Co.

BANKERS: Royal Bank of Canada

CAPITALIZATION

Capital Stock—No Par Value Common Shares	Authorized 100,000 Shares	Issued 50,000 Shares
No Bonds	No Preferred Stock	

From information supplied by the Company:—

THE COMPANY. Upon completion of the present financing and exchange of shares, provision for which is made in this issue, the Company will own the entire issue capital stock of the Sarnia Wine and Cognac Co. Limited, Licensed Distillers, Sarnia, Ont., which commenced production in June, 1928. The plant is thoroughly modern in design and equipment with a distilling capacity of about 600,000 gallons per annum of high-grade Whiskey. The property covers about three acres, including 550 ft. along the harbour front on the St. Clair River.

SECURITY. The Company has only one class of stock, namely, Common Shares without nominal or par value. There are no Bonds, Preferred shares, or Bank Loans.

ASSETS. The land, buildings, plant and equipment as shown in consolidated balance sheet have a depreciated value of \$296,173. They have also, as shown by the books of the Department of Customs and Excise, placed in their Bonded Warehouse approximately 142,834 Imperial proof gallons of whiskey which, matured has a current wholesale price in excess of \$5 per gallon. This stock is insured for approximately \$400,000. The proceeds from this issue will be sufficient at present cost of manufacture for the Company to manufacture and mature in oak casks a total of about 600,000 gallons, or 12 gallons for each share of Common Stock now issued.

EARNINGS. Based upon present production of about 1,000 gallons a day and the Company selling its product even at the present insurable value, i.e., \$2.80 per gallon, net earnings should be in excess of \$12 per share from the end of the second year.

MANAGEMENT. The management of the Company will be in capable and experienced hands. Mr. C. J. Kocot, President, of Sarnia, who has had considerable experience in manufacturing and selling, will be assisted by Mr. Claud Bixler, a practical Distiller of 15 years' experience.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

SARNIA DISTILLERIES LIMITED

and its Subsidiary

SARNIA WINE AND COGNAC CO., LIMITED

(January 31st, 1929)

(After giving effect to the formation of the Company, the acquisition by it of all the issued shares of its Subsidiary and the proposed financing)

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Current Assets:	Current Liabilities:
Cash in bank.....\$404,412.05	Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses.....\$ 15,660.22
Inventory, Grains, Spirits and Supplies, at cost.....136,933.17	Capital:
Prepaid Insurance.....3,307.75	50,000 Shares Common Stock, no par value.....\$25,168.60
Fixed Assets:	
Land, Buildings, Plant and Equipment, at depreciated value as per appraisal of Sterling Appraisal Company, Limited, dated April 4th, 1928, plus subsequent additions at cost.....\$304,170.35	
Less Reserve for Depreciation.....8,005.50	
License, Goodwill, etc.....296,173.85	
\$840,828.82	\$840,828.82

CERTIFICATE

We have examined the books and accounts of Sarnia Wine and Cognac Co., Limited, and have been furnished with information with respect to the formation of Sarnia Distilleries, Limited, the acquisition by it of all the issued shares of the first-mentioned Company, and the proposed financing, and hereby certify, that in our opinion, the above Consolidated Balance Sheet correctly sets forth the financial position of Sarnia Distilleries, Limited, and its subsidiary, Sarnia Wine & Cognac Co., Limited, after giving effect to the formation of said Company, the acquisition of shares and the proposed financing.

THORNE, MULHOLLAND, HOWSON AND McPHERSON,
Chartered Accountants.

Toronto, February 21st, 1929.

We have purchased and offer for subscription the above shares, when, as and if issued, and received by us, and subject to approval as to legality of all proceedings by our Counsel, Messrs. Salter and Stapella, Toronto, and by Messrs. Pardee, Gurd, Fuller and Taylor, Sarnia, for the Company.

Price \$27.50 per share

The right is reserved to reject any or all applications, and also in any case to award a smaller amount than is applied for. It is the intention to make application in due course to list these shares on the unlisted department of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

DICKSON, JOLLIFFE & COMPANY LIMITED

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Trusts and Guarantee Bldg.

302 Bay Street, Toronto 2

Phones Adelaide 7451-2-3

Although the statements contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed, they are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.

PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1½% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable April 1st, 1929, to Shareholders of record as at the close of business March 15th, 1929.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

EXPERIENCED Woman, twelve years in executive positions, would like charge of Purchasing, Mailing, Service Department, with Stockbroker, Advertising or Publishing firm. Box "T", Saturday Night.

Canadian Investors Corp., Limited

No Par Value Stock

An Investment having attractive possibilities

Price: At the Market
CIRCULAR ON REQUEST

Pringle, Holmes & Co. LIMITED

INVESTMENTS

Central Building - Toronto

PENMAN'S LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 30th day of April, 1929. On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%) payable on the 1st day of May to Shareholders of record of the 22nd day of April, 1929.

On the Common Stock, One Dollar (\$1.00) per share, payable on the 15th day of May to Shareholders of record of the 6th day of May, 1929.

By Order of the Board,
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, Que., 4th March, 1929.

Nickel Net Profits 100 p.c. Up

Report Shows Earnings of \$1.05 on the 11,258,208 New Shares—Management Makes No Definite Estimate of Ore Reserves—Statement is Conservative

NET earnings of International Nickel for 1928 were the greatest in the company's history with the sole exception of the war-peak year of 1917. The annual report reveals net profits of \$12,399,317, more than double the \$6,064,545 shown for 1927, and equal to \$1.05 on the 11,258,208 shares of new and no-par-value common stock outstanding at the end of 1928, after deducting \$557,034 for preferred dividend, or at the rate of \$6.32 on the old stock. The profits for every quarter of 1928 showed an increase on the profits of the preceding quarter, the first quarter's profits being \$2,107,920 and the profits for the last quarter of the year being \$4,094,546.

The company was, therefore, earning profits in the last quarter of the year at the rate of \$16,378,185 on the preferred and common stocks. This would show, after deducting a 7 per cent. dividend on the preferred stock of \$623,876, earnings applicable to the common stock as it stood at the end of 1928 of \$1.40 a share. It must be understood these earnings and the financial statement, which has gone forward to shareholders, have no reference whatever to Mond Nickel Company earnings or to its financial statement. Mond results will naturally be incorporated in the next financial statement, and possibly something may be said on the point at the annual meeting on March 19.

"This very satisfactory condition is due to a rapid, and your management believes a permanent increase in the use of both refinery and mill products," the report states. "Sales of metallic nickel in the United States were approximately 97 per cent. in excess of similar sales during the previous year, and world sales of nickel, exclusive of the United States, increased approximately 52 per cent. Coincident with this large increase, the sales of products from the Huntington works (principally monel metal and rolled nickel) increased by 35 per cent. The expansion in sales of mill products

is unquestionably due to the new well-established method of distribution supplemented by effective publicity, advertising and efficient technical field service."

The operating profit for the 12 months was \$14,550,437.42 from which was deducted \$1,217,833.09 for depreciation of plants, \$376,521.89 for depletion of ore reserves and \$556,765.02 for retirement system and insurance reserve, leaving a net profit of \$12,399,317.42 compared with a net profit of \$6,064,544.72 for the preceding 12 months.

Total capital expenditure for the year was \$7,958,610.81. The distribution was as follows: Copper Cliff, \$4,876,099.94; Port Colborne, \$1,702,788.05; hydro-electric plant, \$1,304,301.28; Huntington works, \$39,130.24; Bayonne works, \$25,261.61; New York office and foreign development companies, \$11,029.79.

Of the above total capital expenditure there was used for the Frood mine development program, \$7,511,169.93 which amount was expended approximately as follows: hydro-electric station, Big Eddy, \$1,250,000; surface plant, Frood mine, \$2,200,000; underground development, Frood mine, \$1,650,000; new smelter, Copper Cliff, \$750,000; electrolytic refinery, Port Colborne, \$1,650,000.

The report makes no mention whatever of ore reserves, and so far as tonnage values on the Frood are concerned, each person can figure them out from the following, remembering that copper runs somewhere around 19 cents a pound and nickel 30 cents a pound.

"Development has not progressed sufficiently to enable your management to report exact tonnages or average metal contents in the lower levels of the Frood ore body. Many feet of cross-cuts have been driven and reserves of high-grade ore sufficient to run your smelter for many years are now proven. On the 1,200-foot level, 100 feet of ore has been cross-cut and channel samples show copper 1.77 per cent., nickel 2.61

per cent. and rock 5 per cent. On the 1,600-foot level, 48 feet of ore has been cross-cut and channel samples show copper 2.90 per cent., nickel 2.15 per cent. and rock 9.3 per cent. On the 2,000-foot level, 39 feet of ore has been cross-cut and channel samples show copper 2.09 per cent., nickel 1.93 per cent. and rock 5.9 per cent. This cross-cut is not complete. On the 2,400-foot level, 64 feet of ore has been cross-cut and channel samples show copper 3.6 per cent., nickel 1.5 per cent., and rock 28 per cent. On the 2,800-foot level, 139 feet of ore has been cross-cut and channel samples show copper 12.14 per cent., nickel 2.66 per cent., and rock 19.2 per cent.

"It should be noted that the ore delivered to the smelter will show considerably higher metal contents than indicated by these analyses since the rock percentage is, to a large extent, removed before the ore is shipped from the mine."

"While it is known that the precious metal contents, including platinum metals, are higher than in your Creighton mine ore, reliable assays will not be available until the ore now being obtained from development work is smelted and the resultant bessemer matte analyzed and averages thus obtained. This is the only method which will give dependable results, and it is the intention of your management to follow this plan as soon as sufficient ore is available."

Plans for the new smelter are perfected and contracts for the necessary steel work have been awarded. There will be installed in this plant, the most modern of its kind, five 1,000-ton reverberatory furnaces and thirty 10-hearth Herreshoff roasting furnaces. The foundation for a 500-

foot stack is finished, as are also foundations for receiving bins, crushing and screening plant. Work has been actively pushed throughout the winter months to permit an early erection of steel in the spring of 1929. It is now estimated that both mine and smelter will be in operation by late in 1930.

Intercolonial Coal Earnings Are Higher

THE annual report of Intercolonial Coal Company, Limited, submitted at the general meeting of shareholders this afternoon, showed that earnings were slightly higher in 1928 than in 1927, but that working capital, while maintained at a substantial level, was reduced during the year.

Profits from mining operations were \$451,169, and income from investments, etc., amounted to \$21,547, making a total of \$66,716, as compared with \$64,264 in 1927. After deducting provision for income tax, \$4,929, and preferred dividends, \$17,432, there was a balance of \$44,355, equivalent to \$4.43 per share on the 10,000 common shares. In the preceding year the earnings were equivalent to \$4.27 per share.

Dividends and bonus were paid on the common, totalling 5 per cent., and since this required \$50,000, the surplus of \$449,846 brought forward from 1927 was reduced to \$444,201.

The balance sheet as at Dec. 31, 1928, shows current assets of \$512,379, as against \$577,872 at Dec. 31, 1927, and current liabilities of \$31,126, as against \$44,730, leaving net working capital of \$481,253, as against \$533,142.

Total assets are shown at \$1,874,168, as against \$1,893,199, property being shown at \$1,310,657, as against \$1,311,980.

Investment Recommendations

	Price to yield
City of Toronto Separate School Board 5% bonds due 13th Sept., 1947	4.85
The T. Eaton Realty Co., Ltd., 5% bonds due 1st April, 1949	5.40
Bloor-St. George Realty, Ltd., 7% bonds due 15th Feb., 1946	6.75
The Corrugated Paper Box Co. Ltd., 7% Preference shares	7.36
Simpson's, Limited, 6% Preference shares	6.00
Subject to Changes	



Further particulars furnished upon request.

Gairdner & Company Limited
Investment Bankers

357 Bay St. Toronto

Announcement

We wish to announce that

J. F. H. USSHER

has been elected a member of the

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

Ussher, Son & Company

Established 1902

LIMITED

Ussher Building

244 Bay Street, Toronto

Telephone
ELgin 4287

NEW ISSUE

\$150,000.00

Weston Beach Manufactures, Limited

7% Redeemable Cumulative Preferred Shares

(Par Value \$100.00)

The Preferred Shares have preference as to capital and assets over other classes of securities and are entitled to a fixed cumulative dividend at the rate of 7% per annum payable semi annually on the fifteenth day of November and the fifteenth day of May by cheque at par at any branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Redeemable as a whole or in part on any dividend date on thirty days' notice at \$110.00 per share and accrued dividend. The preference shares shall not confer on the holders thereof the right to attend or vote either in person or by proxy at any special or general meeting of the Company, or to have notice of any such meeting, unless the dividends thereof are in arrears for more than two years, or unless the meeting is convened for the purpose of liquidation, dissolution or winding up, or for sanctioning the sale of the undertaking of the Company, for which purpose each of such preference shares shall confer on the holder thereof one vote.

CAPITALIZATION

	Upon completion of present offering
7% Cumulative Preference Shares	Authorized and Issued
Common Shares (no par value)	\$150,000.00
	5,000 shares

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

THOMAS A. HOLLINRAKE President The A. R. Williams Machinery Company, Limited, Toronto.

G. WESTON BEACH Vice-President and General Manager Director M. F. Beach Co., Limited, Winchester.

ROBERT S. CORYELL President The Adams Furniture Co., Limited, Toronto. COL. FRANK MOSS (Late of Preston Furniture Co.) Director, Robt. Bury & Co., Limited, Liverpool and Toronto.

Registrar and Transfer Agents: Toronto Agency Co., Ltd. Bankers: The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Solicitor JOHN M. BURDEN TORONTO

Mr. G. Weston Beach, Managing Director of the Company, summarizes the following information:

THE COMPANY AND ITS BUSINESS

The Company, which is incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario, has purchased a modern furniture manufacturing plant in the Town of Uxbridge, Ontario. The buildings are of solid brick construction and have installed therein a complete and up-to-date manufacturing equipment. The location of the plant is well suited for economical production and distribution. The site is connected by siding with the line of the Canadian National Railroad and provides ample space for future expansion requirements. Staple lines of furniture will be manufactured.

ASSETS

Land, Buildings and Equipment have been appraised by Dominion Appraisal Company, Limited, as at January 10th, 1929, at replacement value of \$209,328.50. On completion of the present financing the position of the Company, as certified to by Messrs. Fred Page Higgins and Co., Chartered Accountants, of Toronto, will show as follows:

Plant and Equipment, less Reserve for Depreciation of \$46,964.22	\$162,364.28
Cash on hand	71,000.00
	\$233,364.28

Net assets for the Preferred Stock will therefore be equivalent to \$155.57 per share, leaving a net surplus of \$78,364.28, equivalent to \$16.67 per share for the common, and no liabilities.

EARNINGS

Negotiations now in hand provide a volume of business, subject to approval of design and samples, to insure capacity operation. Initial production is placed at \$200,000.00 per annum. Based on the past achievements of the management in furniture manufacture, it is conservatively estimated that a net profit of \$30,000.00 will be earned during the first year of operation, increasing proportionately as a larger figure of production is realized in ensuing years. It is expected that the Company's first year's earnings will equal approximately three times the annual preferred dividend, providing not only sinking fund requirements, but making available a substantial surplus for the Common Stock.

MANAGEMENT

The Directors have appointed Mr. G. Weston Beach General Manager of the Company. Mr. Beach is a son of the late M. F. Beach, well-known manufacturer of Ironclads and Winchester, Ontario, and since boyhood has been associated with the extensive business and manufacturing interests founded by his father. For many years the manufacture of furniture by the M. F. Beach Co., Ltd., has been directly under his supervision and management. Recently withdrawing to assume the direction of this Company, Mr. Beach brings with him a most valuable good-will with Furniture dealers throughout the Dominion.

A policy of Life Assurance for a substantial amount has been placed on the life of Mr. Beach in favor of the Company.

ATTRACTIVENESS OF INVESTMENT

Of all Canadian industries none is enjoying greater prosperity than that of Furniture Manufacture. Plants are working at capacity and many at overtime to keep pace with demands.

General prosperity throughout the Dominion has created a market readily absorbing all production. The experienced and competent management of this Company, its low operating cost, favorable distributing location, and established marketing connections, make an investment in the shares of Weston Beach Manufactures, Limited, unusually attractive.

We recommend the purchase of these shares and offer them for delivery as and when issued and received by us and subject to the approval of our counsel, Mr. J. M. Burden, as to legal details.

Price \$100.00

and accrued interest yielding 7%

carrying bonus of 1 share Common Stock with each preference share.

The by-laws of the Company provide that after the payment of the dividends on the preferred shares, and before any dividends are declared or paid on the Common Shares there shall be set aside annually a sum of not less than 10% of remaining net profits, which may be used or invested as from time to time directed by Board of Directors, and such annual transfer shall be continued until the amount of such reserve account shall total always an amount equal to one full year's dividend on the outstanding preference shares.

A. E. Pearce & Company

Investment Securities

80 King St. West

TORONTO, ONTARIO

Telephone ELgin 7605

The statements contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in underwriting this issue.

Da Costa, Phippen & Company

LIMITED

F. Gordon Phippen

Member Toronto Stock Exchange

1508 Toronto Star Building
Toronto

Telephone
Adelaide 2627

Board Room Facilities, including Direct
Private Wires to Montreal and New York

F. J. Crawford & Co.

MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGE

Mining Stock Specialists

Send for "The Mining Chronicle"—Published Monthly.
11 Jordan Street Adelaide 9461 Toronto

ACTIVITY

at the mine property usually spells activity on the mining board.

Whether or not this latter is justified, can be determined only after study of the actual facts.

Our clients have access at all times to the detailed information obtainable, through our Statistical Department.

D. S. Paterson & Co., Ltd.

MINING STOCK BROKERS

Home Office: 25 West Richmond Street, Toronto

Out of Town Offices: City Offices:
Hamilton, Ontario 2806 West Dundas Street
St. Catharines, Ontario 496 Bloor Street W.
Niagara Falls, Ontario Cor. Yonge & Dundas
Winnipeg, Manitoba 347 Danforth Avenue
Montreal, Quebec 156 Oakwood Avenue
Cor. Yonge & Wellington



A Commission and Investment Service

The brokerage house acts as an agent for the investor, but of itself has nothing to buy or sell.

It is simply the intermediary between a purchaser and a seller of securities. The payment for the service performed is in the form of a regular commission. Hence this service is usually spoken of as a "commission service."

Greenshields & Co. are Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange and Montreal Curb Market. They are connected by private wire with their New York correspondents. Through world wide affiliations they execute orders on all the leading exchanges, both at home and abroad.

Greenshields & Co. are also Investment Bankers. As such they originate securities which are first made available to their own clients. In due course these securities are usually listed and traded in on the Montreal Stock Exchange or the Montreal Curb Market.

The listing of such securities is a convenience to investors by adding to the marketability of new issues and is also constructive to the Exchange itself by swelling the volume of securities traded in.

Greenshields & Co

Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers

Montreal: 17 St. John Street
also Mount Royal Hotel Building

OTTAWA
56 Sparks Street

TORONTO
24 King Street West

QUEBEC
126 St. Peter Street

N2

Announcing

the formation of

Pooler Securities Corporation

Limited

INVESTMENT SECURITIES
45 Richmond Street West, Toronto

E. H. POOLER, President.
R. P. BAKER, Sec.-Treasurer.
W. RALPH SALTER, Director.

H. G. STAPPELLS, Vice-President.
KRIS A. MAPP, Director.
W. R. FLEMING, Manager.

Orders Executed on All Exchanges
Waverley 2363

Commerce Mutual Fire Insurance Company

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

As at December 31st, 1928

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash in banks and office	\$ 73,580.84	Reserve for losses (estimated)	\$ 6,741.67
Bonds (Market Value)	551,259.75	Reserve for unearned cash Premiums	8,090.07
Stocks (Market Value)	147,555.00	Reserve for Pension fund	10,000.00
Agents' balances	125.97		
Premiums on cash and mutual system	82,643.43	Capital paid up	\$ 103,000.00
Interest and Rents due and accrued	7,940.38	Surplus	2,235,459.55
Real Estate	49,087.90		2,338,459.55
First Mortgage Loans on real estate	10,000.00		
Other assets	3,776.60		
	925,968.97		
Premium notes unassessed	1,437,322.32		
	<u>\$2,363,291.29</u>		<u>\$2,363,291.29</u>

SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS \$2,338,459.55

This Company operates under Dominion and Provincial supervision and has on deposit, with the Receiver-General of Canada, the amount of \$211,310.00.

Comparative Statement

As at December 31st	1913	1918	1923	1928
Assets	\$ 611,369.85	\$ 1,150,203.57	\$ 1,838,880.39	\$ 2,363,291.29
Liabilities	3,000.00	27,000.00	4,700.00	24,831.74
Receipts	85,107.30	181,153.44	274,853.48	378,971.02
Expenditures	73,676.64	133,727.04	249,124.92	237,604.08
Insurance in force	6,182,250.00	10,301,406.00	13,731,643.00	18,310,181.00

HEAD OFFICE: St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.

A. V. BLANCHARD, Auditor.

C.S.L. Shows Steady Progress

Substantial Earnings Increase and Notable Balance-Sheet Improvement Shown—\$3.73 Reported on Common—Position is Sound

A SUBSTANTIAL increase in earnings and a notable improvement in the balance sheet position are features of the financial report of Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, and its subsidiary companies for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928. The report shows earnings equal to \$3.73 per share on the company's outstanding common stock, as compared with \$2.86 per share in 1927.

Total revenue for the year reveals an increase of over a million dollars, while net working capital is shown higher by nearly a million dollars. Something of the sound position in which the company has worked is revealed among the assets in the balance sheet, being a new item of call loans at \$500,000.

Total revenue for 1928 amounted to \$17,661,985, as compared with \$16,586,558 in 1927, and \$15,214,555 in 1926. Expenses for the year amounted to \$13,186,542, leaving an operating profit of \$4,475,443, as against \$4,166,357 in the preceding year. Deduction of interest at \$1,325,329, depreciation at \$1,579,756, bond discount at \$117,522 and pension fund at \$25,000 left net profit for the year at \$1,427,633, as against \$1,368,988 in 1927. Deduction of

income tax at \$80,000 and preferred dividends at \$900,000 left a surplus for the year of \$447,633, as compared with \$343,988 in 1927. Previous balance was brought forward at \$1,555,398, making total surplus in the current report of \$2,003,031.

Net working capital is shown in the 1928 report at \$2,624,805, as against \$1,701,379 at the end of the preceding year.

The revenue is at the highest level ever achieved by the company with the exception of the inflation year of 1920. The company has made steady progress in recent years and the current report suggests that the company today is in an extremely sound position and ready to benefit to the fullest extent in the bright prospect which seems to face such companies in this country. In the course of his remarks the President, S. W. H. Coverdale, points out that capital expenditures for the year amounted to over two millions and were met out of current funds without incurring additional capital liabilities of more than \$150,000. The company's total freight traffic showed a marked increase, while a comparatively small decline was shown in the number of passengers carried.

Abitibi Earns \$7,380,963

Acquisition of Other Companies Renders Comparisons Difficult—President Expresses Confidence in Future

FOR the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, the financial statement of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, Limited, shows earnings from operations at \$7,380,963. Comparisons with statements of previous years are necessarily inadequate, owing to the fact that on Jan. 1, 1928, the company acquired through exchange of stock the ownership of Spanish River and other companies, so that last year represents the first year of operations of the amalgamated companies. There is also to be considered the chaotic condition of the newsprint industry, especially during the last half of the year.

Operating profits for the year after income tax, amounted to \$7,380,963, as compared with \$4,213,489 in the preceding year. Deduction of interest at \$2,818,108 and depreciation at \$1,716,814, left net profit for the year of \$2,846,041, as compared with \$2,904,574 in 1927. Preferred dividends paid amounted to \$1,529,325, leaving a balance of \$1,316,716.

Payment of common dividends of \$2,255,416, plus \$179,436 common dividends on shares of subsidiary companies outstanding, but since redeemed, left an apparent adverse balance on the year's operations of \$1,118,136. It is shown, however, that the balance at credit of surplus as at Dec. 31, 1927, was \$59,719,007, which included undistributed profits of companies now consolidated of \$16,801,767. With the addition of \$544,520 for surplus arising from adjustment of logs inventory, there is a profit and loss balance in the current report of \$59,145,391.

Working capital position shows an excess of current assets over current liabilities of \$12,097,188. The working capital of the old company at the end of the previous year was \$3,761,489.

Confidence in the future of the company is expressed by President Alexander Smith. In reference to the merger, he says the management believes that the present year will see a satisfactory solution of the practical problems necessarily involved in the controlled operation of properties so widely distributed. His remarks to shareholders are in part as follows:

"During the year fixed assets were increased \$4,395,796, of which \$4,189,872 represented capital additions to the company's mills, power plants, railroads and town sites, and the balance, \$205,923, was added to lands, timber limits and undeveloped water powers."

"On Jan. 1, 1928, the company acquired through exchange of stocks the ownership of Spanish River Pulp, Paper Mills, Limited; Fort William Paper Company, Limited; Manitoba Paper Company, Limited; St. Anne Paper Company, Limited, and Murray Bay Paper Company, Limited. The welding of these units into one organized whole is progressing steadily and your management believes that the present year will see a satisfactory solution of the practical problems necessarily involved in the controlled operation of properties so widely distributed. Meantime, the company has completed its major financing by the sale of \$26,000,000 par value of 6 per cent. preferred stock and \$50,000,000 of 5 per cent.

first mortgage bonds, and has re-funded all old preferred stocks, bonds and debentures of the parent company and all its subsidiaries with the exception of \$1,000,000 of Abitibi 7 per cent. preferred stock, which is not subject to call or payment."

Dominion and Commonwealth

(Continued from Page 46)

she does produce, how good it is, and what she can sell it for. She had carried out an extensive advertising campaign in Great Britain of recent years, but has let the matter stop there and has apparently never considered the advisability of extending the campaign to other parts of the world, as has Canada by her system of trade representatives in various parts of the globe. Australia has an official representative in the United States, but what can one man do on the whole of the North American continent? She is also loathe to realize the truth of the oft proved contention that "It Pays to Advertise."

When Canadian newspaper leaders see a cable headed "Australia,"

in their daily journal, the news beneath either refers to the vanquishing of the Australian cricketers by an English eleven, the fact that bush fires have been experienced in Victoria, floods in New South Wales, or 5,000 more men!

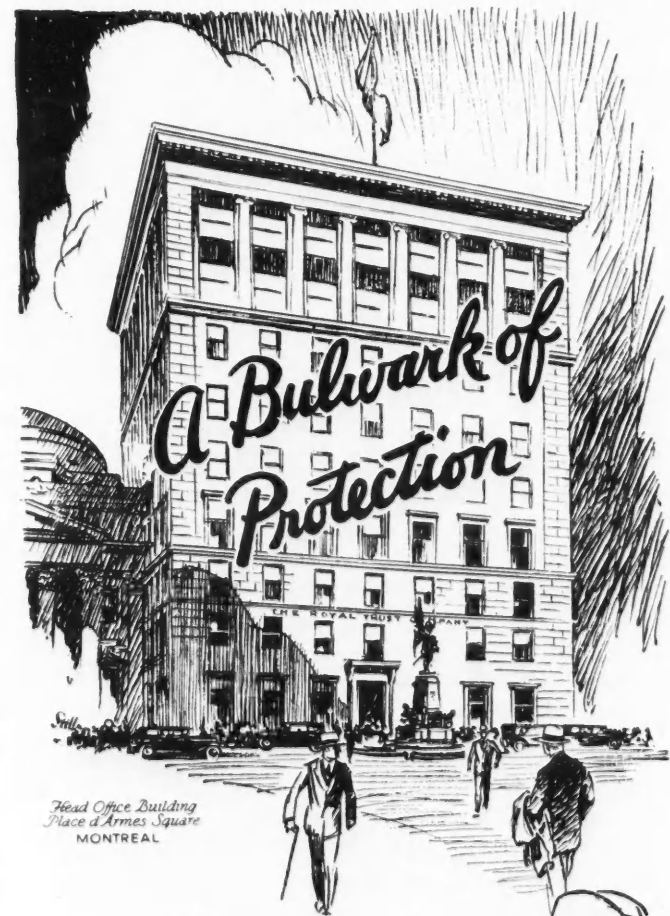
5,000 men are thrown out of employment by the latest strike.

I do not desire to convey the impression that I am "knocking" the Australians and "boosting" the Canadians, but I do say that while Canada does not hide her light under a bushel, and is not above letting the world know what a grand country she is, and how prosperous are her people, Australia seems to be contented to acquaint the world only with her troubles and disadvantages, and to carefully hide the fact that she is the proud possessor of 100,000,000 sheep, produces the finest wool in the world, is becoming an important factor in the grain markets of the world, can grow grapes and produce wines which are unexcelled anywhere, has vast forests of wonderfully fine hard woods, and can compete with California at her best in the growing of fruits for canning and drying.

We hear much talk about inter-Empire relationships, the necessity for a better feeling between the Dominions and similar matters, but when it comes down to actual trade connections, Canada and Australia are inclined to eye one another with deep-rooted suspicion, noses alert to scent an odoriferous nigger in the wood pile. If a few hundred thousand pounds of butter from the Antipodes are unloaded in Canada, a howl goes up that re-echoes to the farthest corner of the globe, and if Canada suggests to Australia that the Commonwealth might show her Empire sympathies by purchasing Canadian instead of United States lumber, the Commonwealth surlily replies, "Aw, what you given' us? We buy enough of your stuff already. What about evening up the balance of trade a bit?"

"I am satisfied that if we work together we can enlarge the scope of our Australian trade," the Hon. Jas. A. Robb told a delegation of Canadian lumber men recently. "I believe we can get a full British preference from them, but we will never get it by lambasting them and keeping their products out. They are no different from what we are. We hear the argument every day that we should pay the United States with our goods. I am prepared not only to sell to Australia but I am also prepared to buy from her. I am prepared to give them a full British preference. We want to do business in a big way and they cannot open it out too wide for us. We don't want to sit around in a corner and trade jack knives."

Big words! Important words, those. But what I would like to know is if they are getting us anywhere?



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By order of the Board,

G. A. MORROW,
Managing Director

Toronto, March 2nd, 1929.

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Investors and the Stock Market

(Continued from Page 45)

ular line, the more conservative rate of advance in the general list will not be a surprise. While a general advance of 40% in four years is exceptional, there have been exceptional conditions to be discounted.

In examining the factors in the financial situation that are closely related to this prolonged advance in security prices, is necessary to consider security supply and security demand, and credit supply and credit demand.

In 1913, there were 521 stocks and 1,083 bond issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange. On January 1, 1928, there were 1,097 stocks and 1,491 bonds on the list. A predominant number of the new bond issues listed in 1927 were foreign. The proportionate rate of increase in new issues of common stocks has been twice as great as that for bonds in spite of the large number of foreign bond issues listed in recent years.

The advantages of the corporate form of organization have been recognized to an unprecedented extent and the ease with which the market has absorbed new issues has given a strong impetus to the conversion of private companies, family companies, and partnerships into corporations. As a means to permit rapid liquidation of estates and the payment of inheritance taxes, the corporate form of organization seems particularly effective. Moreover, families who have had their entire wealth tied up in a single plant find that diversity of security holdings makes for stability and safety of income, since the warnings of such securities do not fluctuate with the rise and fall of activity in a particular industry.

The expansion of old companies has required new capital and the present widespread recognition of the value of diversified holdings has made an increased issue of stock the cheapest and most attractive method of securing additional capital. Moreover, the issue of additional common stock does not increase the fixed charges which might become a burden during a period of recession.

On the side of demand for securities, there has been the readjustment, previously mentioned, in popular opinion as to the relative value of bonds and common stocks. The general public is buying common stocks on a scale which could not have been anticipated before the war. This public participation in the market is the most important single factor in the present readjustment. In the next place, there has been the creation of large investment trusts. Before the war, the banks and insurance companies were the only large scale corporate purchasers of securities, and those corporations had to confine their purchases to bonds and preferred stocks. In the past three years, the new investment trusts have bought several billion dollars' worth of common stocks.

Such investment, under good management, promises a good ultimate yield, and diversity minimizes risk. The investment trust managed by investment bankers of wide experience, is in a better position than the individual in placing a certain proportion of its funds in securities which show excellent future prospects as compared with immediate returns. To the investment houses making flotations of investment trust securities, the investment trust has come to represent a method whereby the house secures the permanent investment control of the stockholder's money.

The large proportion of the total supply of gold that is now held in the United States, together with the stability given to credit by the policies of the Federal Reserve Bank, has served substantially to increase public confidence in the strength of the general credit structure. There is no question but that a steadily increasing surplus of wealth is being created in the United States and that this wealth must seek investment either at home or abroad. Prior to the war, the United States was a debtor country, willing to pay a substantial rate for new capital. In those days, the need for capital was sufficient so that it was profitable for bond houses to send salesmen from door to door selling bonds. At the present time, when there is a surplus of wealth for investment abroad, such expensive methods of raising capital have become unnecessary. There has not been sufficient emphasis placed upon the difference between rate of yield in debtor and creditor countries.

As a definite instance of the effect of the growing wealth of the United States upon the credit situation, there is the large cash surplus shown in the balance sheets of most of the leading corporations. When attention was centred upon the high interest rates prevailing in the call loan market by the discussions in the financial papers, a large proportion of this surplus was the discussions in the financial paper withdrawn from the bank deposits and placed on call. There would seem to be little danger that any great number of these companies would make a concerted and simultaneous effort to withdraw this money from the market.

On the contrary, in time of any great strain on credit, the increase in the rates would be sufficient to attract money of this type from new sources.

A peculiar relationship develops between the corporation and the investor when that corporation places millions of dollars in call loans in New York and later issues new stock to raise more capital. The corporation is paying dividends to the stockholder and the stockholder is indirectly paying interest to the corporation for the call money which assists him to take up the new stock. When these three factors—surplus wealth, unusually favourable developments in industry, and the relative yields of comparable European securities—are taken into consideration, present security prices in the United States are more easily understood. It is chiefly in relation to the yield on bonds and the rates on time and call money that present yields on common stocks seem low.

For that proportion of investment that seeks non-participation issues, there is direct competition between foreign and American securities. When the bonds of strong foreign governments may be had on a basis of relatively high yield, there is little inducement for the investor to accept a lower yield from the bonds of a home industry. This need of capital in foreign countries has raised the rates which may be expected on bonds; this is a reflection of the relative shortage of capital in other parts of the world. Whereas the investor who buys bonds must look for his whole reward in the relative stability and safety of his income, the investor who buys common stocks expects to share in the increasing prosperity of the country. The high yield obtainable from bonds reflect the world-wide need for capital. The low immediate yield on common stocks is an expression of the belief that the United States will continue to produce a steadily increasing surplus, and that the industrial concerns which are now in operation will be in the best position to take advantage of the opportunities which lie ahead.

It should not be forgotten, however, that without co-operation between central banks, there is the possibility that price levels may be upon the verge of a major decline. During such a movement, the relative value of stocks and bonds would be reversed, to the benefit of the bondholders. A fixed income would have steadily increasing purchasing power. The holders of common stocks would be the investors who would suffer from such a decline. As a means to prevent the widespread depressions which would take place during such a recession, the maximum co-operation between central banks is essential. Investors will realize that this co-operation is a matter which is of prime importance in relation to the safety of their investments in common stocks.

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Financial Statement, January 1st, 1929

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Government Bonds	Balances due other Companies
City Bonds	Losses under adjustment
Railroad Bonds	Sundry Liabilities
Corporation Bonds	Reserves for Taxes
Stock and Mortgage	Expenses and Contingencies
Real Estate	
Bills Receivable	
Accrued Interest	
Balances due from other Companies	
Cash in Banks and on hand	
Agents' Balances	
\$8,948,352.01	\$2,394,345.71

Losses paid since organization of the Company in

1851 \$103,471,248.00

	1927	1928	Increase
Assets	\$8,403,457.70	\$8,948,352.01	\$544,894.31
Policyholders' Surplus	2,991,183.65	3,437,079.44	445,895.79
(including paid-up capital).			

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Assets of Over One Hundred and Fifty Millions 166

Credit Control and Markets

Full Effect of Recent Increase in Discount Rate by Bank of England Not Realized—Flow of Gold Likely to be Influenced—The Course of Security Prices

By LEONARD J. REID,
Assistant Editor of The Economist, London.

THE recent increase in the Bank of England's minimum rate of discount to 5½ per cent. from 4½ per cent., at which it had stood for nearly two years, has naturally been the subject of comment and discussion in financial circles. It had been hoped in many quarters that the necessity for raising Bank rate had been successfully avoided for some months at least and that the Bank of England's policy of stability in money rates could be continued. But events have proved otherwise. During the year 1928, when all important foreign monetary centres made at least one change in their discount rate, and there was an ebb and flow in the Bank of England's gold stocks of over £20 millions, Bank rate here remained unchanged at 4½ per cent., and it is generally recognised that the Bank's efforts to achieve this end were prompted by the desire to promote confidence and to give the trade and industry of the country a firm basis upon which to found its plans for trade revival.

Due preparations to meet the usual autumnal gold losses had been made and when the outflow definitely slackened in January it looked as though the period of strain had definitely passed. But the renewal of gold shipments early in February frustrated these hopes and the Bank was almost bound to take the action which it did; for February is a month during which the Bank of England ought to be expanding rather than reducing its stock of gold, and it was obvious that the continuance of the Stock Exchange boom in Wall Street was proving attractive to the world's lenders of short money and was also largely responsible for the drain of gold from London.

There is no justification for alarm that the new position may cause either a decline in the level of commodity prices in this country or credit restrictions by the banks at the expense of legitimate business. So far as the first point is concerned reference to events in America during the past year, when three increases in the New York rediscount rate took place, shows that these changes had no appreciable effect upon the price-level.

As regards the second point the effect is likely to be in the opposite direction. For while the Bank has been making efforts to preserve stability, its open-market policy by which it has been able to achieve

this end has sometimes resulted in movements in the direction of credit restriction. If the 5½ per cent. Bank rate is successful in attracting gold to London it may prove that credit will be freer than when the 4½ per cent. rate was in force.

Continental centres are not likely to ignore the lead given by the Bank of England and the ultimate effect may be a demonstration that Europe will not impassively watch the world's stocks once again flowing westward. Wall Street will surely and certainly appreciate the significance of this and even if the New York rediscount is not raised the establishment of dearer money in Europe should attract gold from New York before long; and in this case the Bank of England will have achieved its purpose and if, as is generally hoped, there should be a fairly early opportunity of reducing its rate, it will have done so at a relatively small cost.

The first effect of the increase in Bank rate on the Stock Markets was a decided check to business. Markets were really not prepared for the change and there was a sharp fall in prices in the gilt-edged market, long-dated stocks proving more sensitive than the short-dated. In the case of the leading industrial shares there was only a slight reaction and the major part of this has since been recovered. It will probably be some time before the full effects upon markets are seen. A gradual reaction in the prices of low yielding debentures and preference stocks and shares may continue for some time, but ordinary shares, which are held mainly for the prospect of capital appreciation, are not likely to be greatly affected. A real revival in business on the Stock Exchange in London, however, cannot be expected until the monetary outlook both in London and in New York is substantially clearer.

Weston Beach

New Offering of 7% Preferred is Announced

AN ISSUE of \$150,000 seven per cent. redeemable cumulative preference shares in Weston Beach Manufacturers, Limited, is being offered through A. Pearce and Company. The price is \$1 and accrued interest yielding seven per cent., and carrying a bonus of one share of common with each preference share. The company, incorporated under the Ontario laws, has purchased a modern furniture manufacturing plant in Uxbridge and has installed up-to-date manufacturing equipment. Staple lines of furniture will be manufactured.

Land, buildings and equipment has been appraised at a replacement value of \$209,328. On completion of the present financing the position of the company will show: Plant and equipment, less depreciation, \$162,364; cash on hand, \$71,000, or a total of \$233,364. Net assets for the preferred stock of \$150,000 will therefore be equivalent to \$155.57 per share, leaving a net surplus of \$78,364, equivalent to \$16.67 per share for the common, with no liabilities. Based on past achievements of the management in furniture manufacture, it is estimated that a net profit of \$30,000 will be earned during the first year.

"High and Low" Chart is Useful Reference

THE high and low chart, covering the activities of this phase of Canadian listed securities, from the year 1912 to 1928, inclusive, and prepared by Financial Counsel of Montreal, is now ready for distribution, it is announced.

The current issue has been broadly extended to take in a large number of new stocks which made their appearance on the market during the year 1928. The publication contains a record of dividend rates applying to the various securities as at the beginning of the current year, and also gives a complete record of stock rights offered, capital changes effected, and dividend changes which occurred during 1928. In previous years it has proven of great value, and the latest edition promises to serve a steadily growing public requirement for such specific information as the publication contains.

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Another attractive feature of this issue is the option right entitling bond holders to buy, at \$25 per share, a stock which has a net book value of \$55 per share and which last year had earnings of \$3.00 per share applicable to dividends.

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Financial Statement, January 1st, 1929

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Government Bonds\$ 772,977.07	Balances due other Companies\$ 211,025.32
City Bonds 166,030.00	Losses under adjustment 648,783.05
Railroad Bonds 126,420.00	Sundry Liabilities ... 51,295.09
Corporation Bonds 501,600.00	Reserves for Taxes, Expenses and Contingencies 174,850.00
Stocks 2,517,744.00	
Real Estate 125,000.00	
Accrued Interest 22,772.98	
Balances due from other Companies .. 76,292.39	
Cash in Banks and on hand 812,992.58	
Agents' Balances 434,325.59	
\$5,556,154.61	\$5,556,154.61

Losses paid since organization of the Company in 1833\$64,869,306.00

	1927	1928	Increase
Assets	\$5,346,087.95	\$5,556,154.61	\$210,066.66
Policyholders' Surplus	1,813,197.16	2,292,949.45	479,752.29
(Including paid up capital).			

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SATURDAY NIGHT

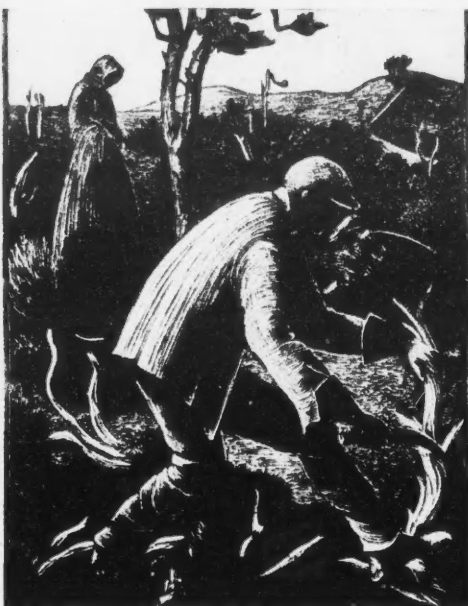
HAROLD F. SUTTON, Literary Editor

TORONTO, CANADA, MARCH 16, 1929

IN HARDY'S WESSEX



"He Musingly Surveyed the Scene, as If Considering the next Step He Should Take."



"The Proud Fair Woman Bow'd Her Head and Wept in Sick Despair."



"They Took No Heed of Anything but the Pigmy Objects Immediately Beneath Their Eyes."

Three Woodcuts by Clare Leighton for a new edition of "The Return of the Native", by Thomas Hardy. (Macmillan).

ADVENTURES WITH PRESS CENSORS

"YOU CAN'T PRINT THAT" by George Seldes;
Payson & Clarke—Irwin and Gordon, Toronto;
465 pages; price \$4.

By Hector Charlesworth

MR. GEORGE SELDES, who in this stout volume tells his adventures during the past decade as a correspondent for United States newspapers in many lands, is an example of the journalistic ego carried to the nth degree. One was going to say "carried to its *reductio ad absurdum*"; but that would be unkind to a man of undoubted energy and initiative able to write vividly and entertainingly of all that he has seen. No information is vouchsafed as to who he is and what newspapers he represented in connection with this chronicle of frustrations at the hands of editors at home and censors abroad. But one gathers from internal evidence that for a time at least he represented the "Chicago Tribune". In 1910 and for two or three years thereafter he was a cub reporter in Pittsburgh. The war, so to speak, "made" him. He went to France as a correspondent with the United States Army in the latter stages of the conflict and from then until last year his talents as a newsgetter and writer, as well as a working knowledge of European languages, led to his being detailed to assignments in Germany, Italy, Russia, Roumania, Syria and other lands from most of which he was ultimately ejected. What has troubled him most, apparently, is the reluctance of Europeans to "salute the Stars and Stripes" as he no doubt, was taught to do at school; and their willingness to accept the leadership of public men of whom he disapproves. Worse still he seems disillusioned about his own country. The bigotry of editors at home who refused to print everything he wished to write; the short-sightedness of great American bankers in arranging loans for nations that he despises; the reluctance of United States diplomats in Europe to send for a fleet of warships every time he was in hot water with a press censor, — all these things seemed to have given him a dark outlook on life. The iron entered his soul, so he came back to New York last year to

write a book that should reveal "The Truth Behind the News".

The Truth seems constantly in Mr. Seldes' thoughts and he is never troubled with Pilate's quality of indecision. Nowhere has one encountered an author more completely convinced that he had a God-given faculty for discerning and expressing the Truth. Naturally he felt it to be the duty of princes, potentates and powers to humbly bow to this superiority in him. Humanity is frail and we have reason to believe that Diogenes of whom Mr. Seldes may be a lineal descendant was not especially honored in his day. Admitting his high purposes, and taking his gift of veracity at his own assessment, one wonders whether there may not be intellectual limitations even in an accredited United States newspaper correspondent at large in Europe. Mr. Seldes does not hesitate to describe the profession of journalism as the highest of all callings. It is a comfortable way for a journalist to feel; but in this ungrateful world men of other callings show no haste to agree except when running for office. Mr. Seldes also holds that a journalist's first duty is to his readers (not to his editor or employer apparently) and he enters on very debatable ground when he says that this duty consists of giving the American public "what they want to read".

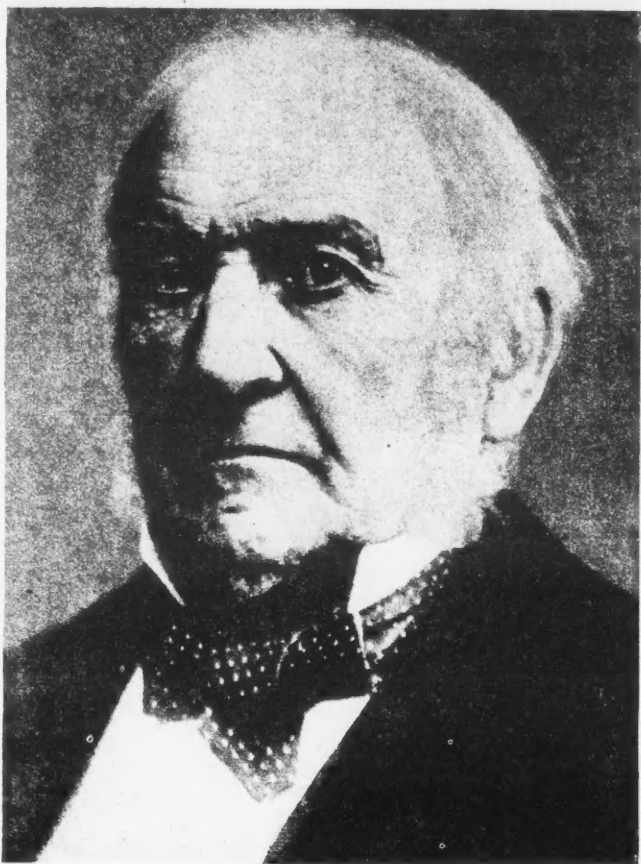
This newspaper instinct to provide the public with "what it wants to read" seems to have been the cause of many of his troubles. They began early in his European experience with certain conflicts of opinion between himself and Gen. Pershing's staff. Later he realized that a great majority of newspaper readers would enjoy accusations that Mussolini was a murderer more than accounts of the economic rehabilitation of Italy. He felt also that they would relish aspersions on the moral character of Queen Marie of Roumania, and was bitterly indignant when no helping hand was extended in his campaign to prevent pure and up-

right American dollars being loaned to countries which tolerated loose living in high places. Mr. Seldes is nothing if not a Puritan. He is always swift to throw out hints of sexual delinquencies with regard to persons in the public eye. These scandals in part constitute "the truth behind the news" he is so anxious to ventilate.

TWO events which have occurred since this book went to press must have annoyed Mr. Seldes very much. As has been intimated he is very indignant with United States diplomats in Europe. As a class he holds them to be snobbish and useless. When it comes to demanding freedom of action and a position above the law for American newspaper correspondents they almost invariably take the side of constituted authority instead of severing relations. The diplomat most bitterly attacked is Mr. Henry Prather Fletcher, United States Ambassador to Italy, by many regarded as the most fully equipped and widely experienced of American diplomats. With what anger then must Mr. Seldes have learned that Mr. Hoover, in projecting his recent trip to South America had asked Mr. Fletcher to come home on leave and act as his chief adviser on that voyage. The blindness of Mr. Hoover, who knows something of foreign countries himself in failing to discern the utter incapacity of Mr. Fletcher must indeed have been a blow to our author.

The other recent event which must have distressed Mr. Seldes is the understanding reached between Mussolini and the Vatican. Many of his pages are devoted to showing that Mussolini is a mediocrity with an "inferiority complex", an actor, a rascal, a scoundrel, a pinchbeck Napoleon, whose career is a matter of luck rather than capacity. Mr. Seldes especially labors the point that any idea that Mussolini could ever obtain the co-operation and good will of the Vatican is fallacious. And lo and behold his words are belied almost as soon as his book comes off the press. It's a devil of a job to be a successful prophet nowadays.

(Continued on page 15)



WM. EWART GLADSTONE

PERILOUS HORIZONS

By E. J. PRATT

"THE PERSIANS ARE COMING," by Bruno Frank; Alfred A. Knopf, Longmans, Green, Toronto; 139 pages.

THE tang of this volume is produced by a unique blend of the historical with the fictional. Certain characters are presented at the beginning with such definite portraiture that, it is taken for granted, the author intends to give intimate studies of contemporary European statesmen. Widely known characteristics, refined to the point of idiosyncrasy, settle this conviction until episodes and conversations of an almost incredible order oblige the mind to accept romance as at least a partial background for the story.

The general scene is at Cannes, where Carmer, a high official in the German Republic, and Achille Dorval, a French statesman, meet and negotiate for the "Idea of Europe and Peace." Every nationalistic sentiment must—both diplomats agree—be surrendered to achieve this end, and in eloquent exposition Dorval makes a passing reference to the rock which lies in the path of the Ideal—a reference which at the same time furnishes the author with the title of his volume.

"Europe is about to lay down its arms before the riches and the enterprise of the States. But the way the world looks to-day, material death is a death of the soul and the mind as well. This time the Persians are coming from the West to threaten the Mediterranean. And our Salamis has an uninspiring battle-cry: economic co-operation. Every undergraduate knows the formula. Instead of which, we are the proud possessors of twenty-seven tariff frontiers. Into seven-and-twenty pieces is this Europe of ours cut up. We are very far from the first beginnings of sanity."

But the peculiar note of this book is

not in the expression of obvious fears. Economic perils are introduced only as artistic devices, revealing movements which with greater subtlety and insidiousness are operating within human nature itself. Those fiercely competitive elements are shown to emerge from backgrounds usually considered detached from ordinary arenas. Even the civilizing influences of culture are not without their own perils. At the very moment when the two statesmen are pledging themselves to unity and peace, their respective secretaries are engaged in a conversation upon the merits of their national literatures which issues in the most belligerent attitudes. Francois Bloch rails at the unnecessary consonants. "Your German creaks and croaks and coughs—just try to imagine what Alcæus or Sappho would have said to such raw, hoarse, foggy sounds." To which Erlanger replies: "Your Gallic . . . If we are hoarse, my friend, then your noses are stopped up, and then the hiccup at the end, with your accent on the last syllable! There's a clinical metaphor for you. Pindar would have died of the idea." Bloch returns with a thrust: "You martyr the listener, the reader: you keep putting him off, making him wait till the last word for the solution and the release. Is not every German sentence a Wagner opera in little?"

The scene ends, however, not with a dud but with a reconciliation based upon a mutual concession—the story of Flaubert's impassioned regard for Goethe and the "heavenly accents" of Faust. The extinguisher in this particular case happened to be at hand with the alarm of fire.

But this happy solution does not occur again. Towards the end of the book when the rapprochement between Dorval and Carmer is complete, the latter is tragically prevented from carrying the fruits of it across the Rhine by forces deep within himself—less material perhaps but just as barbaric as the Greeks had to encounter at Salamis.

FILIAL PIETY UP IN ARMS

By A. R. RANDALL-JONES

"AFTER THIRTY YEARS," by The Rt. Hon., The Viscount Gladstone, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; The Macmillan Company of Canada; 457 pages; 16 illustrations; \$6.25.

THE late Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, four times Prime Minister of Great Britain, has been in his grave for three decades and more. By this time, one might well have thought that the hasty and rash and indiscriminate judgments, both of glory and of condemnation, that his contemporaries passed on him and his actions and his policies might be calmly revised by history. In his lifetime he was too close to events of the utmost moment, which aroused the keenest party strife, for it to have been any simple and easy matter for either his friends or his foes to measure him aright. But, "after thirty years," the supreme advantage of perspective might well have been expected to conduce materially to a truer measurement.

However, the actual case has turned out to be far otherwise. For recent books and events have brought that towering figure once more into the limelight. First of all, Mr. G. E. Buckle, formerly the well-known editor of the *Times*, publishes his *Life of Disraeli*; in 1926, volume II of Queen Victoria's letters, with Mr. Buckle as editor, is published; in 1927, M. Maurois publishes his delightfully-written book on Disraeli; in the same year, the action of Wright v. Gladstone, as a result of which the author of this book completely vindicated the high moral character of the deceased statesman which had been folly traduced in a book written by the plaintiff, was tried; and, finally, in 1923, volume III of Queen Victoria's letters, edited by Mr. Buckle, appears. So that, for the last few years controversy has raged afresh around the personality of the great man who, in his lifetime, was such a centre of controversy.

As regards the aspersions on the late Mr. Gladstone's moral character, which constituted the issue in the legal action just mentioned, his son, the author of the book under review, only briefly mentions these in an appendix, contenting himself with a statement of the reasons which led him to force the traducer, Captain Wright, to take action in the courts. Quite rightly he does not deem it necessary to discuss this unsavory affair in detail. No decent person, unless very ignorant, believed that there was a jot or tittle of truth in the aspersions in question.

But Lord Gladstone takes the volumes that have been mentioned above very seriously. M. Maurois sees in his distinguished father only a foil for Disraeli. Mr. Buckle, in his book on Disraeli, evinces no half-hearted antagonism to Mr. Gladstone's policies and personality alike; and it is evident, from the letter of Queen Victoria, which Mr. Buckle also edited—admirable as is his equipment, both political and literary for that task it is, perhaps, in some ways, unfortunate that it should have been entrusted to the admiring biographer of Gladstone's great competitor for fame and

power—that that Sovereign entertained for Mr. Gladstone, during the last twenty years of his life, very similar sentiments to those of Mr. Buckle.

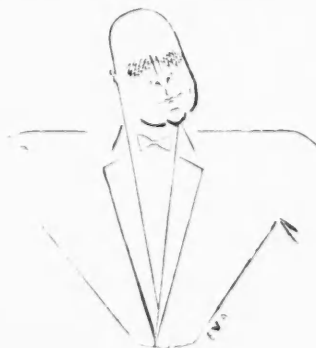
The net result has been to get Lord Gladstone's wind up (if the vulgarism may be pardoned). And his filial piety has found vent in this book of special pleading. All of us are ready to admit that Mr. Gladstone had a tongue of gold, and a head, at least, of silver, but woe betide those who should dare to imagine that the idol's feet may, perchance, have been of clay—of common, human clay! Well, well! In these days, 'tis refreshing to find filial piety—or piety of any kind, for that matter—so strenuous and wholehearted and obviously sincere.

THE gravamen of Lord Gladstone's complaint against those who viewed his illustrious father with eyes less admiring than his own is that the latter did not get fair play from 1876 onwards. To many people, however, it has always seemed that, from about that time, Mr. Gladstone was almost a totally different kind of man himself from the statesmen who had then been in public life for some forty years. A few years, later, he was to sever himself from Hartington, Goschen, James, Chamberlain, Selborne, Argyll—the very flower of the Liberal party that had followed him, during many years, with such unbroken fidelity. Queen Victoria, perhaps, discerned the change in the man earlier than did many others—and, undoubtedly, her trust in Disraeli did not tend to make her minimize its extent. Lord Gladstone makes it plain that his father deeply felt the loss of the Queen's regard for him, at one time so marked, but he was apparently ready to attribute it—to as, indeed, is his biographer—to almost any cause other than to a change in himself. It is, at any rate, clear that the later relations betwixt the Sovereign and the statesman must have been equally embarrassing to both.

Lord Gladstone to the contrary and notwithstanding, his great father's best title to fame will rest on his first Government of 1868–1874, and on his genius for finance as Chancellor of the Exchequer. His best title, that is to say, in the realm of politics, strictly so-called. But, after all, there is a realm that extends far beyond the ground of party henchmen, occupied by opposing forces drawn up, in battle array, to "salute, with appropriate acclamations, their recognized fuglemen". In that realm Mr. Gladstone, in his day and generation—a day and generation that produced not a few notably lofty and disinterested spirits—was pre-eminent among the eminent. His real greatness lay in his moral grandeur.

It was aptly said of him that "he kept the soul alive in England". His political creed—in his later years, at any rate—would not be that of this reviewer. But, quite indisputably, he was "a great Christian", as Lord Salisbury, his most outstanding political adversary, acclaimed him as being on the morrow of his death. Moreover, he was not a Christian for nothing. It was that supreme fact that, with him in the foreground of politics, and despite all his many (and usually many) errors of judgment and of action, yet continually lighted up the prose of politics with a ray from the diviner mind. *Aut laudatus aut excasatus*, he "followed the gleam", as he discerned it, and if, owing to a temperament both unusually dominant and unusually emotional, his discernment was often fallible, that fallibility does not detract from the essential righteousness of the follower.

"After Thirty Years" is an interesting addition to Gladstonian bibliography. It is written from a partisan, as well as a filial, standpoint. It is pointed throughout, and frequently piquant—often as much by reason of what it refrains from saying as by reason of what it says.



BRUNO FRANK

THE LAND OF LUTHANY

By S. H. HOOKE

"PRIMA DONNA" by Pitts Sanborn; Longmans Green & Co., Toronto; 616 pages.

A GRIM rite of ancient times mingled human blood and bones with the foundations of a new house for gods or men. Something akin to that strange necessity seems bound up with the success of those careers of genius that depend upon an abnormal development of the emotions. The life of Isadora Duncan, an example which might easily be multiplied a hundred fold, illustrates the demand of an artistic career for continually renewed emotional sustenance. The moral sense of mankind has tacitly accepted this necessity and placed the great artists beyond the laws of ordinary social morality. Such a situation has its tragic implications and has always exercised a fascination for the novelist.

Mr. Pitts Sanborn, a distinguished American musical critic, has fallen under the spell of this dangerous fascination, and in a novel of over 600 pages has attempted a full length portrait of a great singer, the building-up of the career of a great dramatic soprano.

It is perhaps not unfair to say that the interpretation of genius, even if that genius is the creation of the artist's imagination, demands something of the qualities of genius for its success.

In one of the novels of his middle period, *The Tragic Muse*, before the strange phantasmagoria of his later style enveloped him, Henry James portrayed the growth of the career of a great actress. It is not one of his best novels from the technical point of view, but it offers an interesting parallel to Mr. Sanborn's treatment of the subject. Henry James, for some reason or other, not necessarily a New England delicacy, for he could handle a "grande passion" freely enough if he liked, contrived to develop his young actress from the most raw and unpromising beginning to the full fruition of genius without the feeblest *affaire du coeur*. In fact, with his passion for the difficult situation, which in the end ran away with him, he seems to have deliberately undertaken to make Miriam Rooth's starward progress convincing under the double handicap of shortness of time and absence of the emotional stimulus which popular belief considers essential to an artistic career.

WITH his insatiable propensity for analysis, for "the truth that turns you inside out," as Miriam says, he continues to create the illusion both of a much longer lapse of time, and of a much greater degree of emotional disturbance than the facts of the case would warrant when we cease to look at them through the magician's distorting glass.

Moreover Henry James succeeds in making Miriam's physical and mental presence, the turn of her "noble" head, the twists of her agile intelligence, extraordinarily vivid, without ever

giving us a direct account of a single dramatic triumph.

Mr. Sanborn's method of portraiture is as different as possible. Not for him are the Jamesian sinuosities and subtleties of technique. His story covers the twenty years of Helma Seymour's upward progress. Its stages are named after the men, Raymond, Ravet, Guy, Gonsalvo, who furnished the emotional pabulum for her success. With two marriages and three liaisons the lady, while she may not have equalled Isadora Duncan, seems to have done pretty well by herself. But curiously enough the effect of the lapse of time and the wide variety of emotional adventure is to create the illusion of brevity and sameness. *Plus ça change plus c'est la même chose*. I should not like to seem unfair to Mr. Sanborn by comparing his work with Henry James, but it is difficult to avoid doing so, and the comparison after all is a sincere compliment, even if *Prima Donna* suffers in the process.

FOR the book is a fine and serious piece of work. It gleams and glitters, though it is not really brilliant, in spite of the frequency with which that fascinating adjective has been used by other reviewers. Its technical knowledge is immense. All the secrets of the vocal machinery of a dramatic soprano are known to Mr. Sanborn; he deals with them as lovingly as a skilled mechanic might handle the engines of the last word in speed production.

What he does not know about the whole range of opera is not worth knowing, and the reader will know more about the world's great operas when he has finished than he could learn from Krehbiel. But these qualities, useful as adjuncts in creating atmosphere, although Henry James could dispense with them almost entirely, will not of themselves make a great novel.

If I might use Mr. Forster's interesting distinction of "flat" and "round" in character delineation, I would say that nearly all the characters of the book, with the exception perhaps of Ravet, and the rascal Gonsalvo, are "flat." Even of Helma Seymour herself, bulking as she does in vast length and breadth, the fact that she could take the E in alt, and the sublime mechanics of her voice, remain with me as more impressive than her seduction by Gonsalvo, or any of her other emotional experiences.

Nevertheless, I would repeat that to apply so high a test of excellence to Mr. Sanborn's novel as the comparison with *The Tragic Muse* is in itself a high compliment.

Prima Donna is really a remarkable achievement. It has something of the richness of a fine tapestry, full of gleaming colour, "beauty born of murmuring sound." It fully deserves the encouraging reception which it has met with.



PITTS SANBORN



PERE MARQUETTE

AN HEROIC JESUIT

By MARGARET LAWRENCE

"PERE MARQUETTE", Priest, Pioneer and Adventurer, by Agnes Repplier; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Toronto; price \$3.00.

THE second explanatory title was hardly necessary for readers in Canada to whom Father Marquette is one of the group of heroic Jesuit priests whose names are treasured for the saintliness and the self sacrifice of their lives. Nor, one would think, should it have been necessary in the United States where a railroad is called the *Père Marquette* in honour of the French discoverers of the Mississippi river.

Father Marquette was one of those rare mortals whose spirits are touched with a longing to surrender the ego to the highest that is known. To him it meant the service of his Church. He entered the Order of Jesus and submitted with radiant willingness to the relentless discipline of the novitiate. He studied the reports sent home to France by the missionaries in New France and expressed a wish to be sent to that field, if he were considered suitable by his Superior, at the end of his preparation.

That is a simple short paragraph, but it tells a great story of the humility and efficiency and infinite comprehension that made the Jesuit Order what it was in those days of vigorous Catholicism. Ardent young men were put through a system of watchful training by superiors who were capable of estimating what each individual was best adapted to. Marquette had

the inherent selflessness that was necessary for the missionary. He had a decided taste for the study of foreign languages and the power to express himself easily in any number of them. He had also that nameless ability—and not so often found, to win the confidence of people immediately. His personality was a spiritual magnet. The Superiors considered he was in all ways fit to go among the savages of New France with the message of the Cross.

He arrived in New France during the period of intense exploration. The Intendant, Jean Talon, was anxious that as much of the unknown should be taken possession of for the King of France as could be managed without too distressing an expenditure to the King. He therefore encouraged all likely young men to explore—and bring him back reports. A young French-Canadian called Louis Joliet brought back very thorough reports. So, when the Intendant decided to send an official exploration to the region of the mysterious long river of the Mississippi for the purpose of establishing the French claim—his choice fell upon Joliet. Father Marquette had been sent to the furthest outpost of Jesuit missionary endeavour at Michilimackinac. He had been successful in his mission—that is, he quickly learned the Indian dialects, and he won the trust of the strange race to whom he ministered. Now, it was the custom for a Priest of some one of the Orders working in New (Continued on page 11)

THE MEXICAN PRIEST HUNT

By B. K. SANDWELL

"RED MEXICO," by Capt. Francis McCullagh; Carrier, Montreal and New York; 415 pages; \$3.50.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS McCULLAGH is known to many Canadians by his lectures and his books on the persecution of the Orthodox Church by the Russian Soviet. Since he acquired his famous photographs of the trial of the Moscow clerics, another anti-clerical government has engaged in an equally sanguinary warfare against another branch of the Christian Church, and has supplied the photo-engravers with an equally gruesome collection of snapshots of executions. Captain McCullagh, as the leading specialist in anti-religious atrocities, naturally hastened to the spot. Since the anti-clerical government in question happened to be not in Eastern Europe but on the North American continent and on the very borders of the United States, and since the Christian Church in question happened to be not the Russian Orthodox but the Roman, which has a very extensive and devoted following among the American people, one might at first blush have supposed that the priest-hunts and communicant-massacres of Mexico, the scene of his new labors, would have excited more indignation in the United States than did those of the Soviet. But such has not been the case, and Captain McCullagh has quite frankly written this book in order to raise the temperature and increase the pressure of American indignation against the Calles administration. Whether there is enough fuel in the book to generate the necessary steam is perhaps doubtful. The surrounding temperature is very low; and our author is a little inclined to rely on the heat of denunciation, which has hardly any energy-producing value.

That there has been an ample supply of atrocities in the recent history of Mexico we need hardly doubt. What Captain McCullagh does not make quite so clear is whether they are in the main the responsible acts of a tyrannical and desperate government, or merely the isolated and inevitable concomitants of a state of extreme civil disorder. To our author, anybody who kills a Catholic is an agent of Calles. The matter may not be so simple, and there may even be reasons, in the history of the Church in Mexico, why the killing of a Catholic is not always the result of blind anti-religious fanaticism. The real case against the Calles administration needs to be made on different lines from these, with a deeper knowledge of Mexican history and character. For the question is not whether the Calles rule is tyrannical, but whether its tyranny is uncongenial to the Mexican people, and whether they are capable of erecting and sustaining a less tyrannical government. — Unless, indeed, Captain McCullagh

wants Washington to impose on the Mexican a better government than they could procure for themselves; and that raises the whole profound question whether even good and stable government may not be bought at too high a price.

The fact that the Calles administration (our author assumes that the change in the presidency makes no effective difference) periodically gets itself "re-elected" is of course no proof that the Mexicans want it. The fact that it has to maintain itself by at least occasional judicial or extra-judicial murders of active opponents is some proof to the contrary. The reasons for the American support of Calles are nearly all of them wrong, including as they do the influence of financial groups which hope to float a new loan and get some settlement of old ones, the belief of Tennessee that Catholicism is only one degree less evil than modernism, and the inert reluctance of officialdom to change a policy inaugurated by Woodrow Wilson in one of his most idealistic moments. Captain McCullagh has no trouble at all in making most of the high officials of the Calles regime look just as undesirable as, for example, the types of men who we are given to understand rule Chicago from unofficial positions. Even the frontispiece of his book, an unretouched photograph of General Plutarco Elias Calles, is in itself a strong plea for intervention. The pictures of the execution garden, with the victims standing up against the stockade between the targets on which the executioners practise, are pretty clear indications of a type of mentality which we in Canada should not approve of among our governors. Indeed the very terms of the anti-Catholic legislation of Mexico are revolting to any mind accustomed to the concept of religious freedom.

But all these things do not provide an answer to the question: What should the United States do in Mexico? One course only suggests itself as a logical result of the conditions described by Captain McCullagh. The United States at present allows the exportation of arms to the Calles forces but not to any of their opponents. The monopoly of arms is probably the foundation of the present government's continued power. It would seem on many grounds not unreasonable to allow all parties to possess themselves of the necessary weapons and to fight it out until tired of doing so.

The book is seriously defective in one respect. It may or may not be possible to indict a government, which is not exactly the same thing, at any rate in Mexico, as a nation; but you cannot indict even a government effectively without indexing your indictment. In other respects the publishers have performed an admirable piece of work. The book is beautifully and correctly printed, and the numerous illustrations are well reproduced. The blood-dripping design on the jacket, and the blood-colored end papers, are a happy thought.



From a Woodcut by Ramon Alva de la Canal.

THE two latest additions to the Modern Library, Flaubert's "Salammbô" and Conrad Aiken's "Anthology of American Poetry," are issued in a new binding, a silky, limp balloon cloth, which comes in a variety of four bright, modern colors. All new Modern Library books will be bound in this style, and as fast as new printings are required of the earlier titles they, too, will have the new binding. Rockwell Kent is designing a new back strip for the books and this will be utilized at the earliest possible date. The aim of the publisher is to make the series even more attractive in outward appearance than it has been without increasing the price.



JOHN RUSKIN

A new biography, "The Tragedy of John Ruskin" by Amabel Williams-Ellis has been published by Thomas Nelson, Toronto.

TWO'S COMPANY

By S. H. HOOKE

"FARTHING HALL," by Hugh Walpole and J. B. Priestley; Macmillan's, Toronto; \$2.00; 275 pages.

IN THE golden age we used to play an absurd game known to the initiated as Besant and Rice. It was a party game in which the first participant wrote the beginning of the story, half a dozen lines or so, and turned back the paper, leaving only the last line visible, the next criminal took up the thread and continued similarly until the circle was completed. Then the paper was unfolded and the joint product read aloud amid much hilarity. It still remains an unsolved mystery to me how a novel is produced in collaboration and why it should be limited to two players. What a novel might we not have, a real Christmas pudding, produced, let us say, by a syndicate of famous novelists, for example, Wells, Galsworthy, Chesterton, James Joyce and D. H. Lawrence! It would be the sensation of the century. Anyhow, Messrs. Walpole and Priestley have united to produce what we might venture to call a binomial novel. In addition to the natural excitements of a combined love and mystery story, the reader has the added problem, if he is of a naturally enquiring turn of mind, of unravelling and dissecting Walpole from Priestley.

The story begins with a couple of telegrams in which Mark French, painter, and Robert Newlands, novelist, respectively regret their inability to keep a lunch appointment with one another at the ancient honorable hotel of the Mitre at Oxford. Then follow a series of breathless letters telling of various broken emotional connections. Mark is whirled off to the Lake country in romantic quest of a forlorn and oppressed damsel, while Robert is tormented by the temporary failure of a hitherto idyllic marriage, and is also led a merry dance after his rebellious and unrepentant spouse. The chase leads them both ultimately, under the joint guidance of Messrs. Walpole and Priestley to the same romantic district of Cumberland in which Farthing Hall holds the centre of the stage. In due time the happy solution is reached:

"All shall go well,
Nought shall go ill,
Jack shall have Jill,
And the man shall have his mare again."

The oppressed damsel is rescued, the villain is unmasked and foiled. The divided couple are blissfully reunited, and the breathless letters conclude with a couple of still more breathless telegrams in which the broken threads of the Mitre are joined again at Keswick.

It is excellent fun. Personally I think Mr. Priestley undertook the responsibility of Bradshaw and the intricate business of checking up the time of trains and the connection between King's Cross and Keswick. In fact he is probably the quiet and efficient traffic manager, while our dear Hugh provides the alarms and excursions and palpitations which we all know so well and never fail to enjoy.

A Prayer

By THURE HEDMAN

If agony and anguish be a part
Of thy creation's secret art
To make and mould the mind of man
And fit it for a higher plan,
O Providence, this prayer I pray:
Within thy wisdom, do not stay
The scourging hand, and for my
greater gain
Do not allay my pangs of pain.

Sheila

By DOROTHY LIVESAY

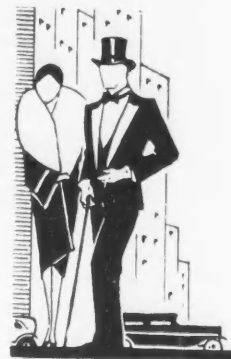
If my heart never bloomed—
As the poets say,
And was a bud briefly
For less than a day,
I have a root
Of some small worth
That buries my sorrow
Deep under earth;
I have a stem
Barren indeed,
Yet strong with the will
Of a wild farm weed.

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The Enigma Called Napoleon

"NAPOLEON, A STUDY," by Dmitri Merezhkovsky; translated by Catherine Zvegintzov; J. M. Dent and Sons, Ltd., London and Toronto; 267 pages.

BY A. R. RANDALL-JONES.

IT HAS been somewhere said that great men are like great mountains—that we cannot judge of their greatness at close range. In general, this is true. The real size of a great man can usually be more justly estimated in the perspective of history than in his own day.

But it is not so with Napoleon—a law unto himself in this, as in so many other ways. He was an enigma to his contemporaries. He is certainly not less of an enigma to us who are living in the world today, more than a hundred years since his death at St. Helena.

Indeed, what man born of woman is going to read the riddle that is called Napoleon? Attempts to do so there have been in plenty. It is said that some forty thousand books have been written about him up to date, and the writers are still busy with a theme of such perennial appeal. We can learn from these books much of great interest about his wars, his policies, his diplomacy, his law-making, his executive achievements, his homicidal glory, his occasional acts of kindness or clemency, his wives, his mistresses, his prodigious powers of endurance, and so on. But it is both strange and true that, the more we learn of him, the less we seem able to get to know him.

Somehow or other, know him we cannot. Yet who, in all the world, can fail to feel his greatness? Man or super-man, demon or demi-god, the figure that "Wears the grey coat of the soldier. And a little cocked hat on his head," and that bears the name of *L'homme du destin*—the "Man of Destiny"—will be reckoned among the intrinsically greatest of all the great ones that ever trod this earth.

It may be doubted whether this latest psychological study, entitled "Napoleon," by Dmitri Merezhkovsky, the Russian novelist, really helps one very appreciably—though it may, to some small extent—to get to closer grips with the solution of the riddle that Napoleon, his career and his character present. The study in question is interesting—indeed, not seldom enthralling—but it appears to the present reviewer, on the whole, as unsatisfactory in such conclusions as it reaches, and, indeed, at times, not a little exasperating in its general inconclusiveness. It is attractively written—and it starts hares, in the form of ideas, galore, but it seldom seems to run them to earth.

The net result is to leave one in a questioning, and almost a complaining, frame of mind. The author has started out with such fair promises, by way of implication. Other people have tried their prentice hands on Napoleon, as regards character delineation or exposition, by the scores of thousands. Now, the expert is going to show us how it is done. But, alas and alack! when one has read the last line of the last—and 267th—page, the rabbit is still in the conjuror's hat. At least, he has not popped out. But, perhaps, there was no rabbit there, all the time!

Some qualities that Napoleon possessed, in eminent degree, above most other human beings of whom we have knowledge, are well-known, and of these the author does not make too much, while giving them their proper weight in contribution to a marvelously complex mental equipment.

For one thing, he possessed a stupendous memory, as he himself always boasted—and, in fact, he himself regarded this faculty as, possibly, the most remarkable of all the remarkable faculties with which he was endowed. "In my youth," he said, in his later years, "I knew the logarithms of more than thirty or forty numbers. I not only knew the names of all the officers in all the French army but the localities from which the men were conscripted, their military exploits and even the political views of each."

And, secondly, his imagination—

not less phenomenal than his memory. "His imagination," says the biographer, "made him as great in action as were Aeschylus, Dante and Goethe in contemplation; the conductor of a new historic symphony, a new Orpheus whose music compelled stones to range themselves into the city." Such language would not, indeed, be mine, as regards his imagination, although it appears to have been that of the great man himself, as, when he says: "I love power like an artist, as the fiddler loves his fiddle. I love power to draw from it sounds, melodies, and harmonies."

It is, possibly, not inopportune to enquire as to what "harmonies" the "Lord of the World," as Mr. Merezhkovsky rather grandiloquently styles him, ultimately educed, with the aid of all this undeniably almost unique power of imagination. But, for any failure, we are sure to be told that it was the bad men who frustrated his super-humanly beneficent designs who are to blame! However, *chacun à son goût* (to use the language which the great Corsican spoke with so weird an accent).

The volume under review is as allusive—particularly in regard to Holy Writ—as it is elusive in what (one assumes) is its attempt to explain a character many-sided and, perhaps, in the ultimate analysis, inexplicable. Napoleon said of himself: "The truth is, I never was master of my own action. I never was entirely myself. I never was truly my own master, but was always controlled by circumstances—I moulded my system according to the unforeseen succession of events." That goes far to explain what seems like inconsistency, in his variegated career—but not all the way. Beyond the visionary, and beyond the practical statesman of the last quotation, there was something else—a *tertium quid*, and it is that that constitutes the main part of the seeming insolubility of the riddle of Napoleon.

Mr. Merezhkovsky suggests that Napoleon's aim—or one of his aims—was the constitution of a European League—a sort of precursor of the League of Nations of today. That idea, however, is fanciful and fantastic. The League of Nations of today is founded on the principles of freedom and equality. The League at which Napoleon aimed was one of nations that had been brought into submission under his own iron heel of conquest—and a substantial part of his whole policy was directed to that very end. He was a Tyrant, who drew his pristine strength from Revolution. It is true—but a Tyrant none the less for that. Equality he might understand—but Freedom little, if at all.

However, in spite of all its manifold blemishes, this psychological study is one of compelling interest. When one speaks of blemishes, by the way, one is referring to its vagueness and (to the ordinary mind) its occasional incomprehensibility. Within its limits, it is penetrating. The trouble is that it does not penetrate far enough.



NAPOLEON

Tragic Alsace

"HEART OF ALSACE" by René Schickele; Alfred Knopf, Longmans, Green, Toronto; 351 pages; \$3.00.

BY F. C. GREEN.

WHO does not remember, looking back to the golden days, those inimitable *Contes du Lundi* of Alphonse Daudet which used to be on every school curriculum? They survived the murderous ordeal of schoolboy translation; even that could not quite dim Daudet's tragic picture of a nation's Gethsemane. And now, sixty years after, comes René Schickele who portrays in his *Heart of Alsace* the anguish of the Alsace of today. Essentially the tragedy is the same but by a strange irony the rôles have been reversed and the French, not the Germans are depicted as the tyrants. The Anglo-Irish analogy springs of course at once to the mind but France's problem is even more complicated for she is handling the destinies of a people different from her in language, in culture and to a great extent in religion for potent as has been the recent revival of Catholicism in France the orthodoxy of Alsace is as fervid as that of Quebec.

The political novel is a late-comer in the field of fiction and, from its very nature it is not a genre in which an author may hope to achieve lasting fame. It is too closely related to the newspaper leader to excite more than a local and ephemeral enthusiasm even when, as is the case with Mr. Schickele, the author is a writer of skill who knows how to weave his thesis into the fabric of a novel. *Heart of Alsace* appears at an opportune moment and should be read in conjunction with M. Poincaré's recent speeches on the Alsatian problem in which he has exposed with his customary and convincing clarity the undoubted effort put forth by his country to ensure the material stability of Alsace.

Mr. Schickele approaches the question from a different angle and with admirable restraint lays bare the real problem which is not material but spiritual. Taking as his microcosm of the Alsatian people the ancient family of Breusheim, he reveals the sad picture of a house divided against itself in which pro-French, pro-German and autonomist passions meet in that futile clash which is the distinctive characteristic of all political conflicts. Nor are the issues so clearly defined as I have seemed to indicate. In the neurotic Ernst von Breusheim, for example, we have a man brought up in the purest German tradition who carries on his face that symbol of Prussian *Kultur*, the scar which he won in a student duel. His marriage to a woman of definite French sympathies did not apparently kill his fanatical love for Germany for he fought in a German regiment during the war. Yet when peace came he swerved violently to the other side and became a local Mussolini, the leader of the Rhine Guard and implacably anti-German. The motives for his *volte-face* are to be found in the physical ascendancy exercised on him by his wife and his innate Prussian lust for domination. He is easily the most arresting figure in the novel and Mr. Schickele has achieved a triumph in this presentation of a man tortured by secret remorse who finds peace at last in a self-inflicted death.

This is a book of shadows. Towering above the individual sufferings which it unfolds is the greater tragedy of the complete futility of all this strife. And when we see, through the glowing prose of Mr. Schickele, the majestic pageant of the seasons move in procession across this lovely land the sense of human futility stands out in jagged relief. Yet there is a promise of hope. The gentle Claus Breusheim, the poet, the dreamer and the man of peace, hated and misunderstood by all factions, is the prophet of a future reconciliation which is foreshadowed in these words uttered by him on a brilliant Easter day as he stands on the bank of the rushing Rhine. "All the same, all the same, on some such day as this they will come streaming, on both banks and acknowledge themselves brothers and sisters as their country ordains. Soon!"



CHARLES BAUDELAIRE

Who is the subject of a new biography by Francois Porche (Liveright, N.Y.). The sketch reproduced above was made by Baudelaire himself.

"Canawling Days"

"ROME HAUL," by Walter D. Edmonds; McClelland & Stewart, Toronto; \$2.

By RAYMOND KNISTER

IT IS an enthralling story which this new writer unfolds, of the Erie Canal and its people, mules, and horses, in 1850. When young Dan Harrow came to it from the back country, he found its life stirring enough. It was a swarming hive, as one man told him, with boats coming and going all the time, their horns blowing, mules and horses pulling the tow-rope, and a fight for precedence at many a lock. Freight going west, and raw products east. The Canal, people thought, was the biggest thing America had done, or ever would do, and when one man prophesied on seeing a railway train for the first time that it spelled the doom of the canal, somebody laughed.

Dan Harrow is nobody at the start, and has nothing, except a strong body and a moderate amount of good sense and of respect for expediency. By accident, he makes an enemy of the bully of the big ditch, and in the same way he manages to help and be helped by the notorious highwayman for whom a reward is offered of two thousand dollars. He meets up with a pretty young woman who is cook for the bully's barge. With all the groundless audacity of youth, which sometimes turns out not so groundless, Dan asks her if she will go with him if and when he gets a boat. She will.

He is out of a job himself at the time, but becomes driver for a man who conveniently, but convincingly dies, and having no kith nor kin, leaves his boat to Dan, along with a lifetime's cash savings in the beam. Dan and the girl, Molly, live on the boat and take up the life of haulers, except for a winter interlude in which there are lumbering scenes. This without formal marriage, as seems to have been the custom of canal people. Of course there is the inevitable fight, at the last, and of course Dan beats the bully. But the ending is unexpected nevertheless. Perhaps we owe it to the growingly realistic temper of romance that this story is left romance, an episode, as it were a dream, in the past of a farmer who it may be will do well to remember it at all. Yes, Dan goes back to the farm.

But what a story it is to remember! The varied characters, men and women, the scenes, and the stories they tell each other, the raciness of their diction! The feel of things, boats, harness, air, seasons has a positive weight of sensation in this writing. It is glowing, exuberant, nearly every page gives rise to a smile of recognition, at human nature so quaint and so true to types, so lovable and so

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END PAPERS FOR "ROME HAUL"

perverse. Nothing is sentimentalized, proportionately at least, yet human nature meets the mirror and finds a quirkish smile instead of a leer or a tragic mask.

One episode will illustrate. On a Sunday morning by the canal Dan and his companions hear a faint sound of people shouting. A fugitive running in great strides with spindly legs, and carrying a small satchel, comes by. He reaches a barn and climbs up into the hayloft, seizing a fork to dare his pursuers. Dan learns the story. These people had hired an itinerant preacher to deliver six sermons. Five is all he had in his satchel, so he was trying to get away without giving another. The men feared to climb the ladder to get him, but when the women started up, the preacher stood on the beam at his full height, clenched his fist, and declared himself ready to give them a sermon. His voice thundered along the rafters. He preached them hell, and he poured forth denunciation on all the misdeeds which gossip had reported to him of his hearers. It was a very satisfactory sermon. This preacher Fortune Friendly is a philosopher, though he only preaches when his luck at cards plays out. He becomes a driver on the boat for Molly and Dan. There is unlikeliness not space to quote his reflections, nor the author's exquisite descriptions.

To most of his monologues Dan replies: "Yeah." Yet it is remarkable how fully rounded and understandable a character Dan is. Molly is almost equally inarticulate, yet she is one of the memorable women of fiction. The minor characters are equally distinct. Altogether, *Rome Haul* is soundly and carefully fashioned, and is full of fine and spirited life.

A Model for Millions

"A GREAT MAN" by Walter Vogdes;
Longmans, Green, Toronto; 310
pages; \$2.00.

By BERTRAM BROOKER

THIS, as the publisher says on the jacket, "is the story of the man millions of Americans would like to be." One feels that the author, too, has hankers after his hero's achievements, for there is not a hint of irony throughout the book. And yet the "greatness" that David Frazer aims at is simply the accumulation of property and power. Even his religion is carefully and deliberately twisted to make a ladder for his ambitions. And his love for Emily—the girl who with equal selfishness thinks only and always of her body's cravings—has to wait. It matters little to him that while he neglects her she develops a thoroughly physical passion for his friend, Darley Lewis. At the close one is led to suspect that he even has knowledge of the night Emily and Darley spent together under the same roof with him. But he is snugly married to her now and Darley is far away and his dreams are all of land—"a real sweep of it, straight across the valley, from one mountain range to another."

Emily, who hastily makes up her mind in the first chapter that she wants David, holds to that idea to the end, and feels no need to relinquish it while she is philandering with

Darley. Their stolen night together following the burning of the city, and the lynching of the squatters, is for both of them merely a "beautiful" episode that has no relation to their futures. Both recognize and resign themselves to the idea that Emily is intended for David, even in the hour of surrender to their mutual passion. Darley is a fugitive from the mob and must make his escape next morning. Emily's purity and David's friendship mean nothing to him. He takes all he can get and vanishes.

This is the keynote of the book—to take—to take all one can get—without scruple. Possession and power—possession through power—and power through possession! The possession of land and wealth for David. The possession of a husband and a bed for Emily. The possession of memories of surrendering women for Darley.

The author depicts these characters and these scenes without irony. He does not moralize or make excuses for his puppets. He simply accepts the strength of their desires and their high-minded pursuance of possession, in the name of beauty and power. These three people—the only characters who amount to anything in the book—are not displayed as weak characters succumbing, despite qualms of conscience, to every form of selfishness. They are rather held up as people who achieve a sort of greatness by the sheer wilfulness and strength with which they grasp at the objects of their desires.

The book thus dates as a product of the ruthless self-pandering of very recent years; and in its apotheosis of possession and success as the "great" aims of life, unmistakably labels itself "American." Technically, too, it is modern. There is a directness and a pace of movement which could only be possible for a writer who sees no other implications than immediate profit and eventual power. Such a conscienceless acceptance of greed and passion as facts of life, justified by the very intensity of their existence, prevents the book from becoming dirty or sordid. Mr. Vogdes apparently has one of those comfortable minds that can see beauty in everything. In this work—his first novel, I believe—he goes out of his way to surround the lowest pursuits with an aura of splendid accomplishment.

The French Novel

"French Novelists, Manners and Ideas from the Renaissance to the Revolution." By F. C. Green, M.A., Ph.D., Docteur de l'Université de Paris, Officier d'Académie, Professor of French at the University of Toronto; J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd.; 234 pages; \$2.00.

By R. KEITH HICKS

PROFESSOR GREEN has broken new ground in writing, for readers of English, from the standpoint of a technical student of literature, a history of manners and ideas as reflected in the development of the novel in France. His priority in this field is not challenged even by Saintsbury's great work on the French Novel, because the latter, with all its charm and erudition, is primarily a record of the author's adventures in novel-

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AT ALL BOOKSTORES

reading, and cannot be classed as a study in dispassionate criticism.

The modern novel is of course a sort of literary omnibus plying at large over the territory of all other genres and having license to pick up passengers in every walk of life. What Mr. Green sets out to do, and what he admirably succeeds in doing, is to show the reader, layman or learned or dilettante, how the novel attained to this expanded state of freedom. This objective naturally leads to an intensive study of the genre in the eighteenth century, for by the end of that period the upstart literary form had overcome the handicap of non-recognition by the gate-keepers of Parnassus, and held a position that it only remained for Balzac to consolidate.

At a rough count from the index, Mr. Green has something to say about nearly 200 works of fiction, many of them difficult of access and most of them apparently read with his own eyes; his labour does not end with this amazing task, for there is a mass of invaluable evidence drawn from contemporary criticism, journalistic and other, and throwing light on the reputation of major and minor works in the days of their early success. The results of this reading and research are assembled in a manner at once erudite and intelligent and entertaining. Since the book is addressed to the general public it is unencumbered with bibliography or footnotes, but that is not to say that the special student of the period and the genre will not find in it much to his advantage: in particular he will discover authoritative indications of lines of development that can be followed and profitably worked.

The author is happiest in the eighteenth century, to which more than three quarters of the book are devoted, and handles it in a manner to make one eager for the book that he cannot now refrain from writing to cover the intervening years. It is perhaps a pity that so little space is allotted to the Renaissance; less than two pages are given to the *Amadis*, which in translation—or rather transposition, for des Essarts' version is more French than Spanish in tone—exercised so profound an influence on the manners and ideas of the time; while the evolution (page 159) of the "melancholy lover" and Mme. de Lambert's soul-culture would have gained much from a preceding discussion of the *Heptameron* and Platonic love.

But these lacunae and the occasional misprints, such as that unhappy hybrid, *arbiters elegantiarum*, are easily remediable, and the book is an excellent piece of work, planned with the order and clarity expected of those who treat of things French. Mr. Green's style, with its felicity of phrasing that avoids the banal without encroaching on the bizarre, glows with points of unobtrusive humour and moves with a fluency that makes for quick appreciative reading. *French Novelists* should make a strong appeal to all who are interested in the novel as a picture of life and thought.

In the Days of King Fur

"WHEN FUR WAS KING," by Henry John Moberly, in collaboration with William Bleadell Cameron; J. M. Dent and Sons, \$2.50.

By J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

TO BE able to cast one's memory back over a period of ninety years must provide material for reflection and narrative, even in the most "un-eventful" life. But, for a man of 94 years, who has lived most of them in strenuous activity in a young country like Canada, the retrospect must be one of intense interest.

In this book, "When Fur Was King," Henry John Moberly, with the assistance of Mr. W. B. Cameron, presents a composite historical picture. It is a moving picture representing the life of the writer as a factor of the Hudson Bay Company, beginning away back in the year 1854, when at the age of nineteen he signed an engagement for five years' service with

the Company at the "usual salary scale of twenty-five, thirty, forty and fifty pounds sterling per annum."

That was the beginning, and henceforward the life of Moberly seems to have been one of adventure. The stories of his association with primitive Indians, his encounters with bears, wolves, moose, and various other furry denizens of the wild, together with his frequent struggles with the tameless elements of frost, fire, wind and water, render the book one of human interest. Mr. Moberly, however, does not "spin yarns" for the sake of thrilling his audience. At the same time, the reader will get many a thrill in the course of this straightforward narrative, and he will learn a great deal about the conditions under which human life struggled for existence in North-West Canada in the last half of the nineteenth century.

As the title of the book indicates, "King Fur" ruled in those early days,



WALTER VOGDES

just as "King Wheat" is monarch of the Prairies to-day. The harvest of pelts was the chief concern of those first pioneers, and the gun was the principal instrument for reaping the harvest. Mr. Moberly appears to have been able to mow down bears, beaver, moose and caribou with as much facility as the farmer reaps his crops of grain. Here is a sample of the plain narrative style of this ancient factor and a peep into the life he lived and the skill with which he handled the gun:

"On starting next morning at day-break I again saw three moose in the water—a cow, a large bull, and a three-year-old bull. I kept the opposite shore until above them; then bagged all three . . . Having so much meat on hand, I determined to dry it and remain in the vicinity for the winter. Meanwhile I built a comfortable shack. This work done, I decided to go back as far as Fort St. John and hunt bear for a supply of grease. I reached St. John at the end of July when the berries were ripe and the bears fat, and went into camp five miles below the Fort. I remained three weeks, in the course of which I killed sixteen black and brown bears and seven grizzlies. On my way down the river I shot four more black bears, but on reaching home found my entire cache of dried meat, as if in reprisal, had been devoured by bears. This did not trouble me greatly, however, as I had my gun and the country was full of game."

Particularly interesting are the little vignette sketches which he presents of the various types of Indians, and also of white men who had wandered away from the haunts of civilization and became part of the life of the wild west in those far-off days. The book is at once a human and historical document, and Mr. Cameron is to be congratulated in rescuing it from the obscurity of the family album of derelict manuscripts and giving it the final touches for publication.

VIOLA MEYNELL, the English novelist, has written a book about her mother, the poet. It is entitled "Alice Meynell—A Memoir," and it will be published this spring by Charles Scribner's Sons, Coventry Patmore, George Meredith, Francis Thompson, Robert Browning, Wilfred Blunt, and many other literary figures of the times appear in the book.

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There are pages in this book that thrill us as we read and which throb on in memory for their radiant beauty and tragic depth; the quiet picture of what surely was an ideal home life; the epic quality of the story of five weeks' perfect happiness during his brief engagement; the never-to-be-forgotten day when, after riding through London with His Majesty the King, to celebrate victory, Field-Marshal Douglas Haig called in the evening to lay a volume of his Despatches on Lord Haldane's study table, inscribed to "the greatest Secre-

tary for War England has ever had."

Then follows the story of his early years at the Bar, his passion for Law and for hard work, his steady professional success which enabled him whilst still young to devote himself to public questions and the service of his country which had ever been his goal. For the rest, his life was woven into the history of Western Europe through the part he played in the making of the Territorial Force and the re-organization of the War Office, his intimate knowledge of Germany and his close contact with European thought. At home he played a great part in the Irish troubles and in the first Labor Ministry and, all his life, served the cause of Education in all its phases.

Of especial interest during the next few months is his long letter to Ramsay MacDonald, in which he defines his attitude to Labor, and to its programme, and the whole of the chapter on "The Labour Government and After." The closing chapter is a deeply moving record of the ideals which shaped his life, a record which not only explains his own marvellous achievement, but which will inspire and guide whoever has the good fortune to read it.

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A Natural Poet

"THE COLLECTED POEMS OF W. H. DAVIES"; Cape-Nelson, Toronto; price, \$2.50; 399 pages.

By PELHAM EDGAR

HOWEVER strong a poet's individuality may be, his affinities are generally as clearly marked. There is no chance of mistaking the poetical identity of Mr. W. H. Davies. He is no man's echo, but reading him we are sometimes pleasantly aware of other tones sounding beneath his own. It is not only that we are listening to a familiar music, but there is something else in his attitude to life that gives him spiritual relationship to poets he may have never known. He has probably not read Verlaine, but we hear in him the same spontaneous bird-like note. He has the simplicity but not the intensity of Blake, and his reactions from the ordinary circumstances of life are as natural and unconstrained as Herrick's. A gypsy wildness in his nature sets him worlds apart from Wordsworth even when they both appear to be travelling upon the same road. There is sophistication in the greater poet's plainness who wilfully finds in simple things a grandeur imposed upon them by the natural sublimity of his mind. His raptures are philosophically achieved, and have no savour of the vagabond joys that Davies encounters by the way.

Let another sophisticated person, Mr. Bernard Shaw, tell us of how he discovered a poet:

"In the year 1905 I received by post a volume of poems by one William H. Davies, whose address was The Farm House, Kensington, S.E. I was surprised to learn that there was still a farmhouse left in Kensington; for I did not then suspect that the Farm House, like the Shepherdess Walks and Nightingale Lane and Whetstone Parks of Bethnal Green and Holborn, is so-called nowadays in irony, and is, in fact, a doss-house, or hostelry, where single men can have a night's lodging, for, at most, a penny. . . . The author, as far as I could guess, had walked into a printer's or stationer's shop; handed in his manuscript; and ordered his book as he might have ordered a pair of boots. It was marked 'price, half a crown.' An accompanying letter asked me very civilly if I required a half-crown book of verses; and if so, would I please send the author the half crown; if not, would I return the book. This was attractively simple and sensible. I opened the book, and was more puzzled than ever; for before I had read three lines I perceived that the author was a real poet. His work was not in the least strenuous or modern; there was indeed no sign of his ever having read anything otherwise than as a child reads. . . . Here, I saw, was a genuine innocent, writing odds and ends of verse about odds and ends of things; living quite out of the world in which such things are usually done, and knowing no better (or rather no worse) than to get his book made by the appropriate craftsman and hawk it around like any other ware."

The following examples will take care of Mr. Davies' reputation better than further words of mine:

THE EXAMPLE

Here's an example from
A Butterfly;
That on a rough, hard rock
Happy can lie;
Friendless and all alone
On this unsweetened stone.

Now let my bed be hard,
Nor care take I;
I'll make my joy like this
Small Butterfly;
Whose happy heart has power
To make a stone a flower.

THE HAPPY CHILD

I saw this day sweet flowers grow
thick—
But not one like the child did pick.
I heard the pack-hounds in green
park—
But no dog like the child heard bark.
I heard this day bird after bird—
But not one like the child has heard.



W. H. DAVIES

A hundred butterflies saw I—
But not one like the child saw fly.

I saw the horses roll in grass—
But no horse like the child saw pass.

My world this day has lovely been—
But not what like the child has seen.

Marriage in the Year One

"WIFE TO PILATE", by Mary Gran-
ger; Payson and Clarke, Irwin &
Gordon, Toronto; \$2.50.

BY L. A. MACKAY.

THE first essential of a good historical novel must be a frank readiness to alter not only the interpretation of the facts, but the facts themselves wherever they interfere with the intention. Otherwise one is perpetually slipping between the irreconcilable stools of fiction and biography, and few positions are more uncomfortable. The author's first duty is to make his story and his characters live with their own life, not that of a historic portrait. He must seek first artistic truth, not what did happen, but what might plausibly have happened; it is inner consistency, not outer conformity that matters. His task is indeed most analogous to that of a composer making a new composition on a borrowed theme; the main lines are marked out, but to have any value at all, the treatment must be individual. The peculiar value of this form lies exactly in its blend of the familiar and the novel, and it is precisely what is added that forms the new value. The writer begins with the advantage of a scene already set, an atmosphere already charged and rich with reminiscence and suggestion. Yet as he dare not change too far the known lines of the story, it is advantageous to choose a less-known figure moving intimately among greater ones who provide the main framework.

The main interest must always be psychological, not antiquarian, yet a certain minimum of archaeological accuracy must be maintained unobtrusively as a background, or the historical novel becomes a fantastic agreeable enough perhaps in itself, but in a different category. And this avoidance of anachronism applies to the psychological treatment as much as to the circumstantial apparatus; for while the historical novel is not a representation, it is in a way a reconstruction, and it is as much a blemish to impute motives belonging essentially to a later stage or mode of civilization, as to mount Julius Caesar in a motor-car. Deliberate anachronism in such productions may have its own charm, but it belongs to a different

category, with different laws of its own.

Of these main principles Miss Granger has a thorough grasp. The central element of the book is the emotional life and growth of Pilate's young wife, and she holds the centre of attention at all times. The political state of Rome and Judaea at the beginning of our era, as seen through the eyes of a Roman of the better stamp, forms the setting, and profoundly influences her development, connected as she is by blood or marriage with the principal actors. It seems both interesting and significant that the story is told from the Roman point of view, not that of the Jews or the Galilean. This revival of interest in, and attempt to comprehend and portray the great civilizing and imperial power of antiquity goes perhaps with an increasing appreciation of the Roman point of view, the ideals of peace, order, and duty as the primarily important aspects of social life. We are watching the struggle of a politically and materially superior civilization, not with comparatively plastic barbarians but with an alien culture highly developed on its own lines — a striking parallel to the situation of England now in the East.

It is the impact of this arduous imperial duty on a young girl and an almost prematurely mature man that forms the theme of the book, interwoven with the difficulties and progression of their personal relationship, that of a busy, somewhat serious, quiet, forbearing, but deeply affectionate man, and a much younger, gay-hearted wife, of fine feeling and affectionate also, but inexperienced in understanding and mastery of herself, called to marriage before she had any experience or understanding of love. One may call the book romantic; the chief characters, though by no means flawless, are meant to be more likeable than despicable, and it ends in the romantic tragedy which is a triumph. Not a profound book, but one of real insight, and true psychology; no outstanding beauty of style, but delicacy and restraint, and what is most important, a steady dramatic power, and unflinching maintenance of interest throughout.

Stephen Graham on Rasputin

"THE LAY CONFESSOR," by Stephen Graham; Knopf-Longmans, Green, Toronto; 290 pages; price \$2.00.

BY B. K. SANDWELL.

THERE are few if any writers using the English language who possess the capacity of entering into the feelings and thoughts of people of many different races in anything like the same degree as Stephen Graham. Though only forty-five years of age he has done more than any other writer to forward the remarkable literary movement for the increase of mutual comprehension between the peoples of the world which was well under way before the War, and which has made immense strides since the Peace. His books of travel and reminiscence are

perhaps more important than his fiction; they certainly would be so if it were not that his fiction is little but a freer handling of his reminiscences of travel.

In "The Lay Confessor" he returns to his first love among all the strange and alien people of the earth, the Russian peasant and the Russian student, whom he first began to study as early as 1908. The chief character is a combination of medical man and religious adviser, of a class which, according to Mr. Graham, "anticipated the psychoanalytical clinic of western Europe, bridging medicine and religion with psychology," and which acquired among the superstitious Russians the reputation of miracle-working. Though stronger on the intellectual side, he is of the same order as Rasputin, who appears in the book and is represented by Mr. Graham as not at all deserving the scandalous reputation built up for him during the War. The period of the novel extends from the pre-war days of peace to the Lenin revolution, and in the closing scenes there is a very understanding treatment of the frightful deterioration of character which goes on in almost all those who are exposed to the conditions of revolution and of civil war. Mr. Graham is too honest an author to play upon the taste for sentiment and excitement which has been exploited by almost all novelists dealing with this period. His book is a quiet, exceedingly sensible and transparently truthful account of the types whom he observed in Russia and the reactions which the War produced in them. It is a document of information rather than a tale for amusement, and nobody will ever make a moving picture of it. But it makes plain much that is otherwise difficult of comprehension in the Russian revolution and in some of the types which produced or resisted it.

An Heroic Jesuit

(Continued from page 3)

France to accompany all important trips of exploration. There were several reasons — it was believed then that men whose lives were given to a holy cause blessed any enterprise by their presence; it was known that the men of the Cloth were very accurate observers of their surroundings — and of all the Orders the Jesuits were the most valuable witnesses of events. They were trained to report. In addition — the Indians had come through the years of the missions to have a marked respect for the black robes.

Father Marquette was chosen by his Superior in Canada as the priest best equipped for the particular task of exploring with Joliet in undiscovered territory and among Indians who might not be friendly.

Agnes Repplier is a fluent writer, who apparently had no difficulty in making a full size book out of the Marquette narrative. She has covered her source material with care; though, for anyone with deep feeling for the French-Canadian period of exploration, there is something peculiarly lacking. It is probably a matter of background. One feels no adequate sense of Quebec in her story, and no sufficient comprehension of the dauntless temperament of the people who could be gay and devout and very much given to manner and ceremony in their settlement upon a rock which guarded a great river midway in its course. But such a defect — if it be a defect to any but the student of history, does not spoil the characterization of the devoted Priest. The sweetness of his nature, the radiance of his faith and the simple integrity of his heroic effort among the Indians are portrayed with such sympathy and clarity as should make the man a precious spiritual possession to all of us who live in this New World for which he gave his life.



S. S. VAN DYNE
Whose latest mystery novel, "The Bishop Murder Case" has just been published by Scribner's.



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**A Paean of
Adolescent Love**

"FIRST LOVE" by Charles Morgan, Alfred A. Knopf, Longmans, Green, Toronto; 284 pages; \$2.50.

BY J. L. RUTLEDGE.

IT IS not easy for middle age to catch the fine frenzy of adolescence, without patronage and without self consciousness. Many have tried it, and few have achieved. Yet among the few must be noted Charles Morgan's fine presentation of a young man's passionate adoration, viewed in the cool perspective of after years.

"First Love" is a story told in retrospect that does not suffer from a lack of conviction as so many stories told from this viewpoint do. It is the story of the youth of an artist, and of the love that gave his genius wings. The period is that of the 70's, and the scene is England, the England of rural Kent, of the upper middle class, and the lower nobility. It is a notable achievement in the recreating of a background that, however foreign it may be to the reader, comes with the impression of an unassailable veracity, and a subtle integrity of observation. It is a rhapsody that never slips into the slough of sentimentality, and through it all Nigel Frew remains the exemplar of growing youth, with a higher sensitiveness, undoubtedly, than is given to most, yet with all of youth's essential idealism, its inhibitions, its desires and dreams.

Nigel Frew comes of an average family of brother and sister who move in an atmosphere of bland parental restraints, and faint family bickerings, that still leaves place for a firm substratum of family affection. It was not surprising, perhaps, that they should have found it rather more difficult to understand why anyone should prefer a career of art to the sure and mundane harbor of Oxford or Cambridge.

Nigel is eighteen when his visit to the Tobey house of Lisson brings him face to face with Clare Sibright, and sees in her a spiritual quality that catches his attention and engages his affections. At first his love for her is free of desire, a bodiless worship that drives him into frenzied attempts at portraiture. Clare is caught by this cool flame that shows her an inner self that she had not known, yet not firmly enough to arouse in her more than a fervid interest.

The memory of her becomes for Nigel Frew a part of the spiritual struggle of his art, a dim and faintly terrifying past that becomes real only when he is invited to go to Windrush to study under Henry Fullaton whose son Clare has married.

It is Mr. Doggin, his early mentor, who sends him back into the old mastery, knowing how much the boy was chancing. "Fear nothing," he said, "only the little men turn aside from walking with devils and angels. You will find God himself in no other company."

But Nigel found Clare, a new Clare, wrapped around with the protective armor of possessions, that only slowly melted away in a growing swirl of passion from which Nigel flees to Paris and to the full blossoming of his art.

Once again they meet four years later, still with a sense of frustration, a feeling of something high and unattainable that has escaped them, that escapes them still even in the moment of fulfillment.

Clare is a symbol, rather than an individual. She is the first love of the spirit as well as the flesh. He sees in this woman, whom many criticize, his ideal made flesh.

Nigel is no ordinary youth. It is though his eyes that the figures of the story emerge, figures that bring pleasure or pain, but a pain and pleasure mellowed by distance and understanding.

It is a fine story that does not waver in the telling, that presents a picture of a past age of young love, and that offers as well an interesting and vivid commentary on art. It is told in mellow and smooth flowing prose, a paean of youthful love, that does not for a moment waver from a strong and unconscious sincerity.



SHEILA KAYE-SMITH

Whose new novel, "The Village Doctor" has been published by Dutton (Montreal).

**When Men
Were Men**

"JORIS OF THE ROCK," by Leslie Barringer, Doubleday, Doran and Gundy Ltd., Toronto; \$2.00.

By ARTHUR S. BOURINOT

THE author of Gersfalcon writes of the 14th century in an imaginary realm that is France so thinly disguised that one wonders at the reason for the subterfuge: of the period when clergy, nobility, and even towns themselves were powers in the state with which the king had to reckon and, at times, the reckoning was not always as a superior.

Joris of the Rock, bastard son of the Lord of Montcarneau grew up a skilful archer, a conjurer with horse and hound, a veridical sage, apt and fleet, a libertine and a bully. Love for his mother was his one redeeming feature. Then one day she was accused of witchcraft and they drugged the son helpless while they strangled the mother at the stake. Joris killed the sub-prior who had condemned her and fled to the hills, outlawed and excommunicated. There he gathered about him a crowd of cut-throats who struck terror in the heart of the whole countryside. So commenced his career of robbery, pillaging, violence and murder that was only to be terminated by the hand of his own son.

Red Anne, the woman he loved, she also had been accused of witchcraft. Dragged half naked to the river by the mob Joris had come to her rescue, but Red Lorin, the Butcher Count, with his horsemen was there before him and carried her off to be his mistress. One sees her later mistress of the coven in the orgies of the Witches' Sabbath. Ten long years Joris waited before he claimed Red Anne as his own and in the end she robbed him of his chance for pardon and glory.

The hero or rather the villain of the piece is, of course, Joris of the Rock, for there is no hero unless in the sense that Satan was Milton's hero. As a sub-plot is interwoven the story of Joris' son Juhel who, in the final outcome, kills his father and then enters the church.

Here and there throughout the book the writer etches for us pictures of life in the Middle Ages that serve, like Shakespeare's clowns, as a relief from the sound and fury encountered elsewhere. Here for instance is a picture of monastery life; one sees an old monk with age-dimmed eyes embellishing his beloved vellum, only anxious to complete the much adorned and highly coloured capital V which has already consumed months of toil before his eyes close for their last long sleep. A true picture for it is a sample of that painstaking care of craftsmen of the Middle Ages that was the spirit of their art and which no doubt accounts for its longevity. Here also is depicted life in the noblemen's castles, town life, life at court, and in the peasant's hut.

But don't be impressed with the idea that this is a simple tale of mediaeval life and love such as the famous idyll of Aucassin and Nicolette. No, indeed; this story is red blooded; swords flash,

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spears splinter against armour in the lists, daggers are drawn to sink into the flesh, women are outraged, monks murdered, arrows fly in the dark to their appointed mark, torches flare in the alleyways of the city where the murderer skulks for his victim and the town watch goes by with sword under mantle and with heavy tread. For those were the days as the old saying goes when men were men,—

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A Robust Romance

"MAREEA-MARIA" by Sophie Kerr.
Doubleday Doran & Gundy, Toronto; 352 pages. \$2.00.

By M.R. THOMAS MACKENZIE

WE HAVE with us again the old triangle situation. In it are elements for real tragedy, but "Mareea-Maria" is a romance, and a romance it remains from beginning to end, even including the death—rather artificially worked in, it is true—of Wesley Dean. The points of the triangle are Wesley Dean the hero, Mareea his wife the heroine, and Allie Dean his mother the villainess. It is a book with which to beguile an hour or two on shipboard, when one's heart-felt wish is to get as far away from reality as possible. But quietly reading it at home, one grows a trifle bored with the artificiality of the characters. The good people and the bad are too sharply differentiated. There are none of those subtle shadings of character that make for reality. The passions, labelled A or B, never vary in their development. In fact the good people have no faults whatever, unless one calls Wesley's infatuation for the Italian girl of the tomato canneries a blemish on his stainless character, but that is getting ahead of our story.

On the other hand this book of Sophie Kerr's is singularly free from cheap sophistication, and certainly it can not be classed as "modern" if we apply the word "modern" as it is used in describing the works of Ernest Hemmingway, Aldous Huxley, or G. B. Stern.

"Mareea-Maria" is the story of the countryside, of a farm somewhere in the Southern States where life is simple, where puritan "taboos," and herd "mores" hold sway. The strongest part of the whole book is the love of the soil as portrayed through Mareea. This love is the one thing that makes the book worth while.

Briefly the plot is as follows. Wesley Dean whose father is dead, lives with his mother, Allie Dean, and his sister, on a large farm. One day he meets an Italian girl, Mareea, who had come down from Baltimore to work in the tomato cannery. He is infatuated with this ragged little alien who is so different from the girls he has known. She, in her turn, is naturally interested

in this "nice gentleman" who owns a large farm. He takes her to show her his farm one day, and, obviously, the mother and sister return and find them there. Wesley, out of stubbornness, and an honest determination to show his shocked and horrified mother that Mareea is not what she thinks, marries her. His mother, torn between pride and a grasping love for her son, lives on with them. She eternally tries to poison her son's mind against this interloper, as she calls Mareea. Then Mareea gives birth to a son and the struggle between mother and wife grows fiercer. Wesley contracts blood-poisoning and dies leaving his farm to Mareea. Mareea is heart-broken but steadfast. She carries on the work of the farm and it becomes more productive than ever before. Allie Dean keeps on scheming. After various unpleasant experiences Mareea realizes what a "villainess" Allie is, and turns her out. Mareea is then alone—"alone with her fields, her child, the cherished love of her heart for her husband, she needed nothing more."

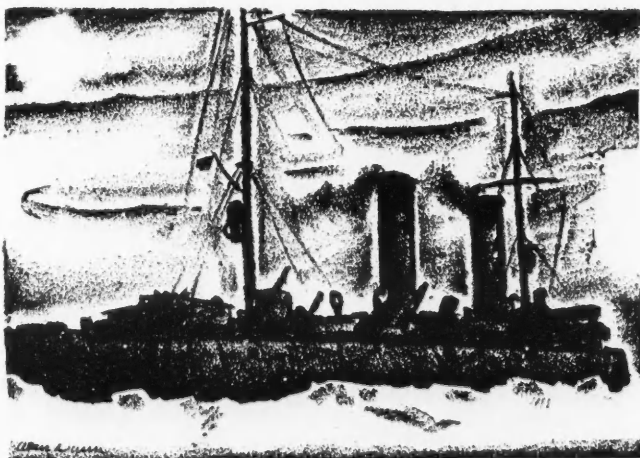
And here endeth this light romantic book, redeemed from mediocrity only by the description of Mareea's great feeling for the soil, and her ever increasing love for her husband.

A Story of To-Day

"CLOUD BY DAY," by Pauline Stiles;
Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Ltd.; price. \$2.00.

By JEAN GRAHAM

IT SEEMS a far cry from the pillar of protection, that was fire by night and cloud by day and which guided Israel in its wilderness pilgrimage, to the way taken by Stephen May and his wife, Jeanne, in their wayfaring in New York. This story is entirely modern and is interesting to enthrallment in every step of the way. Stephen has been badly spoiled by a doting mother and when he and Jeanne set out together, as a poor young couple in search of a living, they are as Babes in the Woods. But they do not die—neither do the robins come and cover them with leaves. Their adventures are real and earnest and thrilling indeed, for there is room in the modern business world for knight-errantry. Stephen is severely tried, and the reader gains insight and sympathy for the Grand Army of the Unemployed. After all, I do not suppose that Saint George had a more difficult wrestle with the historic dragon than the modern worker has, in wrestling for a job in New York. Modern life has its dragons and its pitfalls and also the never-dying spirit of romance by which we live. Stephen finds it true that a real man may be down but is never out; and Jeanne proves the worth of that old-fashioned word, "help-mate." There are flowers, as well as dragons, along the wayside, and the fairest of these is the bloom of friendship. There is also the spreading palm of fidelity and the cedar grove of courage where the pilgrim may rest. This is a book worth while in the weary waste of the novels which celebrate dishonor.



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"PARADISE COURT" by J. S. Fletcher; a Crime Club book; Doubleday Doran and Gundy, Toronto; 325 pages; \$2.00.

"WITHOUT JUDGE OR JURY" by Ralph Rodd; Collins, London; 275 pages; 7s. 6d.

"A SELF-MADE THIEF" by Hulbert Footner; a Crime Club book; Doubleday Doran and Gundy, Toronto; 295 pages; \$2.00.

"RED HARVEST" by Dashiell Hammett; Knopf, Longmans, Green, Toronto; 270 pages; \$2.00.

BY W. S. MILNE.

THAT once despised poor relation of literature, the penny dreadful, has at last come into its own, and the price is raised accordingly. This is quite as it should be, for there is no type of fiction so universal in its appeal as the detective story. We enjoy it partly for the thrill, partly for the intellectual pleasure taken in pitting our wits against the ingenuity of the author; if he plays fair with us there is a double appeal, story plus problem.

Of the four novels to be considered, J. S. Fletcher's "Paradise Court" is the weakest. The plot is trite, even for this prolific author, and singularly devoid of incident. The tale is padded out by a rather unnecessary love-interest, always an impertinent intrusion in a real detective story, and a good deal of would-be literary atmospherics, introduced at the expense of the story, which concerns itself with the aimless efforts of two amateur detectives, and the inevitable professional who saves the situation. The crime is a mere kidnapping, the story episodic, spasmodic, even, and there is no definite villain on whom to concentrate. Disappointing.

Ralph Rodd's "Without Judge or Jury" has some of the same faults as the Fletcher story. It drags in places; disclosures come more as the result of accident than design so that the reader cannot unravel the plot for himself as he reads, and there is a little too much use made of coincidence. Nevertheless it is well-written, and its plot is somewhat out of the ordinary. A young lawyer, after helping a lady in

exciting and mysterious circumstances, third type — the blend of dreamer and fighter in the worn scabbard of whose body is a sword-like spirit. It is the dreamer-fighters who for centuries have followed an ideal. Ancient memories have shadowed their blood; have made their hearts sombre with resentment; and the fuse that fired the Easter Rebellion had been burning for four hundred years. Ireland has a high lineage. Her ancient culture was a lodestone to scholars of many nations and, viewing it objectively, it is little wonder that ancestral memories have troubled the minds of her sons and burdened them with a hatred of vassalage.

In a measure, they have gained freedom and in gaining it I wonder if anyone drew a parallel between the going to England of Michael Collins and the visit of Shane the Proud to Elizabeth's court. But Ireland will never be a nation in the true sense until the fusion of North and South. They stand, like the houses of Montagu and Capulet, divided by each other's prejudice and only supreme efforts can reconcile them. If ever they are reconciled and Ireland remains a member of our communal empire it will be a fortunate day for the distressful country. These thoughts are prompted by Miss Bowen's book, in which she writes of a rich Irish family and their reactions to the trouble in Ireland. The Naylor family try to forget the Irish war. They are like the people who live in the shadow of Vesuvius and go about their tasks conscious of the menace but wilfully ignoring it.

In the initial chapters Miss Bowen has not been too successful in conveying the brooding menace of the war. A military lorry coming into the story, a fugitive found in an old mill and the presence of the English officers are symbols but she does not convey powerfully enough the converging elements which lead to the climax. Once or twice the vague menace becomes concrete but in the main the background of war is shadowy. The wilful closing of eyes makes this almost plausible but even in this Miss Bowen has relied too much on suggestion. Her symbols are placed too far apart and the intervals between have little cumulative value. In the later chapters she makes splendid amends and her stride becomes more rapid, with events pressing in upon the Naylor family until they are forced to admit the actuality of war. Taken as a novel dealing with a certain class of Irish the book is a distinct achievement. Without wordy portraiture — many of the characters have merely a name — she gives each character a vivid reality. The family life of the Naylor is portrayed gradually and sympathetically until the reader is unwilling to leave the gracious, hospitable circle. The portrayal of this family is in itself sufficient reason for the book. The contacts with the English officers are also finely treated. Miss Bowen shows here an acute observance of what the English soldiers' attitude must have been towards the war and her material seems to have been gathered from authentic sources. An added pleasure is her distinctive style. Her prose is not consciously ornate but is full of quick subtleties that make the reading of the book an enjoyment not to be missed.

"THE LAST SEPTEMBER", by Elizabeth Bowen; Longmans, Green, Toronto; 315 pages; \$2.50.
BY T. D. RIMMER.
IN LITERATURE, Ireland has two distinct types. She has the dreamer and mystic — the poet dreaming of "women with dim hair and pearl-pale hands" — and as a counter balance she has the realist. In life, she has a

exciting and mysterious circumstances, third type — the blend of dreamer and fighter in the worn scabbard of whose body is a sword-like spirit.

It is the dreamer-fighters who for centuries have followed an ideal. Ancient memories have shadowed their blood; have made their hearts sombre with resentment; and the fuse that fired the Easter Rebellion had been burning for four hundred years. Ireland has a high lineage. Her ancient culture was a lodestone to scholars of many nations and, viewing it objectively, it is little wonder that ancestral memories have troubled the minds of her sons and burdened them with a hatred of vassalage.

In a measure, they have gained freedom and in gaining it I wonder if anyone drew a parallel between the going to England of Michael Collins and the visit of Shane the Proud to Elizabeth's court. But Ireland will never be a nation in the true sense until the fusion of North and South. They stand, like the houses of Montagu and Capulet, divided by each other's prejudice and only supreme efforts can reconcile them. If ever they are reconciled and Ireland remains a member of our communal empire it will be a fortunate day for the distressful country. These thoughts are prompted by Miss Bowen's book, in which she writes of a rich Irish family and their reactions to the trouble in Ireland. The Naylor family try to forget the Irish war. They are like the people who live in the shadow of Vesuvius and go about their tasks conscious of the menace but wilfully ignoring it.

In the initial chapters Miss Bowen has not been too successful in conveying the brooding menace of the war. A military lorry coming into the story, a fugitive found in an old mill and the presence of the English officers are symbols but she does not convey powerfully enough the converging elements which lead to the climax. Once or twice the vague menace becomes concrete but in the main the background of war is shadowy.

The wilful closing of eyes makes this almost plausible but even in this Miss Bowen has relied too much on suggestion. Her symbols are placed too far apart and the intervals between have little cumulative value. In the later chapters she makes splendid amends and her stride becomes more rapid, with events pressing in upon the Naylor family until they are forced to admit the actuality of war.

Taken as a novel dealing with a certain class of Irish the book is a distinct achievement. Without wordy portraiture — many of the characters have merely a name — she gives each character a vivid reality. The family life of the Naylor is portrayed gradually and sympathetically until the reader is unwilling to leave the gracious, hospitable circle. The portrayal of this family is in itself sufficient reason for the book. The contacts with the English officers are also finely treated. Miss Bowen shows here an acute observance of what the English soldiers' attitude must have been towards the war and her material seems to have been gathered from authentic sources. An added pleasure is her distinctive style. Her prose is not consciously ornate but is full of quick subtleties that make the reading of the book an enjoyment not to be missed.

"Lente Currite Noctis Equi"

By EDGAR McINNIS

They will not stay, the stallions
That speed night's chariot on,
For hard upon their traces
Rides the relentless dawn.

They will not last, the kisses
That cleave the night in twain—
The fierce bright moment passes
And the blood sleeps again.

Oh, never mortal fetters
This jealous god may bind
Whose wings are fleet with folly
And vagrant as the wind.

His wings have stirred the shadows—
O love of mine! draw close,
And bid the flaming darkness
Build in its heart a rose.

Ere dawn rides on triumphant
And love itself takes flight
With the spilt wine of kisses
And the swift steeds of night.

Republished in England

Mr. Watson Griffin's Canadian novel, "The Gulf of Years", has just been republished in England by the well-known London publishers, Sampson Low, Marston & Company. This novel has been favorably reviewed by a number of English newspapers of high standing as well as by many Canadian newspapers.

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Adventures With Press Censors

(Continued from page 1)

The venom of the Italian chapters renders them the weakest in the book; they are inspired by the fact that Mr. Seldes was expelled from Italy after having on three occasions attempted to send out despatches accusing Mussolini of being the real author of the death of his political opponent Matteotti a sort of Richard the Third. He still cannot understand why the Italian authorities should have taken exception to this; any more than he can understand why the Rumanian Government should have held up despatches besmirching the moral character of Queen Marie.

OF ALL the chapters the best are those dealing with Russia; and they are more friendly than many accounts of the original Bolshevik regime. Mr. Seldes had an honest liking for the modesty and simplicity of Lenin, and believes that many of the sanguinary atrocities which were committed occurred without his becoming an accessory until after the fact. This would indicate that Lenin was not the master of his own administration that he is supposed to have been. He also avers that Trotsky is a great military genius, an authority on the tactics of Napoleon, who displayed rare faculties of generalship in the civil wars which followed the Bolshevik seizure of power. The fear of Trotsky's colleagues has always been, he says, that the Russian Revolution would take the same course as the French Revolution and that Trotsky would make himself Dictator as did Napoleon. There may be something in this theory; at any rate it would account for the anxiety of the present Soviet leaders to keep him in exile.

Nearly every one of the 100 pages dealing with Russia is vitally interesting, and perhaps the most humorous is the account of the attempt made by Bishop Blake of The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States to capture the national church of Russia and incorporate it with the Methodist body. Bishop Blake was quite serious about it, though repudiated by his reverend colleagues in the United States. A correspondent of Mr. Seldes' temperament could hardly expect to last long in Moscow. The press censorship there is a bitter reality, and the Chak (Secret Police) is very astute in detecting efforts to evade it. At the request of his paper (presumably the "Chicago Tribune") Mr. Seldes presented to Chicherin, Soviet Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the following ultimatum: "You must abandon the censorship and guarantee freedom of expression; otherwise our correspondent will be withdrawn and so will the correspondents of other American newspapers; so that Russia will find herself without means of communication with the outer world." Chicherin was he alleges, furious. "The newspaper speaks to me as if it was a government of equal power" he said. He did not grant an interview but minor officials smilingly pointed out that by a coincidence the newspaper man's visa had expired and suggested that he take the train for Riga next day, which he did. Chicherin's fury must have been tempered by amusement, and the other American newspapers do not seem to have withdrawn their correspondents.

In Germany there is no censorship on foreign correspondents, but an indiscreet journalist is invited to tea and firmly shown the error of his ways. It is one of Mr. Seldes' grievances that that great institution the Associated Press, seems to adopt the practice of "standing in" with foreign governments and American ambassadors and thus getting a line on official news instead of making threats and demands for "freedom of expression". The German chapters contain much interesting material. It was a brilliant stroke of enterprise on the part of Mr. Seldes to secure an interview with General Hindenburg within a few days after the Armistice, even though violating Gen. Pershing's orders to do so. The German staff thought he was an American food commissioner come to help relieve German starvation. Hindenburg was obliging enough to say that the war was won by the fighting of the American Army in the Argonne. It was certainly polite of the old gentleman. But if he ever reads this book he will be surprised to learn that the French

and the British did no fighting during the last two months of the war. Mr. Seldes was in the Argonne and apparently for him "the Truth" is what he sees with his own eyes. In the main however he is inclined to speak well of the British, whose competent handling of the Iraq mandate he contrasts with the troubled regime of the French General, Sarrail in Syria. He liked the good humor and sangfroid of British officials and no doubt they took a good deal of quiet enjoyment in his conversation also.

So far as documentation is concerned probably the best chapter is that which contains Admiral Von Scheer's account of the Battle of Jutland, written for the eyes of the Kaiser. This is no doubt new to United States readers, but not (as Mr. Seldes seems to think), to the British public. It has in fact been used by many British naval writers in discussing the tactics of both Lord Jellicoe and Lord Beatty. Admiral Scheer of course thinks he won a "moral" victory, and would have followed it up next day if it had not been for fog. His criticisms from a German standpoint on naval events since the war are of singular interest. The main fact about the Battle of Jutland from the technical standpoint, is that it left unsolved the question whether super-dreadnaughts on which many millions had been expended were of any real value, since they never seriously got into action. It is noteworthy that subsequent naval construction has tended toward speedier ships of lesser gun power.

If Mr. Seldes could have kept his principles and his irritating journalistic ego out of his narrative he would have produced a really valuable book.

The Control of Self

"THE SEVEN TORCHES OF CHARACTER." By Basil King; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Toronto; \$2.00.

By P. E. THORNLOE

TAKING his title from the Revelation of St. John: "In front of the Throne Seven Torches of Fire burn—The Seven Spirits of God," Basil King has written a book that attempts to define even more clearly than did "The Conquest of Fear" the ways in which the individual may mould and control his character and thus his fate. While the thought is not new it has been given serious consideration only in the last fifty or sixty years. Previous to that it was thought to be flying in the face of Providence to believe that we could do anything of ourselves to help ourselves. The author writes that the first time the idea was brought to his personal attention was in the early seventies at a lecture by Henry Ward Beecher, and what the great preacher said was a novelty to all. Ever since that time Mr. King has reflected upon what makes the character that rules, and in the seven essays which the book contains he is merely talking over the subject with his readers, stating where he has reached conclusions and where he has not. He makes the reservation which St. Paul made in a similar situation, "Not as though I had already attained."

The author endeavors at the same time to set forth his conception of God, not attempting to visualize or explain Him, which is as unnecessary as it is impossible to finite minds, but thinking of Him as a Cosmic Graciousness. Mr. King says "I have sometimes thought that those who have best shown me personally what the God of Grace may be like have been the six or eight truly gracious men and women I have known." This is the same thought which was expressed by Browning in "The King and the Book" when he wrote "By such souls, God, stooping, shows sufficient of His light for us to rise by."

Later the author reaches the conclusion that Life is God, and He supplies Himself to us inexhaustibly and without weights and measures; there are more tests of our fellowship with God than just the moral laws of right and wrong; that God, Life, and

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GOOD BOOKS

Work are the ineffable Trilogy which makes up man's existence, and character inherits from them all. He disclaims all connection with "New Thought" and he also feels that the word "orthodoxy" is one of the most deadening ever coined. He does not however wish to banish rational religious faith.

One is reminded in reading this book of the ideas contained in "The Living Word" by Elwood Worcester, published in 1908. Worcester states in his preface that his book owed its existence and much of its substance to one of the greatest thinkers of the nineteenth century, Fechner, who in turn was indebted to the poet Ruckert, who drew his treasures from the wisdom of the East.

The Seven Torches referred to in the title are: Humility, Patience, Graciousness, Work, Pleasure, Companionship, Conquest. In the Hebrew mystic science of numerals, seven stands for an indefinitely large number, so the emanations from the torches are infinite.

It is interesting to find that Mr. King places Humility as most fundamental to a powerful character. This much misunderstood word has nothing to do with inferiority complexes, self-pity, self-consciousness, self-distrust—still less has it to do with weakness—the weak are self-assertive, aggressive and domineering. Humility sweeps from the thought snobbery, pretentiousness, affectation and all kind of foolish make-believe, founding the character on what is sound and simple.

Meekness—the power that bears—is another misunderstood word. "The meek shall inherit the earth," because of their conquest over earthly conditions.

Mr. King's interpretations of the Seven Torches are enlightening and his conclusion that Character is not only Fate but perhaps Mastery is encouraging.

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